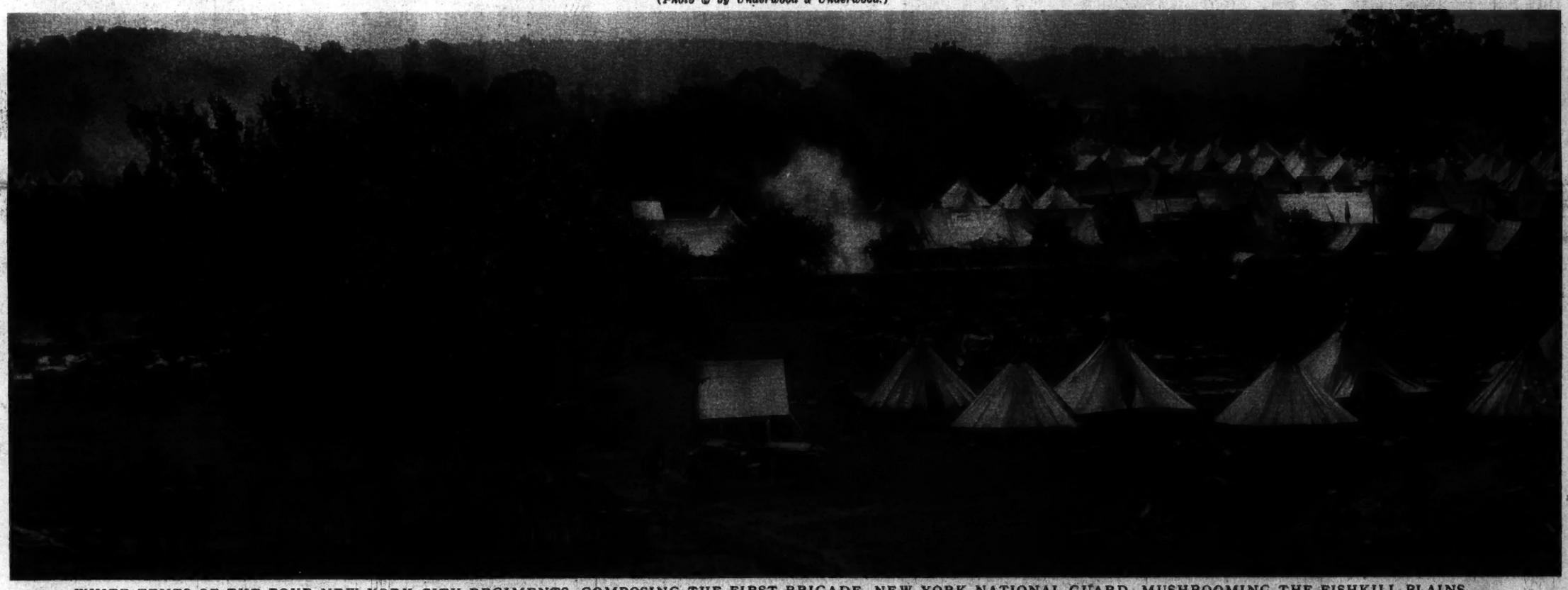
Picture Section.
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday.
July 25, 1915

ARTILLERY TRAIN, N. G. N. Y., OFF FOR A DAY OF BATTLE IN LAST WEEK'S WAR GAME ON FISHKILL PLAINS, THEIR VACANT CAMPS GLEAMING IN THE BACKGROUND.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



WHITE TENTS OF THE FOUR NEW YORK CITY REGIMENTS, COMPOSING THE FIRST BRIGADE, NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, MUSHROOMING THE FISHKILL PLAINS.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y., ON THE MARCH IN THE WAR GAMES AT CAMP WHITMAN BETWEEN THE HUDSON AND THE DUTCHESS HILLS.

A Panoramic View of the National Guard at Manoeuvres on Fishkill Plains Appears on Pages Six and Seven of This Section.

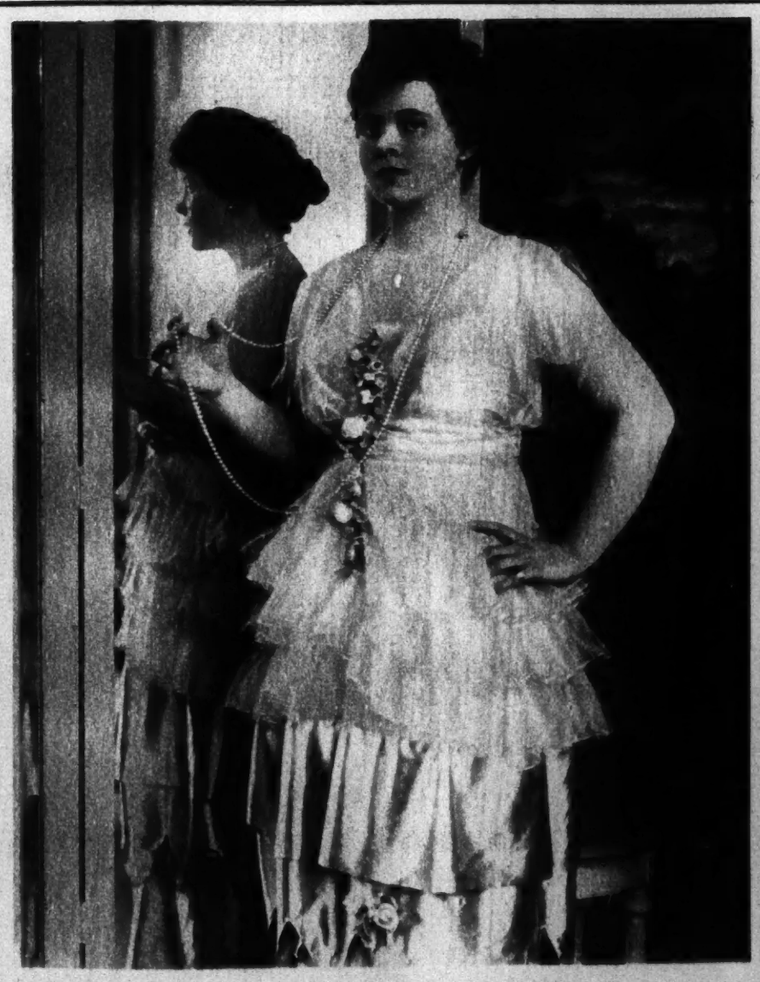
ARCHDUCHESS CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH, CONSORT OF THE HEIR TO THE THRONE OF AUSTRIA, GREETING DR. WEIS KIRCHNER, MAYOR OF VIENNA, AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF LEMBERG AND THE VICTORIES IN GALICIA FOR AUSTRIAN ARMS.

MRS. FREDERICK LEVY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., AND HER CHILDREN,
Who Inspired Her to Start in That City a Movement for "Better Moving Pictures for Children," Which, Under Her Leadership, Is Spreading Throughout the Country.

TALISMAN, MRS. RALPH ISHAM UP, TAKING THE JUMPS AT THE ISLIP HORSE SHOW, BAYSHORE, L.I.

(Photo © International News Service.)

MASTER ALFRED WAGSTAFF, THIRD, DRIVING HIS PRIZE-WINNING SHETLAND PONY AT THE HORSE SHOW HELD AT THE SUMMER HOME OF JOHN D. CRIMMINS, NEAR STAMFORD, CONN.
(Photo by Copperfield Studios.)



MISS CATHERINE BARKER, HEIRESS TO $30,000,000, WHO IS TO WED HOWARD SPAULDING OF CHICAGO ON NEXT SATURDAY.
(Photo by Misses Selby.)

MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN.
The Governor's Wife is Holding a Bouquet of the New Olive Whitman Carnations, Named in Her Honor.
(Photo © Mishkin.)

"SAINT MARTIN CUTTING HIS MANTLE AND SHARING IT WITH A POOR MAN."
This Is the Famous Van Dyck "Sketch" Presented by Charles Leon Cardon, the Brussels Artist and Art Collector, to the City of Toledo, the Home of Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, as a Token of Belgium's Appreciation of the Generosity of Mr. Whitlock and the American People Toward the Belgians. *(Courtesy of Maison Ad. Braun et Cie.)*

Miss Katherine Page, Only Daughter of United States Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Hines Page, Whose Marriage to Charles Greely Loring, Boston, Will Take Place Next Month in London.
(From a New Camera Portrait © by Hoppe.)

MME. YVETTE GUILBERT, THE NOTED COMEDY ARTIST, WHO IS SOON TO RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY AFTER AN ABSENCE OF SEVEN YEARS.

THREE NOTED NEW YORK CLERGYMEN MEET ON THEIR VACATION.
They Are, Left to Right, the Rev. Drs. Newell Dwight Hillis and Charles H. Parkhurst, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.
(Photo © Keiser Photo Stores.)

MISS LAURA GRAVES, DEBUTANTE DAUGHTER OF COLONEL AND MRS. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.
(Photo by Harris & Ewing.)

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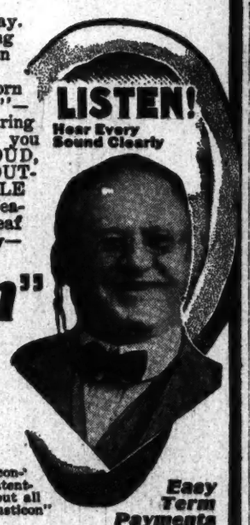

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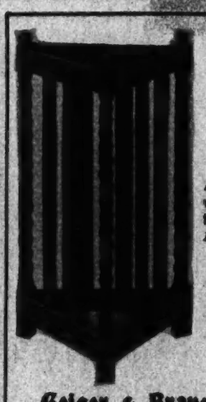

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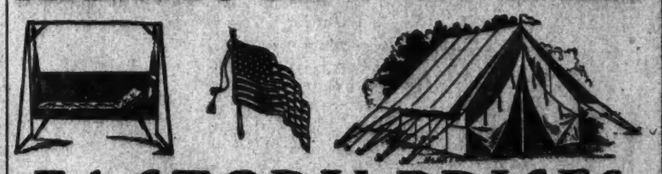

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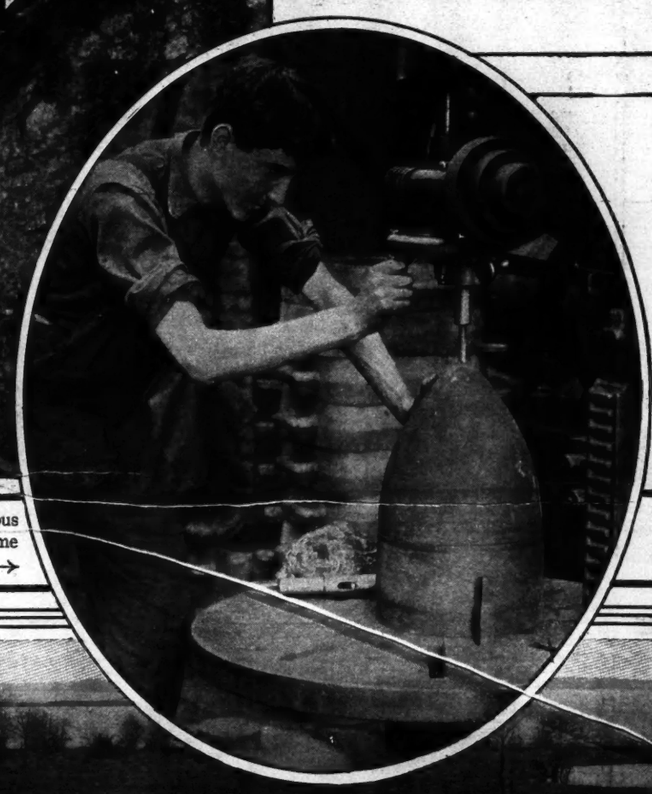
The New York Times

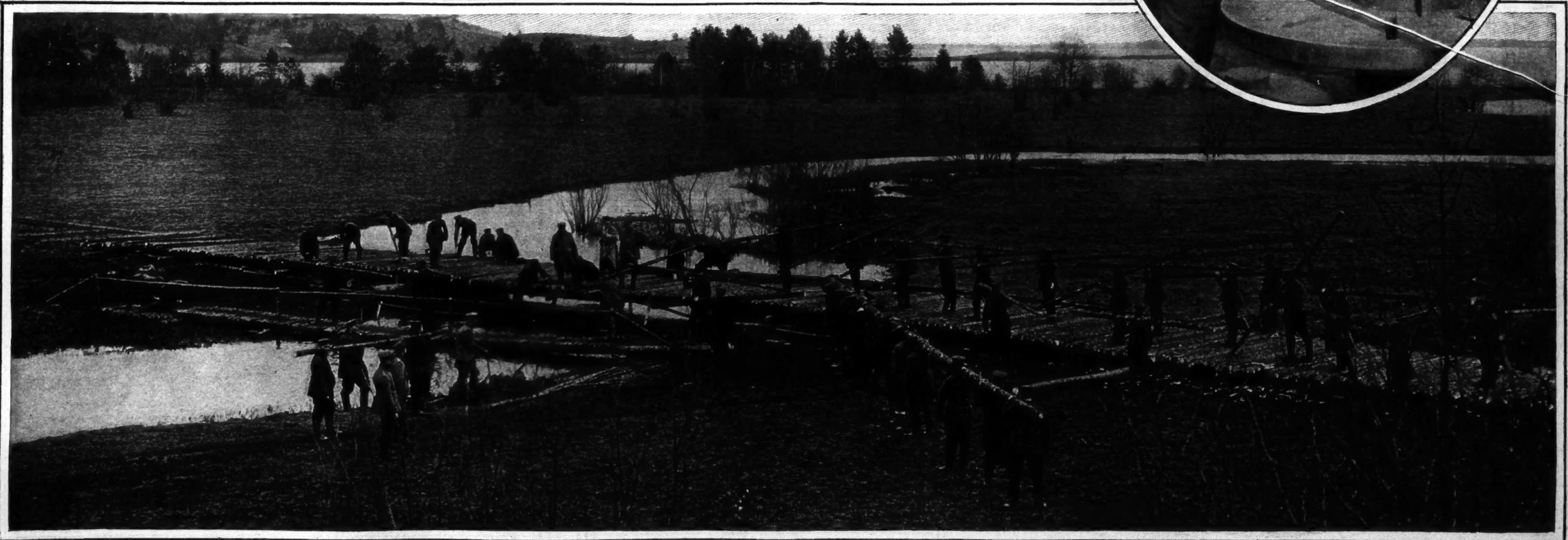
QUEEN MOTHER ALEXANDRA OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN BEHALF OF CITIZENS OF ENGLAND'S OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS, PRESENTING THE FIRST FLOTILLA OF AIRSHIPS TO THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS, FARNBOROUGH, ENGLAND.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)

Daughter of the Regent of San Marino, Oldest Independent State in Europe and the Smallest in the World, Sounding the Signal From the Palace Watch Tower Announcing the Arrival of War News From San Marino Soldiers With the Italian Army. —
(Photos © International News Service.)

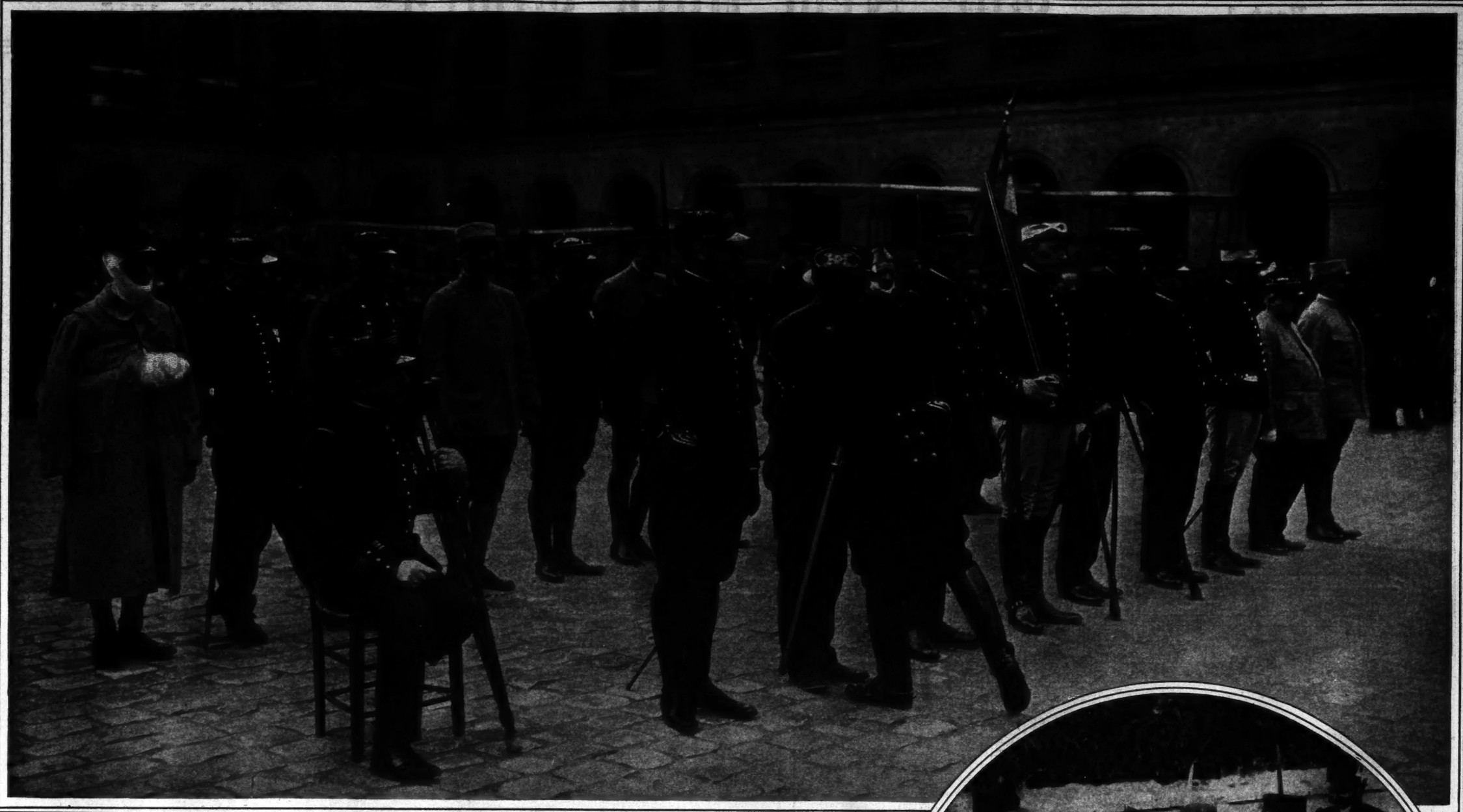
SAN MARINO WOMEN AND CHILDREN GATHER BY THE PALACE WALLS TO HEAR THE NEWS FROM THE MEN AT THE FRONT. ←



Eton Lad, One of the Scores of Boys From the Famous English School Who Have Volunteered to Become Munition Makers, Rounding Off a Big Shell. →

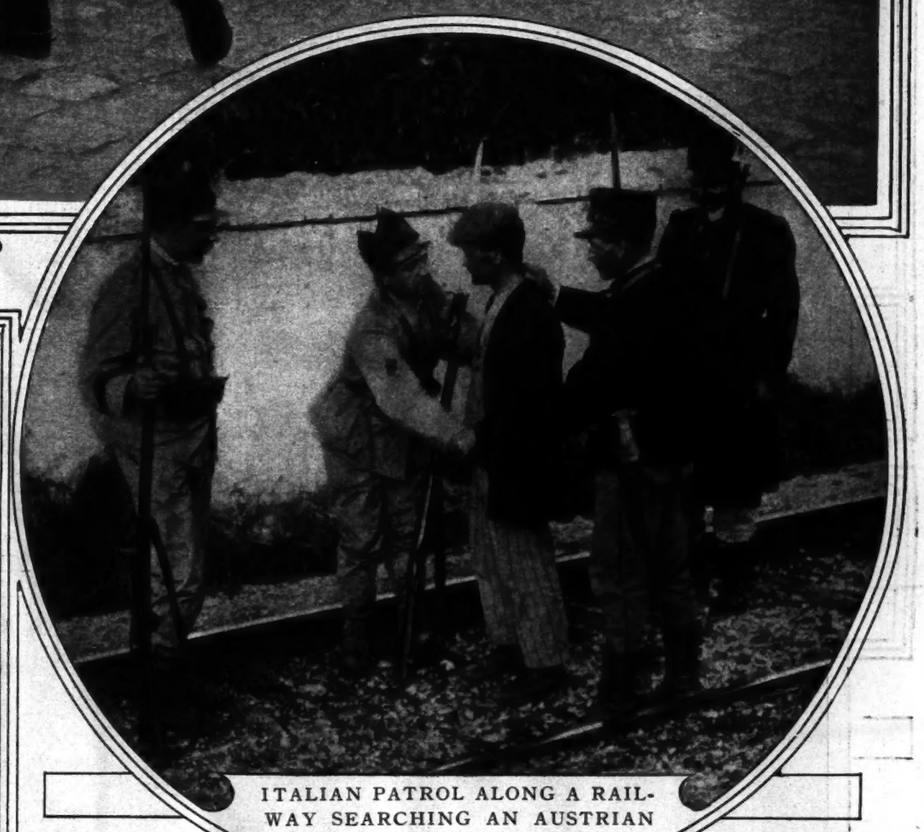


GERMANS BUILDING A BRIDGE AND "CORDUROY" ROAD OVER A STREAM AHEAD OF THE ARMIES IN RUSSIA.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)



GENERAL COUSIN DECORATING WOUNDED FRENCH SOLDIERS AT THE INVALIDES, PARIS, AND, ACCORDING TO FRENCH CUSTOM, KISSING EACH HONORED MAN ON BOTH CHEEKS.
(Photo by Medem Photo Service.)

Belgian Refugees in Paris Live and Seek Diversion in Little Communities, According to the Belgian Towns From Which They Came. This Little Eddy Is Collected from Near Brussels.



ITALIAN PATROL ALONG A RAILWAY SEARCHING AN AUSTRIAN CIVILIAN SUSPECT.

Sir Thomas Lipton Beside the Grave of Dr. James Donnelly of New York City, Who Gave His Life Nursing the Typhus-Stricken People of Serbia. With Sir Thomas Is One of Dr. Donnelly's Former Associates.
(Photo © International News Service.)

Signor Guglielmo Marconi (Right), Now Head of the Wireless Department of the Italian Army, Leaving Army Headquarters for a Tour of Inspection.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.) ⟶

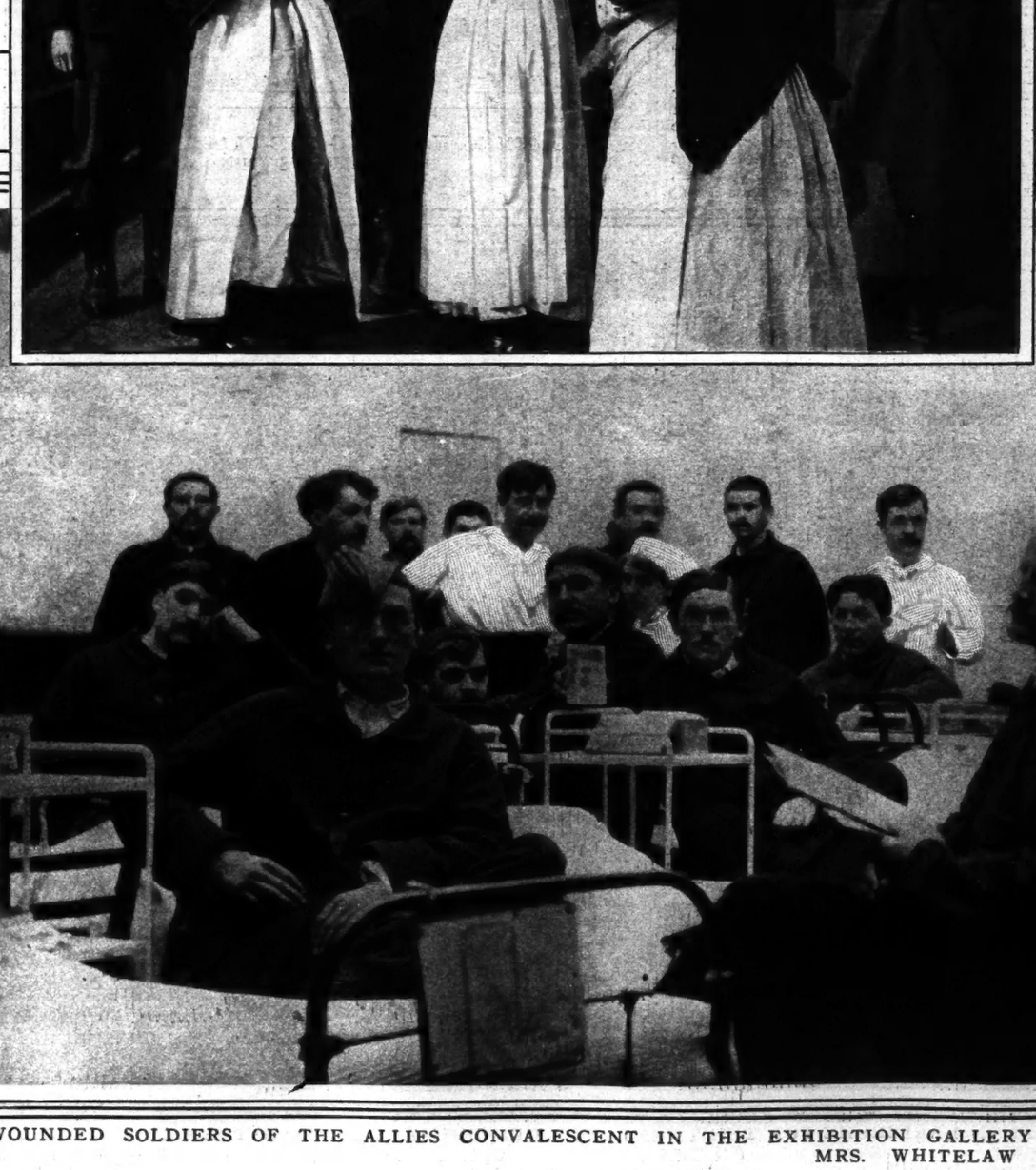
EVERYWHERE IN THE STREETS OF PARIS OXEN HAVE REPLACED HORSES, REQUISITIONED FOR THE FRENCH ARMIES.

A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A FRENCH BAYONET CHARGE NEAR ARRAS AT THE MOMENT OF THE BURSTING OF SHRAPNEL BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LINES, WHICH WERE ONLY ABOUT THIRTY YARDS APART.

American Women in Paris, Organized by the Rev. Earnest Warburton Shurtleff, Making Layettes for Baby Refugees. Mrs. Shurtleff Appears in the Extreme Right and Their Daughter in the Left Centre of the Picture.

SOLDIERS WAITING TO BE FED BY THE "GREEN CROSS SOCIETY" OF PARIS, ORGANIZED FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF CARING FOR SOLDIERS OF THE ALLIES PASSING THROUGH THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

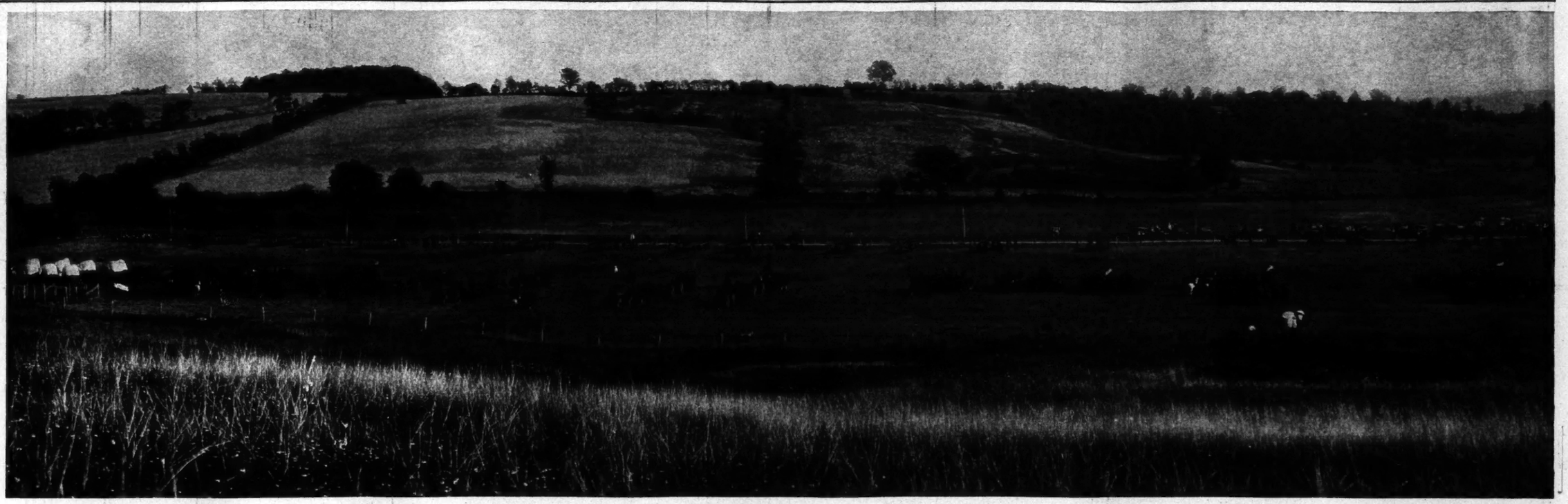
RUSSIAN PEASANT WOMEN WASHING THE CLOTHES OF GERMAN SOLDIERS WHILE THE GERMANS WAIT.
(Photo © International News Service.)

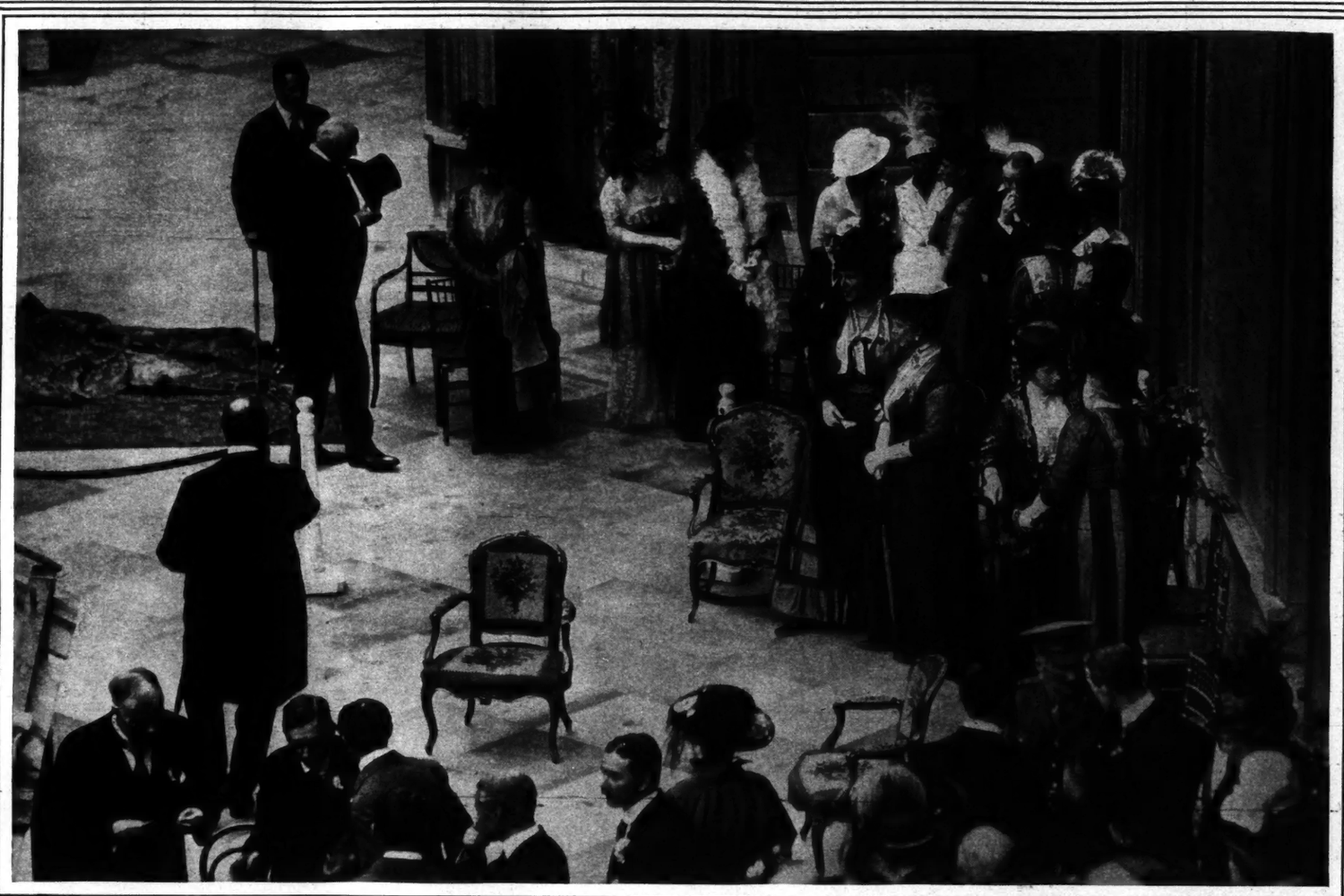


WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF THE ALLIES CONVALESCENT IN THE EXHIBITION GALLERY OF THE AMERICAN ART STUDENTS' CLUB FOR GIRLS, WHICH IS SUPPORTED BY MRS. WHITELAW REID OF NEW YORK.

The New York Times

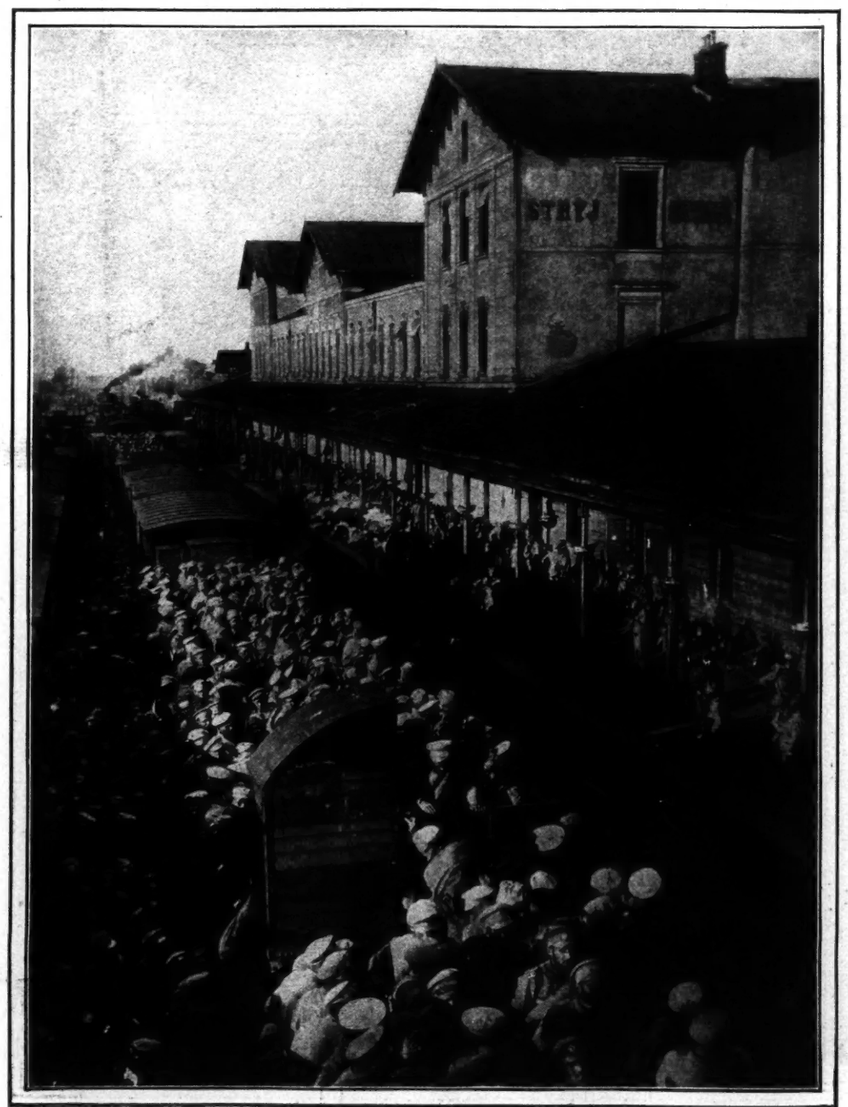
PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN





THREE QUEENS ATTEND THE ROYAL GARDEN PARTY AT MONTAGUE HOUSE, THE LONDON MANSION OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, IN HONOR OF FRANCE'S DAY. In this unusual group, assembled on the balcony of the Montague House, where the principal address of the "France Day" celebration was delivered by Lord Curzon, are Queen Mary, with the former Queen Amelie of Portugal on her right, and the Queen Mother Alexandra on her left, in conversation with Princess Christian; M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, in the centre; Princess Mary, the Princess Royal, and Princess Arthur of Connaught, in the background; and, on the left, the Duke of Somerset, the Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Devonshire, and, facing them, Lord Curzon. *(Photo from American Press Assn.)*

WOMEN NOW TAKING THE PLACES OF MEN ON THE TRAMWAYS IN ROME.



Some of the Thousands of Russian Prisoners, Captured by the Austrian and German Armies South of Lemberg, Entraining at Stryj for Transportation to Concentration Camps in the Austrian Interior.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

PUBLIC FUNERAL IN KARLSRUHE FOR THE TWENTY OR MORE CIVILIANS KILLED IN THE ALLIES' AIR RAID ON THE BADEN CAPITAL.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

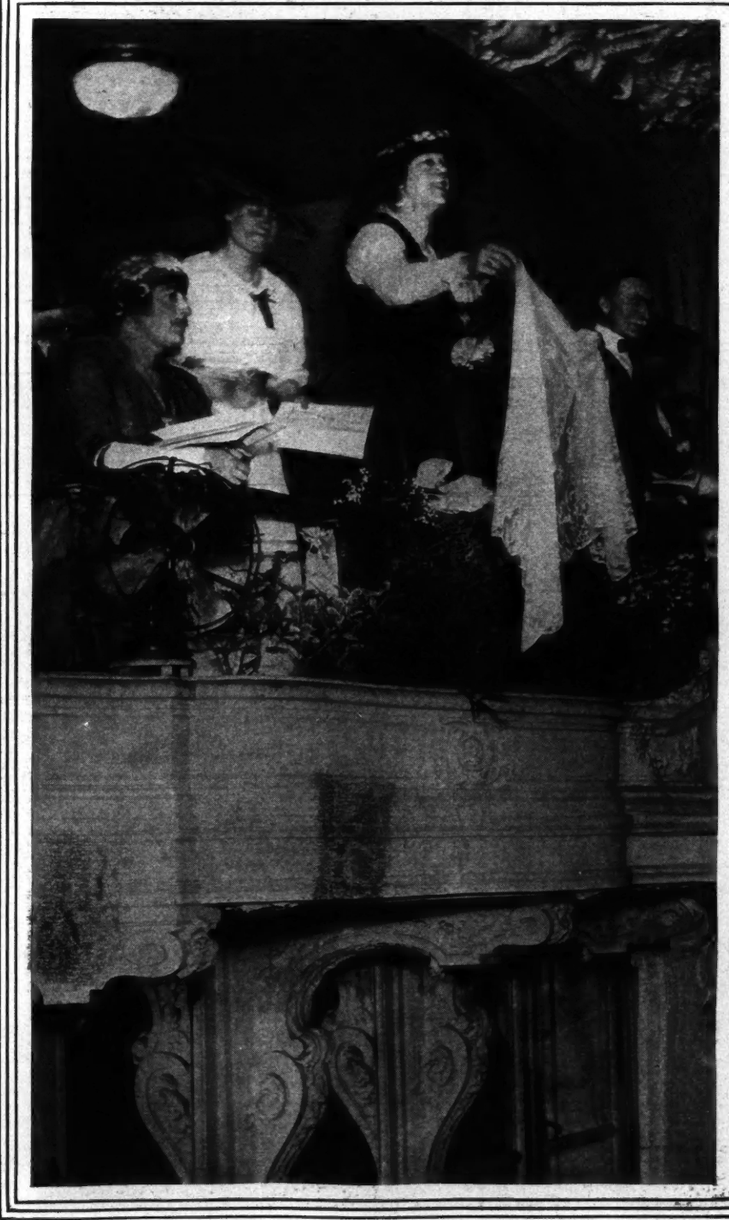
THE SUMMER WAR GAME ON FISHKILL PLAINS

(Photo (©) Pictorial News Service.)

William Jennings Bryan Seated on the Steps of the Summer Cottage of His Son at Hermosa Beach, Cal., with His Grandchildren, Mary and Helen Bryan.
(Photo from International News Service.)

LORD KITCHENER, WITH THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, INSPECTING THE HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY IN THE GUILDHALL YARD JUST BEFORE THE RECENT GREAT GUILDHALL RECRUITING MEETING, AT WHICH HE WAS THE CHIEF SPEAKER.

"JIMMIE" COYLE OF THE CENTRAL PARK ZOO GIVING A LESSON ON THE MOUTH HARP TO "ZIP", RECENTLY OF THE HIMALAYAS.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



Madame Clara Butt, at the Souvenir Lunch in Aid of the Three Arts Women's Employment Fund, Auctioneering a Lace Veil Worn by Mme. Albani in the Wedding Scene from "Lohengrin." Sir Philip Burne-Jones Is Standing on Her Left.
(Photos by Sport & General.)

MISS LILA FAIRCHILD, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO LUCIUS P. JANEWAY HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.
(Photo by Brandenburg.)

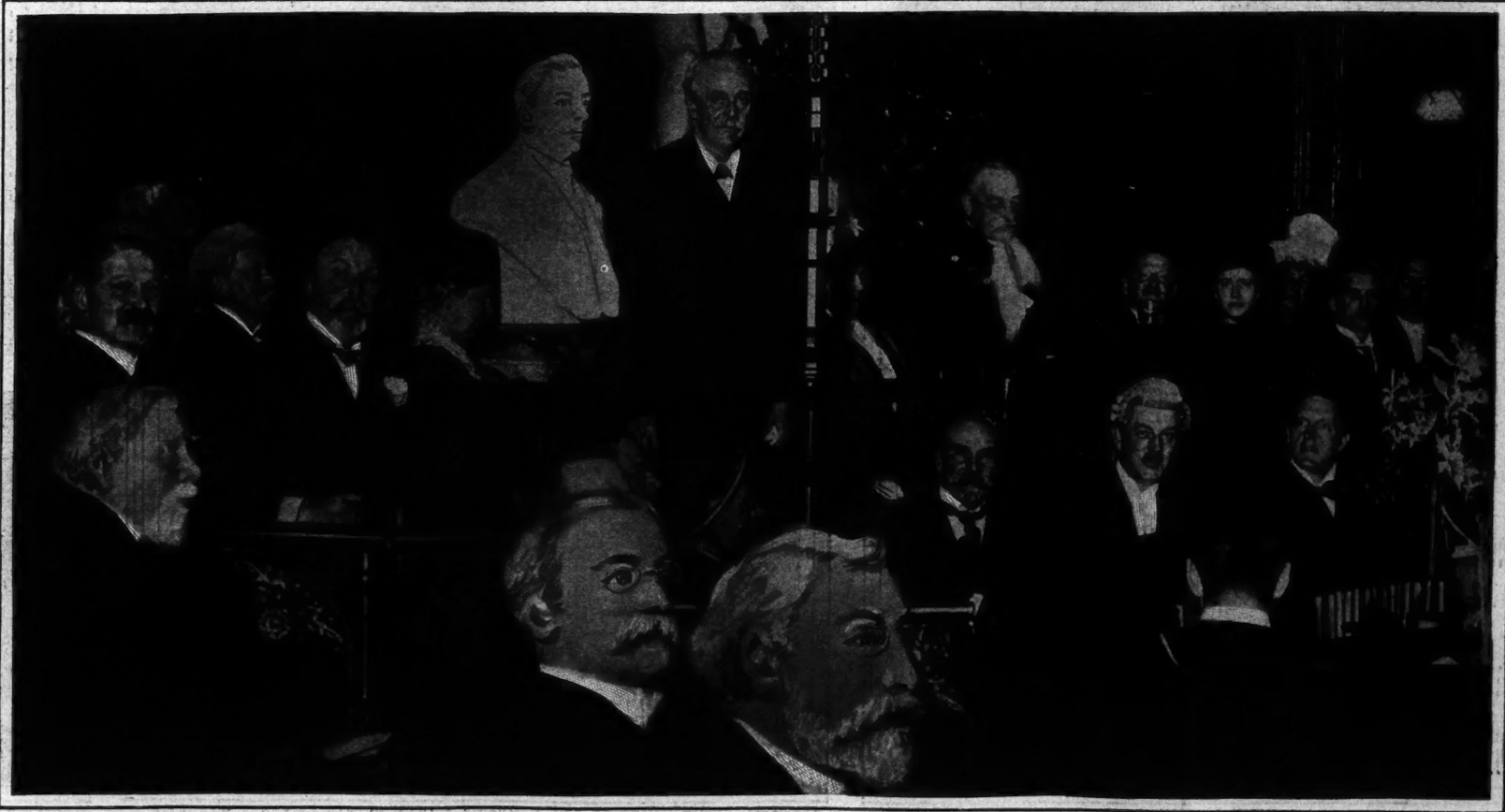
THE RESOLUTE WINNING IN THE SERIES OF RACES OFF SANDY HOOK WITH HER CO-DEFENDER, VANITIE, WITH THE COMMITTEE BOAT VIKING IN THE CENTRE.
(Photo by Edwin Levick.)

Mrs. Burke Roche and Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs at Mrs. William Grosvenor's Chinese Lawn Fete at Newport.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

MISS NANCY DWYER,
A Chinese Flower Girl.

MISS ELIZABETH ROBINSON
AT MRS. GROSVENOR'S ENTERTAINMENT.
(Photos by Campbell Studio.)

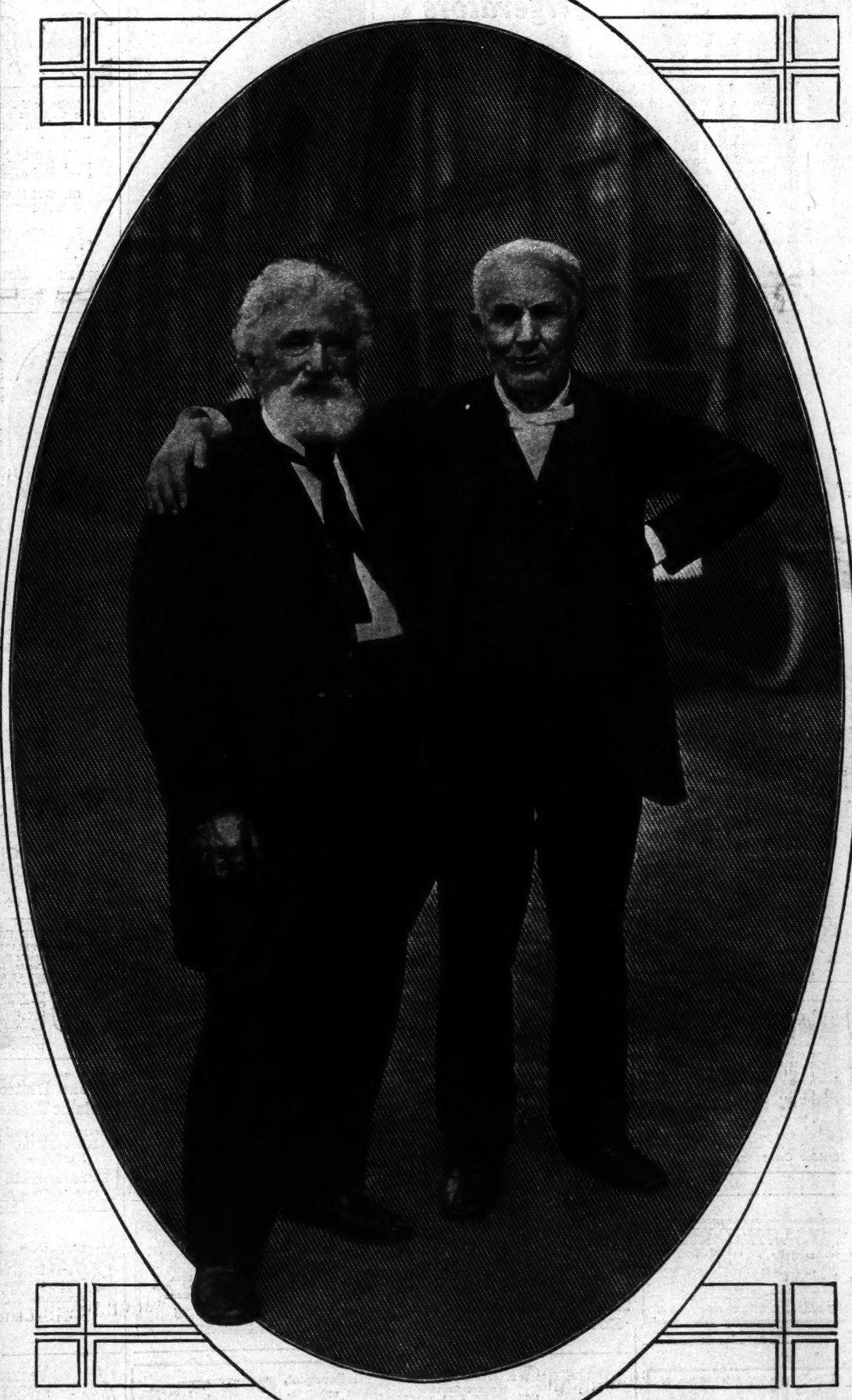
Count John von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, Arriving at the State Department for a Conference with Secretary Lansing.
(Photo by Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)



THE RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR UNVEILING A BUST OF THE LATE JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN IN THE GUILDHALL, LONDON.
Among those on the platform are, left to right: Bonar Law, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Balfour, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, and Austin Chamberlain.
(Photo © by International News Service.)

STROMBOLI WINNING THE SUBURBAN HANDICAP AT BELMONT PARK, WITH SAM JACKSON SECOND AND SHARPSHOOTER THIRD.
(Photo by C. C. Cook.)

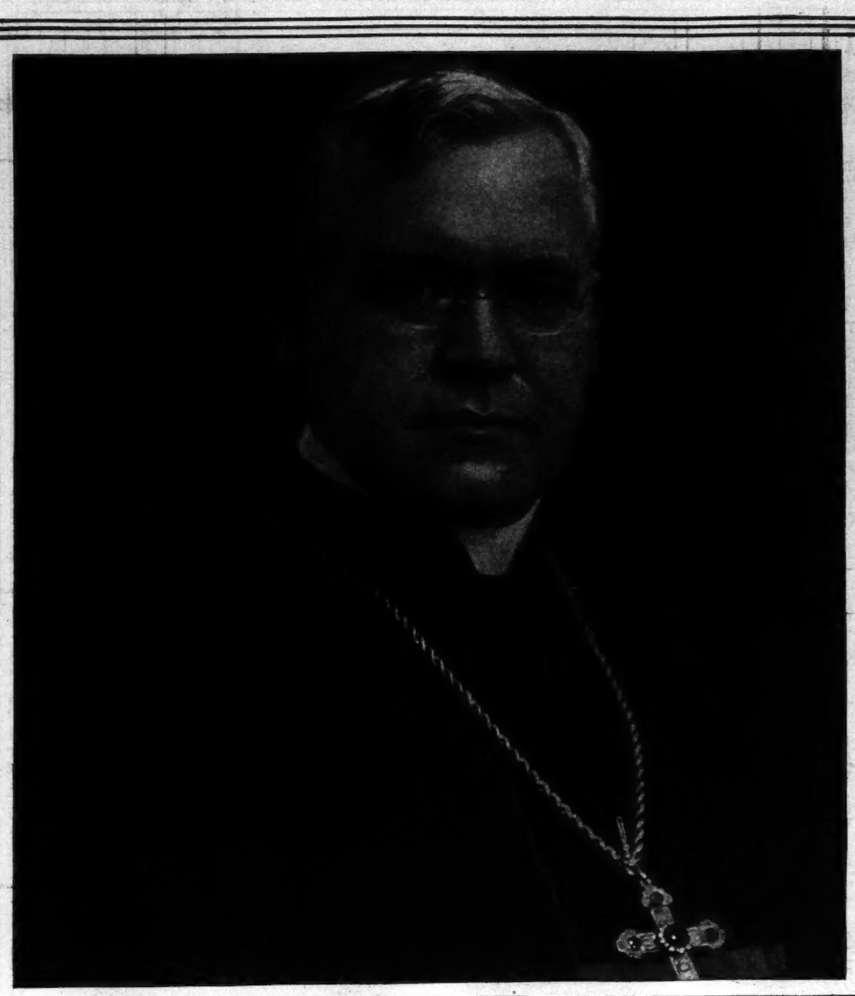
THREE AMHERST MEN AT THE LAST COMMENCEMENT.
They are, left to right, Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, and Edwin A. Grosvenor, National President of the Phi Beta Kappa.
(Photo by Webster.)



Hudson Maxim and Thomas A. Edison, Inventors and Jersey Neighbors, Who Are Supporting the Plan of Secretary Daniels for a Naval Advisory Board of Civilian Inventors and Engineers. From a New and Intimate Photograph Taken Chiefly for Distribution Among Their Friends.

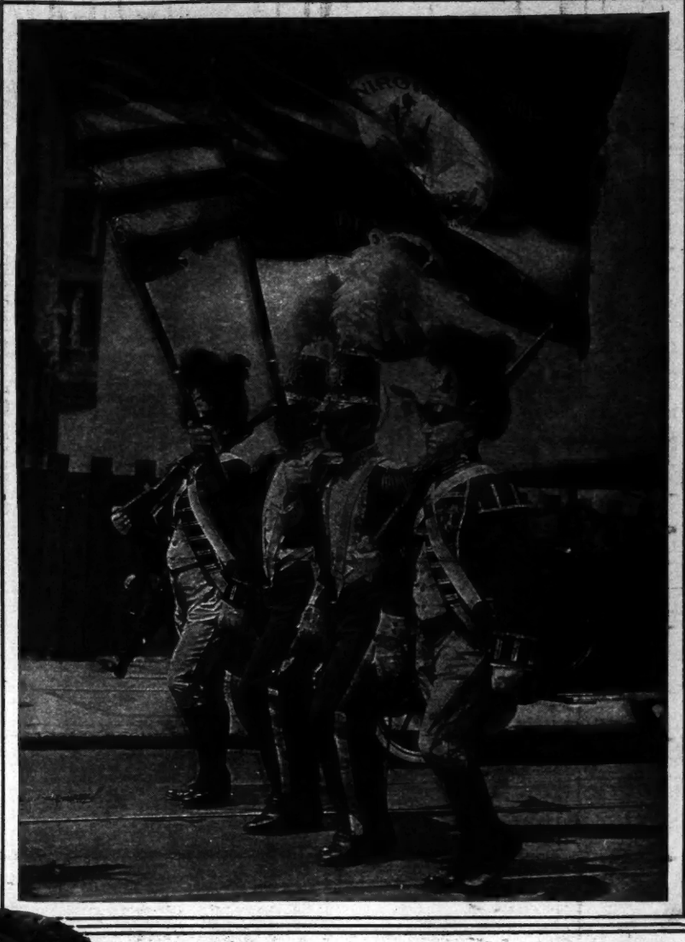
Mrs. Fu Ling-Chang, Formerly Miss Louise Huie, Daughter of the Rev. Huie Kin, Pastor of the First Chinese Presbyterian Church of New York.
(Photo © by E. F. Foley.)

ORVILLE WRIGHT, EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF MR. EDISON'S CHIEF LIEUTENANTS ON THE NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD.
From a New Photograph Never Before Published.



THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS FRANCIS CUSACK, WHO BECOMES THE BISHOP OF ALBANY.
(Photo © E. F. Foley.)

KATHLEEN HOWARD
As the Abbess Myriel in Prof. Horatio Parker's $10,000 Prize Opera, "Fairyland," Recently Sung for the First Time in Los Angeles.



Color Bearers of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, Which Was Organized on May 10, 1789, and Saw Service in the War of 1812, the War Between the States, and the Spanish-American War, at the Panama Exposition as the Escort of Gov. Stuart of Virginia. The Standard Bearers Are Flanked on Either Side by Members of the Historic Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, Conn. *(Photo © International News Service.)*

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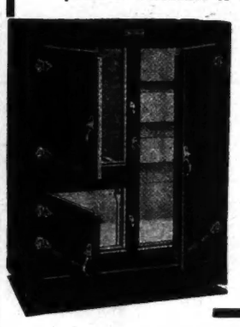

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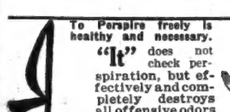

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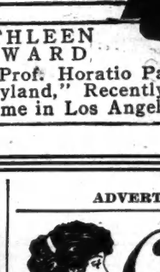

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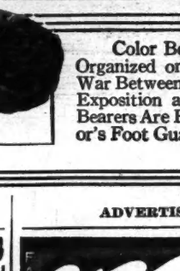

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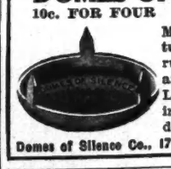

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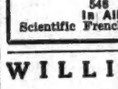

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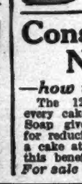

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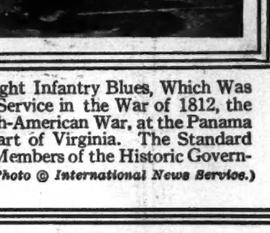

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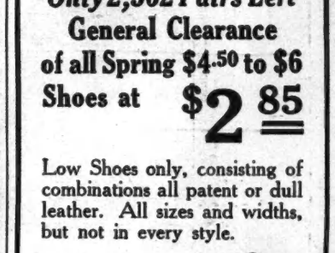

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THE WEATHER
Generally fair Sunday and Monday; light, east winds.
For full weather report see Page 68.

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BERLIN HOLDS UP NOTE'S FULL TEXT; CURBS COMMENT

Newspapers Get Only a Scant Summary and Publish It Inconspicuously.

DENY THAT IT IS FINAL

Lokalanzeiger, Reflecting Official View, Thinks It Leaves Way for Further Parley.

SOME STRONG EDITORIALS

American Attitude Is Neither Friendly Nor Neutral in Spirit, Says Tageszeitung.

DELAY EXPECTED HERE

Washington Thinks Germany Will Withhold Reply in Deference to Sentiment at Home.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 24, (via London.)—The full text of the American note has not been printed here, and apparently the word has gone out to be cautious in commenting on it. As a result the afternoon papers do not refer to the note in their headlines and publish only very short summaries of its contents.

The Lokalanzeiger says: "The note fully comes up to the expectations which we have repeatedly expressed. It affords ground on which further negotiations with Washington can be conducted. Throughout it is correct in tone and is couched in the usual forms of politeness customary between States, yet at the same time it is outspoken."

After summarizing the note in 220 words the Lokalanzeiger, with all the earmarks of higher inspiration, significantly concludes: "The questions raised in the American answer must naturally be exhaustively looked into by the various German authorities concerned. Therefore, at present there is nothing to say as to the nature of the answer. The report emanating from English sources that the American answer is meant to be final is absolutely without foundation. In any event, after the previous negotiations, we may have every confidence that Germany will continue to use the valuable war weapon of the submarine in future in such a way as may seem useful for us and the least harmful for neutrals. We had and have, of course, no interest in arousing neutrals against us. On the contrary, it can only be our purpose to avoid everything that would be likely unnecessarily to imperil the rights of neutral States."

The Berliner Tageblatt does not publish a line of comment and devotes a single paragraph to "the contents" of the American note.

The Vossische Zeitung also devotes one paragraph to the contents, which it modestly runs under a Washington cable telling that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are planning a new note to England under the headline, "American Protest Note to England."

Says We Stick to England.

The Kreuz-Zeitung says:

"The contents of the note proves anew that the American Government stands closer to England than they care to admit. The note indicates not the slightest effort to do justice to the German standpoint, but clings obstinately to the alleged right of American citizens to travel on English ships, without being endangered, even when those ships are freighted with bombs and shells. America wants to give a free pass to contraband for England by means of its citizens. That is not neutrality, but most decided partisanship. If America had the least bit of good will the demands of the note would have been limited to safe passage for such ships as carried no contraband.

"In saying that the undertakings of warring countries must be subordinated to 'the rights of neutrals' the note goes counter to the most elementary principles of international law. Everywhere in land and sea warfare, no consideration can be given to neutrals. The rule is, 'he who goes into danger does so at his own risk.' America could with equal right contend that American citizens have a right to live unendangered in Paris or Dunkirk, and say, 'if you bombard these cities, we will consider it as an intentionally unfriendly act.' We do not know what the German Government considers answering, but we have confidence that it will not abandon the submarine war. We have shown that we are prepared to make every possible concession to the neutrals, but the compromise must

Continued on Page 4.

ROOSEVELT AND BRYAN REFUSE TO COMMENT

Former Says He Hopes America Will Act on the Sentiments He Expressed at Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—After studying the latest note to Germany, Colonel Roosevelt declined to discuss it in detail or to express an opinion concerning it.

"I have only this to say," said Colonel Roosevelt. "If you will refer to my statements at Syracuse after the sinking of the Lusitania, you will find the sentiments I held then and hold at this time. I can only add that I hope Uncle Sam will act on them."

In the statement referred to, Colonel Roosevelt declared, in brief, that the sinking of the Lusitania was piracy and wanton slaughter of innocent men, women, and children.

In speeches made here today the ex-President did not refer to the latest note to Germany.

Ex-Secretary Bryan is now en route from Los Angeles to San Francisco, and will not arrive here until late this evening. Before departing from the south, and after a hurried perusal of the note, he said:

"This is interesting, but, of course, until I have read the note through and analyzed it carefully I cannot discuss it. It would be impossible for me to give any opinion on the note until I have gone over it with the greatest care."

BRITISH PLEDGE TO FIGHT IT OUT

Anniversary Meetings Throughout the Empire Will Take a Vow to Continue on to Victory.

LONDON, July 24.—The anniversary of Great Britain's declaration of war on Germany, Aug. 4, will be marked throughout the empire by reaffirmation of the determination of the British peoples to continue the struggle unswervingly.

The pledge will be embodied in the following resolution, approved by Premier Asquith:

"That on this anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war this meeting of citizens of ——— records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle for the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

Meetings have been arranged throughout the empire, at which the resolution will be put. Members of the Cabinet and of Parliament and other public officials are co-operating in the arrangements, and the dominions and colonies are all joining in the movement.

TWO MORE VESSELS TORPEDOED AND SUNK

Russian Ship Rubonia and a Trawler—Crews Landed on Orkneys.

LONDON, July 24.—The Russian ship Rubonia has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Her crew of thirty were landed on the Orkney Islands.

The trawler Star of Peace also was torpedoed and sunk off the Orkneys. The crew were landed at Stromness.

No Russian ship Rubonia is on the marine lists. The Russian steamer Rubonia is listed. Her length is given at 350 feet, with beam of 45 feet, depth of 25 feet, and tonnage of 3,424 gross. She was built at Newcastle in 1896.

SERBIAN ARMY BETTER EQUIPPED THAN EVER

But Is Still Inactive—Typhus Stamped Out, Foreign Doctors to Go Elsewhere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Nish correspondent writes:

"Serbia has now completely recovered. Since April 1 last her little army, in fine fettle and perhaps better equipped than ever before, has been massed round her frontiers ready to take up arms if called upon at any given moment and from any given point. Yet so far, except for skirmishes in Albania, she has struck no blow, nor has any big blow been dealt her.

"The inactivity among the Serbian soldiers has meant almost equal inactivity among many hundreds of doctors and nurses attached to the different British and American units which have been scattered so freely up and down the country. Since typhus has practically been wiped out many of these hospital workers have been heard on all sides lately bemoaning the fact that they have little or nothing to do. Accordingly, Sir Ralph Paget, the British Red Cross Commissioner in Serbia, has at last given permission for all insufficiently employed units to apply for disbandment should they wish, provided there is no resumption of hostilities by July 21.

"On the expiration of the time limit, it now seems probable, large detachments of doctors, nurses, and orderlies will be set free to take up work in other war areas where their services are needed."

FIND LINDON BATES'S BODY.

Identification of Lusitania Victim from Documents and Linen.

QUEENSTOWN, July 24.—A body washed ashore at Kilcolgan Gateway, on the Irish coast, has been identified from documents found in the coat pocket and from the name on the linen as that of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., one of the American victims of the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine.

A body recently washed ashore in County Limerick, Ireland, was at first believed to be that of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., son of Lindon W. Bates, Vice Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, but the identification was afterward doubted and messages received by the family in this country stated that the body had been buried as that of another Lusitania victim.

The effects found on the body, however, were sent to London for closer examination.

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GERMANS TIGHTEN GRIP ON WARSAW FROM THE NORTH

Strong Forces Cross the Narew After Storming Two of the Fortresses.

DIRECT DRIVE IS HALTED

Russians Also Hold Lines on Lublin-Chelm Railroad--Driven Across Vistula at Ivangorod.

OPEN BATTLE IN COURLAND

Berlin Reports Crushing Defeat of the Russian Army, Which Was Caught in Retreat.

ITALIANS PRESS CAMPAIGN

Cadorna Is Directing the Attack on Gorizia Under the Eye of the King.

LONDON, July 24.—The Austro-German Armies seem unable to force the Russians from the important positions to the immediate west of Warsaw, and from the line along the Lublin-Chelm Railway, but the German victories in Northern Poland and north of the Polish capital have tightened their grip on the city, and military critics say that the abandonment of Warsaw by the Russians again becomes more probable.

After weeks of battling the German forces for the first time have crossed the Narew River north of Warsaw, and now have a considerable weight of men on the east bank of that river between the Fortresses of Rozan and Pultusk, which a Berlin official statement describes as having been "stormed irresistibly." The communication, however, does not state whether the fortresses capitulated.

The fight in Southern Courland, according to German claims, has resulted in something akin to a crushing victory such as was familiar in wars of former years, General von Bülow's forces having cut off the Russian retreat and delivered a body blow. It is stated that the Germans cut up the retiring troops badly, dispersing those which were not killed, wounded, or captured.

That the Russians are holding the immediate Warsaw front is plainly evidenced by a German official statement which refers to only minor operations in this area and tells of a comparatively insignificant number of prisoners taken. Military critics say this indicates that there have been no serious attacks on either side, which probably means that the Germans are dug in, waiting reinforcements and some favorable circumstances, while the Russians, from their strongholds, are risking nothing in counter-attacks.

The report of the investment of Ivangorod is now patently erroneous, as the Germans speak of attacks west of the city and, though claiming that they hurled the Russians across the Vistula to the northwest of the city, do not contend that their forces obtained a foothold on the eastern bank.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following received from Berlin:

"The war correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger on the eastern front telegraphs the warning that while 'the Russians are being continually pressed back along the entire front, it cannot be concealed that only now the severest battle is about to begin, and we must now see how far we have succeeded in breaking down the strong hostile armies.

"'The battle for the Russian central positions may be of an extremely varying character,' continues the Anzeiger's correspondent. 'The Teutonic allies are aware of that, but the battle may also end in the breakdown of the enemy.'"

Reports from Italy tell of General Cadorna, the Chief of Staff, directing the strong attack on Gorizia under the eye of the King.

Fighting has slackened on the western front, where the operations are for the present of purely local importance.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Germans Cross the Narew and Reach the Vistula.

BERLIN, July 24, (via London.)—The German official report on the operations in Russia is as follows:

General von Billow has defeated the Fifth Russian Army, near Shavli.

After ten days of continuous fighting and marching, German troops yesterday succeeded in arresting the retreat of the Russians in the district of Rozalin-Szadow and defeated and dispersed them. The booty since the begining of these operations on July 14 has increased to 25 cannon, 40 machine guns, more than 100 cars loaded with ammunition, a great quantity of baggage and other war material.

On the Narew River the army of General von Gallwitz stormed irresistibly the fortresses of Rozan and Pultusk and forced a crossing of the Narew, between these places. Strong forces already are on the south bank of the river. Further north and to the south our troops are advancing toward the river.

In the battles between the Niemen and the Vistula since July 14, fourteen cannon and 90 machine guns have been captured. The quantity of war material taken cannot yet be estimated. Before Warsaw in minor fighting we have captured in the last few days 1,750 prisoners and 2 machine guns.

North of the mouth of the Pilurza River the Germans have reached the Vistula.

From the mouth of the Pilica to Kozieniela, northwest of Ivangorod the enemy has been thrown across the Vistula. Before Ivangorod our troops

Continued on Page 6.

1,800 DROWN AS EXCURSION STEAMER CAPSIZES, LOADED TO CAPACITY, IN THE CHICAGO RIVER; TOPHEAVY, SHE WAS STARTED WHILE MOORED

SINKS IN BARELY SIX MINUTES

Great Majority of Victims Women and Children, Bound for Picnic.

HUNDREDS TRAPPED BELOW

Throngs Dumped from Upper Decks Into the River to Struggle and Die.

CHICAGO PUTS ON MOURNING

Rows of Bodies, Awaiting Identification, Fill Armory—Heroes Not Lacking.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Approximately 1,800 persons, most of them women, children and babies, lost their lives in the murky little stream called by courtesy the Chicago River, this morning, when the excursion steamer Eastland turned over at her pier between Lasalle and Clark Streets.

There were 2,500 passengers on the Eastland and a crew of 72, commanded by Captain Henry Pedersen, according to a statement issued this evening by W. J. Greenbaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, after he had checked up the returns of the ticket takers.

At midnight 880 bodies had been taken to morgues and the work of taking out the bodies was still proceeding.

Besides these, 762 persons are known to have been rescued, and careful checking has shown 921 missing. It is feared that practically all the missing are drowned. This would make the death list about 1,800.

Trying to Fix the Blame.

The task of establishing the causes and of fixing responsibility has begun. A special Federal Grand Jury, called by Judge Landis, will begin an investigation at once. State's Attorney Mc-clay Hoyne opened an inquiry within two hours after the tragedy.

Aboard the Eastland at the hour set for sailing, 7:40 A. M., were approximately 2,500 excursionists. Some say there were more and that the disaster was caused by overloading the steamer. It is known that United States Custom House officials boarded the boat a short time before she went down and caused between 400 and 500 persons to be removed on finding that the steamer was carrying many more passengers than allowed by law.

The excursionists were a part of those going to the annual picnic of the Western Electric Company to its employes. About 7,000 tickets had been distributed and a fleet of five steamers had been chartered to take the picnickers across the lake to Michigan City, Ind., where there was to be a big parade and great festivities. The Eastland was the first of the fleet scheduled to depart for Michigan City, and a great throng clamored for admittance.

Cables Never Cast Off.

The passengers aboard swarmed to the left side of the ship as the other steamers drew up the river toward the wharf. A tug was hitched to the Eastland, ropes were ordered cast off, and the steamer's engines started, but the Eastland did not budge. Instead, the ship began to list sidewise and never held back. It turned slowly but steadily toward its left side. Children clutched the skirts of mothers and sisters to keep from falling. The whole cargo was impelled toward the falling side of the ship and water began to enter the lower port holes.

None of the hawsers had been cast off. Orders had been given to cast off, notwithstanding that for a considerable time the boat had been gradually listing. When the order to cast off was given it was too late. Before it could be carried out the boat had turned on her side, the hawsers, still attached to the ship, tearing the piling from the pier. The hawsers are still attached to the semi-sunken steamer, the Federal and local authorities having given strict orders that they are not to be disturbed, pending investigation.

Screams from passengers attracted the attention of fellow-excursionists on the pier awaiting the next steamer. Wharfmen and picnickers soon lined the edge of the embankment, reaching out helplessly toward the wavering steamer.

For nearly five minutes the ship listed before it finally dived under. Then there was a plunge, with a sigh of air escaping from the hold, mingled with crying of children and shrieks of women, and the ship was on the bottom of the river.

All Over in Six Minutes.

Hundreds on the upper deck were thrown into the water, and a few escaped. Most of the other passengers, caught below in the cabins or on the lower decks, perished without a chance for life. They were swallowed up in the sight of other thousands crowding the Clark Street Bridge, the wharves, and adjoining streets on their way to the other boats chartered for the excursion.

It was all a matter of only a few minutes. Many witnesses say it was all over in six minutes.

The surface of the river was thick

Continued on Page 2.

Previous Ship Disasters Show No Such Record of Lives Lost

	Lives Lost.
Titanic, April 14, 1912, off Newfoundland Banks	1,595
Lusitania, May 7, 1915, Atlantic Ocean	1,100
Empress of Ireland, May 29, 1914, St. Lawrence River	1,024
General Slocum, June 15, 1904, East River, N. Y.	959
Bourgogne, July 4, 1898, off Newfoundland Banks	871
Princess Alice, Sept. 3, 1878, in Thames near Woolwich	700
Norge, June 25, 1904, off Ruckall Reefs	600
Utopia, March 17, 1891, off Gibraltar	574
Matsu Maru, March 23, 1908, off coast of Japan	300
Ship Kapunda, March 29, 1897, off coast of Brazil	289
Lady Elgin, Sept. 8, 1860, Lake Michigan	287
Excursion steamer, April 24, 1909, at Montevideo	200
Nile River steamer, April 8, 1912, Nile River	200
Larchmont, Feb. 12, 1907, Long Island Sound	188
Volturno, Oct. 11, 1913, Atlantic Ocean	137
State of Florida, April 18, 1884, off Canadian coast	128
Liban, June 7, 1908, off Marseilles coast	100

with struggling people. Babies perished in sight of those on the docks and bridges. Men and women in a frenzied battle for life churned the water, then sank.

On the side of the boat were some who had clambered over the rail as the boat settled on its side. Some escaped without even wetting their feet. The whistles of tugs and excursion boats shrieked the alarm and boats put off. South Water Street commission men tossed barrels and crates and chicken boxes into the river, where they were seized by the drowning. Forty miles away at Lockport the Bear Trap Dam in the Drainage Canal was closed to stop the river's current. Fireboats and tugs spread out like a fan around the death ship and began the work of taking out the bodies.

One mother grasped her two children in her arms as she slipped from the steamer into the water. One child was torn from her, but she and the other were saved. Fathers were drowned after aiding their wives and children to safety.

Warehouses Become Morgues.

Nearby streets and warehouses were turned into morgues. Bodies were piled in rows. Ambulances, vans, and delivery trucks were pressed into service as death wagons, while as fast as the bodies were taken out hundreds of physicians strove to bring back life.

At the south approach to the Clark Street Bridge respiration machines were operated on the sidewalk. Victims were worked over the moment they reached shore and emergency hospitals were established within a few feet of the wreck.

The Theodore Roosevelt, one of the five boats chartered for the excursion, which was moored on the opposite side of the Clark Street Bridge, was turned into a morgue and hospital.

As soon as the news became known, doctors and nurses by the hundreds volunteered and for hours strove in the work of resuscitation. Few were revived, however, for the bodies had been in the water too long. The spectacles were harrowing. Policemen wept as the bodies of women were taken out, with their babies still clutched to their bosoms in the grasp of death.

Chicago tonight sits in sackcloth and ashes, still counting its dead. The mortuary lists are still growing. Despair had settled over the city akin to that following the Iroquois Theatre fire. The Eastland calamity surpasses even the Iroquois disaster. Its roster of victims is greater. It is the worst excursion boat accident on record in America. It claimed more victims than the fire-scourged General Slocum on June 15, 1904, in New York Harbor, when 959 lives were lost.

Chicago Overwhelmed.

Business and social life have been at a standstill all day. The city is overwhelmed by the great disaster. Flags are at half staff on all buildings; there are crowds in the vicinity of the Chicago River which the police find difficult to hold in check, the downtown streets are congested with hearses and auto trucks carrying away the dead, and at the morgues there are lines of people stretching for blocks awaiting admission to identify and recover lost friends or relatives. In the horrors of the day strong men have wept like children, and some have become insane. Chicago never before suffered such a tragedy, and is overwhelmed with grief.

All day long and tonight great crowds thronged the river's edge and choked the streets leading to it. On the side of the boat which protruded several feet above the water groups of men gathered around holes burned with gas flames through the steel hull and with ropes dragged up the bodies as fast as the divers could get them. Many are still in the boat, while the river still holds bodies, and it will be days before the exact number of dead is established.

Tonight electric wires have been stretched along the upper side of the Eastland to enable the firemen, the divers, and the lifesavers to continue their work through the night.

Policemen drafted from practically every station in the city had a hard fight all day to hold back the hundreds of thousands of persons who swarmed toward the Clark Street bridge, intent on seeing the overturned boat and the work of recovering the bodies. The bridge approaches from Lake Street on the south to Austin Avenue on the north were held by a dozen police lines. So strict were Chief Schuettler's orders that even officials and newspaper men had difficulty getting through the lines.

Too Late for Respirators.

Inside the innermost of the police lines a score of artificial respirators and lung motors were kept at work as victims were brought to the sidewalk by the stream of stretcher bearers that moved back and forth between the upturned side of the Eastland and the dock.

After several hours, as the bodies

Continued on Page 2.

SCENES DRIVE DIVER MAD

Unable to Withstand the Shocking Experiences in Hold Among Dead.

STORIES OF THE RESCUED

Deckhand Pictures Victims Dropping by Hundreds Into the River.

BOAT'S STAIRWAYS JAMMED

Panic's Growth as Vessel's List Increased—Swimmers Dragged Under.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A city diver engaged in the work of taking bodies from the Eastland became violently insane tonight, after several visits to the hold of the vessel, because of the scenes he witnessed there. He discarded his suit, and, raving, started to run across the hull of the boat. He was overcome and placed in a patrol wagon and taken away.

Two women, their clothing in shreds, their fingers torn and bleeding from clawing at the iron hull of the overturned steamer, were taken alive this afternoon from the interior of the Eastland.

They had been imprisoned in a stateroom when the boat turned over. The imprisoned air held back the first rush of water, which, however, seeped in gradually. The two women heard the shrieks of the drowning, but the door of their stateroom was pinned fast, and the port hole was too small for them to crawl through.

Gradually the air leaked out and the water seeped in. First it swirled about their feet and soon rose to their knees. Then it rose to their waists as they struggled in vain for freedom.

Then they became aware that their cries were heard by the rescuers. They heard the blows of sledge hammers above their heads for a time, but these ceased as the rescuers realized that they could make no impression on the steel hull. Then they gave up hope. All the time the water rose higher.

In the meantime the rescuers got acetylene torches, and the blue flame began to eat through the steel plates. Soon a hole was pierced, but this released the air in the hull and the water came in with a rush. Just as the water reached the heads of the victims the iron plate fell in and the rescuers seized the choking and gasping women by the hair and dragged them out. They were carried to Reid, Murdoch & Co.'s plant. Their ultimate recovery is in doubt. A man who had had an experience almost as thrilling was saved from the boiler room of the vessel, where his life had been preserved by a similar air pocket.

For nine hours, or from the time the disaster occurred until about 5 o'clock this afternoon, a boy of 10 years was penned in a section of the hold of the Eastland. Finally, when a hole had been burned through the steel plates, rescuers found him clinging to a stanchion just above the water. He was helped out by firemen. He was too weak to talk for a few moments. When he recovered his strength, however, he got up from the side of the boat and ran to the deck apparently driven frantic for the time being by his terrible experience. He was soon lost in the crowd ashore. His name was not learned.

SAW HUNDREDS FALL TO DEATH IN RIVER

Deck Hand Tells of the Panic—Stairways Jammed—Swimmers Dragged Under.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Survivors of the Eastland disaster tell thrilling stories of their experiences. One survivor owes his life to the fact that his coat caught on a nail and he was held above water. One woman managed for a time to hold her little daughter and son as well as herself above water, but, with arm benumbed, she finally had to let the daughter go.

Harry Miller, a deckhand of the Eastland, gave a vivid picture of the disaster. His story follows:

"The Eastland began to list about 7:20 o'clock, while crowds were still pouring on her. She listed then so much the gangplank lifted two or three feet at the ship's side. They stopped the crowd coming on and got all on board over to the shore side of the ship. That righted her. Then they let the rest of the crowd come aboard.

"I didn't like the way she acted and I said to my mate 'I'm scared of her.' I'd rather be off her this minute.' Finally they were all aboard about 7:30 o'clock maybe a few minutes later. We got orders to cast off the stern lines and were working at that when she began slowly to list again.

"My mate and me heard them hollering on the deck around us and at first we thought they were shouting as usual to their friends on the dock. Soon we knew they were scared and we noticed the ship listing, very slowly, more and more. So we hollered to them to climb the stairways to the upper deck.

Jammed the Stairways.

They jammed them going up. They ran from one side of her to the other,

Eastland's Death List 1,810, Latest Official Figures Show

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sunday, July 26.—The latest figures obtainable on the casualties in the Eastland disaster would indicate a loss of 1,810 lives, assuming that the figures given by the United States Customs Inspectors of the number of passengers on the boat is accurate.

At midnight 880 bodies had been recovered and tagged, of which 161 have been identified. Rescued persons to the number of 752 at the same hour had been tabulated.

On the basis of 2,500 passengers and 72 crew there were 2,572 persons on the Eastland when she capsized. Of these 762 have been accounted for as rescued and 889 bodies have been recovered. Total of 1,651, leaving 921 persons missing and unaccounted for.

The following table gives the official figures:

Passengers on Eastland	2,500
Crew on Eastland	72
Total	2,572
Number of dead recovered	889
Number of persons rescued	762
Total	1,651
Missing and unaccounted for	921
Total dead and missing	1,810

women and children mostly, it looked like, in confusion, shouting, some of them crying. She kept on listing lower and lower.

"I got afraid and went to the open gangway on the north side and saw the water only three feet below us. While I was looking at it, just a second or two, wondering, a woman with a child in her arms jumped or fell off the rail into the water.

Hundreds Drop Into the Water.

"I jumped in after her to get her. In less than a second they began dropping in all around me. There must have been hundreds of them that jumped in. The water was thick with them. One hit me on the shoulders and drove me under again. I was excited and lost sight of the woman and child I went after. I forgot them and swam with the current out of the crowd. Some of them tried to grab me. I dodged them. I knew it was my only chance. I swam around the boat and got to the pier and climbed out.

"Then I looked back at the water. They were going under and coming up and snatching at each other and hollering—men, women, and children, all over that part of the river. The current carried some of them, those that could keep afloat, upstream some distance. I saw a few get to the piling and climb out. Most of them, it seemed, could not swim, or were dragged down by those that could not swim. The river over there opposite the slip must be full of bodies.

"After I got on the pier I steadied myself for a minute or two. Then I ran back to where I could get aboard.

Rescued Through Portholes.

"They had got some portholes on her upper side open. Through these passengers who had been caught in the cabins on the top side of her were being taken out. They were told to put their arms through the narrow ports first and then to narrow themselves in so they could be pulled out. It was a tight squeeze for some. Some had to wait until they got a hatch open on the top side so they could come up the stairway.

"As soon as we could get inside her me and my mate began fishing for bodies in the sunken half of her. I used a long handle pike. I'd feel around in the water until my pike hook hit something. I got so I could tell if it was a body.

"I'd get the pike hook in their clothing and fetch them up. My mate would tie a rope around them and men would pull them out.

"It was strange how many of them drowned hanging tight to some object below water. Some I hooked down at the bottom, others half way up, others only two or three feet below water. I could tell by the pull it took to get them loose that they had their hands gripped on to a rail or a table or some other fixed object down below the water. I don't know how many I fished out."

TOOK ALARM TOO LATE DECLARE THE SURVIVORS

Experiences of the Rescued—Mother Had to Let Daughter Drown.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—One of the thrilling stories of the Eastland disaster is told by E. W. Sladkey, head of the Western Electric Company's printing department. Mr. Sladkey, the last to board the Eastland and the first to escape, walked over the upper side of the vessel and jumped to the deck of the tug Kenosha without so much as wetting his feet.

Mr. Sladkey said that the excursion boat's officers and crew gave no warning of the impending disaster until the vessel had heeled beyond an angle of 45 degrees. He agreed with other survivors that the excursionists took alarm too late.

"It was about 7:30 o'clock when I ran along the pier to get aboard the Eastland," said Mr. Sladkey. "They had just hauled in the gangway and were casting off the stern lines when I noticed that the boat was listing to port, and the thought flashed into my mind that there might be trouble before we got far. A crowd of about thirty of the boys and girls employed in my department were waving their hands to me and calling to me from the upper deck, and I jumped aboard. As I made my way to the upper deck the list was even more perceptible. My people were up in the bow, and I went to them, keeping on the starboard side, which was uppermost and closest to the pier.

"I know a little about boats, and I wondered the Eastland's officers were not taking some steps to right the boat, which kept heeling further and further, very slowly. From what I could see it

Continued on Page 2.

Want to know about CARABANA Natural Laxative? Write Carabana, 6 Cliff St.—Advt.

THIRTY PUT UNDER ARREST

City, State and Federal Authorities Begin Investigations.

VESSEL ALWAYS UNSTABLE

Overloading and Unseaworthiness Alleged as Causes of the Disaster.

CALLS FEDERAL GRAND JURY

Contradictory Stories Told of Tug's Part in Dragging the Eastland Over.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The most important move toward the investigation of the Eastland disaster and the punishment of those who may be found responsible for it was the arrest tonight on the order of State's Attorney Hoyne of Walter C. Steele, Secretary-Treasurer of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, owners of the steamer.

Captain Pederson and twenty-nine members of the Eastland's crew had already been put under arrest, and Coroner Hoffman had ordered the arrest of every official of the Indiana Transportation Company, which had leased the boat for today's excursion.

The State's Attorney late in the day issued an order to let no one get away until responsibility for the tragedy had been fixed.

He had Capt. H. Pederson, Chief Engineer C. Erickson and other officers of the boat, together with thirty of the crew, at his offices at the Criminal Court Building. There they were examined by Charles Center Case, Jr., and Edwin J. Raber, two of his assistants. The Prosecutor himself spent the day with Coroner Hoffman carefully going over every bit of evidence.

Many theories are advanced as to the cause of the disaster. The real cause may not be known until expert testimony is presented to the Federal Grand Jury next week. Among the causes assigned are these:

1. Overcrowding—Thirty-two hundred tickets are said to have been sold for the Eastland, although Government inspectors say that only 2,500 persons went aboard—the number allowed by law.

2. Uneven ballast—The starboard side water ballast tanks are said to have been full and the port side tanks empty. Members of the crew say the ballast pumps were started only after the boat began to list. The rush of passengers to the other side of the boat did the rest. There is also a report which cannot be verified that the water ballast had been pumped out of the ship as the passengers were received aboard so as to lighten the steamer.

3. Probable unseaworthiness—It is declared that the Eastland was condemned on Lake Erie as unsafe and was altered before being brought to Chicago last year, her top deck being taken off. The Eastland suffered several mishaps on Lake Erie, but without loss of life.

Federal Grand Jury to Act.

Federal Judge K. M. Landis has ordered a Federal Grand Jury investigation of the catastrophe. Twelve Deputy United States Marshals were sent out with subpoenas for a panel of sixty men. The new Grand Jury is ordered to convene on Thursday afternoon.

This is the first time in Chicago that a special Federal Grand Jury has been ordered to investigate a disaster. It was explained that it was because a vessel plying the navigable waters of the United States had sunk at her pier, and it lies within the province of the Federal Government to ascertain wherein the blame lies.

While no official would discuss the culpability of any person connected with the steamboat company or the Federal Inspectors' office, it was declared that the vessel may have been passed as safe, while in fact it was not really so.

Fifteen officers and members of the crew are in custody of the Cook County authorities pending an investigation by State's Attorney Hoyne.

W. K. Greenbaum, manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, made the following statement late in the day:

"The Indiana Transportation Company expresses its deepest sorrow and sympathy for the bereaved in the Eastland catastrophe. The Eastland was not overloaded. There were 2,408 tickets taken up at the Eastland gangway by the Eastland collectors under Federal supervision. The Government capacity mark is set at 2,500.

"At this time the Indiana Transportation Company is unable to voice an opinion on the cause of the accident because the Eastland was hired for the day and the Captain and crew were not employes of the Indiana Transportation Company.

"We are doing everything in our power and will continue to do so both in the work of rescue and in aiding all investigations both by legal authorities and by the press.

"To both we have thrown open every facility for information and relief at our command."

Alleged Misuse of Ballast.

Steamboat Inspector William Nicholas is investigating a report that water ballast was pumped from the hold of the Eastland as the passengers boarded, so that the boat would rise and that more passengers might be carried.

One theory of the [illegible] of the [illegible]

turning is that the steamer had stuck in the mud and had failed to free herself when the engines were started, causing the outer side of the steamer to list. The weight of the large crowd aboard augmented this to such an extent that the boat could not right itself but caused the hawsers to pull out the piles and the boat continued to list until it overturned.

William Flanagan, one of the Eastland crew, who was in charge of the lines which were to be passed to the tugs to haul the vessel out into the lake, was taken by the police to the office of Assistant States Attorney Case, where he was questioned with regard to the part played by the tug in bringing about the disaster.

"I was standing on deck, ready to pass the lines to the tug," he declared. "I didn't see the Captain, but from the lookout I received the signal to pass the lines over. I did so, and no sooner had the lines been made fast than the tug started away. The ship was listed, anyway, and it began to turn."

"Were the cables that fastened it to the pier still attached?" Flanagan was asked.

"Yes."

"What effect did this have on the turning?"

"None whatever, I believe," was the reply. "The natural effect of this would be to check the roll, but the lines were too weak. The ship was so heavily loaded that the lines parted and it turned over."

"Is it usual for the tugs to start up before the lines to shore are cast off?"

"No, it is not."

"Who was in charge of having the shore lines cast off?"

"The Captain."

"Suppose the Captain, seeing that the tug had started, would have immediately given the order to cast off the shore lines, what effect would that have had?"

"I don't know. It is impossible to say. I don't think it would have had any effect, because the lines parted anyway when they received the full weight of the ship."

Denies Tug Had Started.

Arthur McDonald, engineer of the tug Kenosha, which had received the lines from the Eastland, contradicted Flanagan's statement when questioned in the State Attorney's office.

"I was in the engine room at the time," he said. "It is true that the lines had been passed across, but the tug had not started, nor had I even received orders to start my engines. It is pretty obvious that if the engines were not even turning the tug could not have been pulling the steamer, isn't it?"

McDonald further said that the dangerous list of the steamer was noted by the crew of the Kenosha and commented on before the boat turned over. "For fifteen minutes before it actually rolled we noticed the list was growing worse and worse all the time. Everybody was up in and all of our crew were saying that it wouldn't take much to send the craft over on its side."

Coroner Hoffman began the inquest late today. He had a number of photographs of the boat taken, and then ordered it pumped out and raised. Chief of Police Healy, who inspected the hull late in the afternoon, expressed the opinion that there were still 300 bodies in the boat which cannot be recovered until the boat is raised.

Coroner Hoffman impanelled the following jury:

Dr. William A. Evans, former Commissioner of Health.
William F. Bodem, Vice-President of Reid, Murdock & Co.
Henry A. Allen, mechanical engineer in charge of the Department of Public Works.
J. S. Keogh, General Manager of W. F. McLaughlin & Co.
Eugene Beifield, Manager Hotel Sherman.
Harry Moir, proprietor Hotel Morrison.

Dr. Evans was chosen foreman and then the jury spent several hours viewing the bodies of the victims and adjourned subject to call.

That a sudden rush of persons on the deck of the Eastland to the port side to look at a speeding launch caused the catastrophe was the assertion of Jack Elbert, gauge tender of the steamer. He said he and J. M. Erickson, chief engineer, escaped drowning by wading through water in the hatch and crawling out of a porthole into the river.

Ordered to "Steady Her Up."

"The steamer Eastland was kept stable by means of a water-ballast system," said Elbert. "Water is pumped into the chambers in the ship until she becomes steady. This was done before the freight is taken on board. The first thing I noticed this morning was that the Eastland began to lean to starboard. Erickson, the chief engineer, was in charge of the pumps used to pump the water into the chambers. He said 'Boys, steady her up a little,' and then we pumped water into the other side until she was up even and all right. We had just evened her up when a launch came down the river and past the Eastland and the crowd on the Eastland rushed over to portside to look at it. The weight all on one side apparently proved too much and the Eastland began to list badly.

"We worked frantically at the pumps to try to bring her back, but she was too far gone."

Eyewitnesses informed the police that there was a man in the launch with a moving-picture camera and that this attracted the attention of passengers on the Eastland, who rushed to one side of the boat.

Captain Harry Peterson, 57 years old, of Benton Harbor, Mich., who was in command of the boat, said:

"I was on the bridge, and was about ready to pull out, when I noticed the boat begin to list. I shouted orders to open the gangways nearest the dock and give the people a chance to get out. The boat continued to roll, and shortly afterward the hausers broke and the steamer turned over on its side and was drifting toward the middle of the river. When she went over I jumped and held on to the upper side. It all happened in two minutes. The cause is a mystery to me. I have sailed the lakes for twenty-five years, and previous to that sailed on salt water twelve years, and this is the first serious accident I ever had. I do not know how it happened."

REDFIELD ORDERS INQUIRY.

Eastland's Owners Only Lake Shippers to Complain of New Law.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.—Secretary William C. Redfield of the Department of Commerce has taken steps to insure a searching inquiry regarding the Eastland disaster. Immediately on receipt of news of the accident he wired Deputy Supervising Inspector General Hoover of the Steamboat Inspection Service to leave Washington at once for Chicago. Later he sent the following dispatch to be handed to Mr. Hoover on arrival in Chicago:

Leave nothing undone to determine cause of sad disaster to steamer Eastland, and to fix responsibility for same. Inquire strictly and fearlessly whether any official neglect or incompetence. None is now assumed, but none can be pardoned. You will be given on call any needed assistance from Washington. Go to the bottom of the matter.

(Signed) REDFIELD, Secretary.

Hoover was designated to take general charge of the investigation because the Supervising Inspector General is at the San Francisco Exposition.

Deputy Secretary Sweet of the Commerce Department will arrive in Syracuse tomorrow morning to confer regarding the disaster with Secretary Redfield, who is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Charles K. Drury. He also will bring here official files containing data regarding the Eastland and correspondence pertinent to the subject.

An interesting incident in connection with the Eastland, Secretary Redfield said, was that it was owned by the only shipping company on the Great Lakes, which had made many objections to the Seaman's act, effective next November. Some time ago an official of the company wrote to the department that the Seaman's act would require it to cut down the number of passengers carried. This was true, Mr. Redfield said, unless additional life-saving equipment was installed. The Eastland was licensed to carry 2,500 passengers and a crew of 70. The law now requires a life preserver for each person on the boat and floats and rafts for 30 per cent. The new act will require life boats for 50 per cent.

In another letter received ten days ago the same official wrote Secretary Redfield that the company could not install any more life-saving equipment on account of lack of room. Under the Seamen's act, when it becomes effective, with the safety equipment as heretofore, Mr. Redfield said the Eastland could only carry 1,552 passengers. He wrote the official immediately saying that, as the Eastland, which is a Sunday excursion boat running across Lake Michigan, was frequently over twenty miles from land and distant from other vessels, he thought the requirement of the Seamen's act was in the interest of public safety.

1,800 DROWN AS STEAMER CAPSIZES

Continued on Page 2.

came forth stiff and cold, the lung motors were gradually retired from use. The physicians contented themselves with administering injections of strychnine. In the rare cases in which the powerful stimulant seemed to awaken a spark of life the respirators were called into service again.

Coroner's Physician Joseph Springer examined most of the bodies as they were brought ashore. By pinching the throat of each victim with his fingers the physician determined how he had met death—whether by drowning or suffocation. Dr. Springer said the majority had been suffocated.

As evening approached the stream of bodies through the two great holes cut in the vessel's side continued at the rate of one every three minutes. Coroner Hoffman swore in an inquest jury in the Reid-Murdock warehouse, where 600 bodies lay.

Although the Eastland was known over the lakes for its lack of stability, neither officers nor crew told the passengers of their danger until it was too late. On that the stories of the survivors, however incoherent, agree.

Question of Responsibility.

There are two big questions which the various investigating bodies will seek to have answered:

1. Was it because of a defect in its water ballast system that the Eastland capsized?

2. Were more passengers permitted aboard than its official carrying capacity of 2,500?

Already there have been several answers to these questions. R. H. McCrary, Navigation Inspector, says he turned away all prospective passengers after his automatic counter registered 2,500.

Contradicting McCrary's assertion is the estimate of two officials in charge of the outing that 3,700 persons, of whom the women outnumbered the men four to one, had crowded on board the Eastland.

Among the first to appear before State's Attorney Hoyne was W. K. Greenbaum, General Manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, which had chartered the Eastland for the day from the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company. He said that as soon as the listing began he started the work of rescue.

"About 7:20," he testified, "I was standing at the docks watching the Theodore Roosevelt loading, when shouts arose that something was wrong on the Eastland. Rushing up to the street level, I saw she was listing to port. Returning to the Roosevelt, I ordered the Captain to blow the emergency whistle, lower the lifeboats, and send word to those among the passengers, begging them to throw life preservers and life rafts overboard to drift down the river into the next block, where the Eastland was turning over.

"This assistance from the Roosevelt saved many people. One boat returned with thirty-five. I did not see the Eastland go over because I was occupied with rescue work on the Roosevelt. I am informed that Government inspectors were there that day, and that when the Eastland had been loaded to capacity, further admission was denied."

Cause of the Listing.

Two general theories for the listing are advanced, in addition to the alleged overcrowding.

The first is that the water ballast was let out of the hull to enable the boat to navigate the river in the turning basin above the La Salle Street tunnel. This made it top-heavy, and when the listing began there was no counter-weight to prevent its capsizing.

The other theory is that the lines were not cast off before the tug began pulling the vessel toward the river, which destroyed the equilibrium.

This second theory is advanced by William Flannigan, a lineman on the boat, who says the tug was pulling at the Eastland, although the lines had not been cast off. This is denied by Arthur McDonald, engineer of the tug, who says that when the Eastland turned over the towline had not been attached.

The police officer on duty at the dock says when the listing began the strain on the moorings was so great that the post over which the bowline was thrown began to break. He at once sent in an emergency call. Some of the witnesses say the listing was first noticed fifteen minutes before the capsize and before the gangplank was taken in.

The theory of insufficient ballast is founded on reports from members of the crew, who say that to get up the river part of the ballast was removed, to avoid danger of scraping the roof of the La Salle Street tunnel.

The boat has always been deemed unsafe by lake Captains. The shape of the hull is such that marine experts regarded the boat with suspicion. It careened once before in Cleveland Harbor, and four times in the Southern excursion trade it often listed as it left the river at South Haven, with crowds flocking to the rail on one side. After she was built the top deck was taken off, because of her tendency to list under any overbalancing weight.

The Eastland's gauge tender came forward late in the afternoon with the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company's version of the capsizing.

A sudden rush of passengers to the port side of the excursion boat to view a passing launch capsized the Eastland over, he said. But in their stories the survivors say there was no such rush, that the crowd, great though it was, seemed evenly distributed over the vessel.

No Lack of Heroism.

Instances of heroism were almost as numerous as the number of persons on the scene. Boats as soon as full took rescued passengers to the wharf or to the steamer Theodore Roosevelt, which was tied up opposite the Eastland. One man was seen to cling to a pile in the side of the wharf while two women and three children walked upon his body as on a ladder to safety. He fell exhausted into the river as the last one of the five reached the pier.

In an hour the water was cleared of excursionists. Those who had not been taken to land had sunk or were swirling down the river toward the drainage canal locks at Lockport, Ill., many miles away. The locks were raised to stop the current and arrangement were made to take bodies from the river along its course through the southwest part of Chicago.

Shortly after the water was cleared, city firemen, ship engineers and helpers were on the exposed side of the Eastland's hull cutting through its steel plates with gas flames, divers were hurried into under-water suits and a tug was moored as a bridge between the pier and the capsized ship.

As the divers gained entrance to the hull the scene of distress moved for the time being from the river to the extemporized morgues. Warehouses of wholesale companies along the river were thrown open and bodies were placed in rows on the floors. Scores of persons rescued from the water were injured, and these were taken to the Iroquois Hospital, built in memory of the 600 women, children and a few men who were burned and crushed to death in the Iroquois Theatre.

City Takes on Mourning.

Mayor William Hale Thompson was in San Francisco and Chief of Police C. C. Healy was also out of town, but Acting Mayor Moorehouse sent out a request that the city display signs of mourning. Flags on public buildings were put at half-staff and many places were draped with black. Baseball games were postponed and festivities generally ceased.

While those on land were disposing of the dead, injured, and rescued, the divers in the heart of the sunken vessel sent up an almost constant stream of corpses from the submerged decks.

First it was a gayly dressed girl in her teens, who had been caught between a pile of chairs and a cabin wall. Next it was a slight boy, gathered from the lifeless arms of a fond father, who had clung to him even in death. Then followed an old woman, who had gone aboard the ship to watch the youthful pleasure of her grandchildren, or a little girl with bare legs and bootees, with gay ribbons sodden against the lace of her holiday gown.

Baby Found Alive.

One thrill passed through the crowd as word came from the steamer that a girl baby had been found alive among the hundreds of dead in the ship. The child was discovered in a starboard stateroom, where she had been held from the water by a chair that jammed against the berth. The baby only half awoke as she was carried to land. Her mother could not be found.

Two women were found alive in another stateroom on the protruding side of the Eastland, but that ended the hopes that many had escaped in the trap. There were still hundreds in the hold when these three were taken out alive and the explorers of the hulk said that all were dead.

Work of tagging the bodies of the dead and placing them in accessible places for identification proceeded all day and night. Reports from various temporary morgues gave a total of 770 bodies, but tabulation became so confusing that it was decided to take all bodies to the Second Regiment Armory, so that those who were looking for lost friends and relatives could view all the victims at one place.

Identification was slow and scenes at the morgues were as affecting as those at the river when the steamer capsized. Mothers fell across the biers of children whom they had sent away a few hours before on what was intended to be a day of pleasure.

Efforts were made by State's Attorney Hoyne and other officials to rent the main building of the Coliseum as a temporary morgue. They were blocked in this plan by the fact that decorators are under contract to begin work on Monday in preparation for a meeting there Aug. 3. In the absence of her husband Mrs. Stewart Spalding, wife of the agent, offered the use of the annex, and floors were made ready to receive the Eastland victims.

Many Inquiries Begun.

Before half the bodies hid been taken from the vessel officials of the city, county, and Federal Governments were acting on their determination to place responsibility and punish those guilty.

A half dozen investigations were started almost simultaneously. The first under way was that of the Police Department, of which Assistant Chief Schuettler assumed charge as soon as he had blocked approaches to the bridge with double lines of policemen.

Under the First Deputy's direction detectives began a round-up of the Eastland's officers and of responsible officials of the two lake lines involved, the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, which owned the boat, and the Indiana Transportation Company, through which it was chartered by the picnickers.

State's Attorney Hoyne, Coroner Hoffman, United States District Attorney Clyne, Judge Landis, and the Federal Steamboat Inspectors, Ira B. Mansfield and William Nicholas, started other investigations.

Judge Landis cleared the way for Federal action by ordering the assembling of the Grand Jury. The Federal inquisitors will begin the examination of witnesses on Thursday afternoon, by which time it is expected the steamboat inspectors and the police will have exact knowledge of just what happened and why.

Two of the first persons arrested by Schuettler's orders were Harry Peterson, Captain of the Eastland, and Dell Fisher, first mate. They were held aboard the fireboat Graeme Steward and later transferred to the first deputy's office, where Assistant District Attorney Case, Senator Case and Coroner Hoffman were waiting to assist in the questioning.

Later in the day fifteen of the crew were arrested for interfering with the work of the men cutting holes in the boat's side with gas flames.

NIGHT SEARCH FOR DEAD.

Eastland's Hull Illuminated Brilliantly—Recovering the Bodies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—From prow to stern the Eastland was illuminated tonight as the search for victims in its hull went on. From the roofs of buildings across the river ten searchlights cast their rays on the vessel.

Inside the hull strings of electric bulbs made the interior a blaze of light. Occasionally a body, dripping with water, was lifted by ropes from the cabin. On the bridges and piers throngs stood silently watching.

To light up the vessel electricians crawled through openings burned with acetylene torches earlier in the day, in the interior three divers kept descending into the waters that rose to within twenty feet of what was the starboard side of the superstructure.

When they felt bodies they pointed out the places and men with poles would then drag with the hooks, lowering their poles through the fifteen or more openings in the side of the vessel. As they dragged the bodies forth men with stretchers stood ready. Blankets were thrown over the bodies, and as the bearers started down the plank to shore the spectators whispered "They're bringing another!"

Out in the river policemen and members of the Naval Reserve in rowboats dragged with grappling hooks, while launches kept watch over the nets spread across the stream. On the gray steel side of the Eastland a telephone was installed.

CHICAGO MAYOR TURNS BACK.

His Party Abandons Celebration at San Francisco Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, and his party, about eighty in all, left on a special train tonight for Chicago, foregoing the "Chicago Day" celebration Tuesday at the exposition, which brought them here.

Mayor Thompson issued a statement after receiving messages from Chicago, in which he said:

"I am shocked and grieved by the news from home detailing the horrible disaster which has brought sorrow to thousands of Chicago homes. I consider it imperative for me to return to my post, and all city officials here will return with me."

Thousands of Illinois people who had gathered at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to celebrate Illinois' day remained to mourn the Eastland tragedy. They stood with bared heads while the band of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." News of the disaster plunged Governor Dunne and other high officials of the State and city into sorrow. Notices were at once sent out canceling the dinner, reception, and ball.

The afternoon's program was entirely eliminated, with the exception of the presentation of the exposition commemorative jewels to the Governor. Acknowledging their receipt, the Governor said:

"In view of the awful calamity that has befallen the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago, I cannot find it in my heart to make a speech."

Governor Dunne then read a set of resolutions prepared by the State Commission. Flags about the Illinois Building were ordered placed at half-mast for ten days.

Chicago Day, set for next Tuesday, probably will be devoted to memorial services in stead of festivity.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 90 Pages,

as follows:

I. Rotogravure and Picture Section.

II. General News.

III. Sports.

IV. Magazine Section.

THE TOMB OF ACHILLES—SONNETS.....*By Edmond Rostand*
WANTS INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE.....*By Professor Josiah Royce*
A NEW RESERVE ARMY PLAN.
EMPTY CRADLES WORST WAR HORROR.*Says Professor Irving Fisher*
AMERICAN TELLS OF SERB ARMY.....*By Cecil Howard*
CAN RUSSIA BE KEPT SOBER?.....*By A. Kleinbort*
PLAN TO DIVORCE TARIFF AND POLITICS.
RATPROOFING AMERICAN CITIES.....*By Rena Bache*
WORK FOR ALL MEN WHO WANT IT.....*By Edward Marshall*
THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MISERS.....*By Charles W. Burr, M. D.*
MAKING THE HOME EFFICIENT.....*By Mrs. Frank A. Pattison*
AMERICAN NOVEL IS FLAMBOYANT.....*Says Gertrude Atherton*
PAINTINGS IN AMERICAN MUSEUMS.

V. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section).

VI. The Week on the Various War Fronts in Europe. Theatres, Fashions, Resorts, Automobiles.

VII. Real Estate, Business, Financial.

EASTLAND DISASTER AS REPORTER SAW IT

Missed the Vessel Himself, and, Standing on a Bridge, Looked Down on the Tragedy.

SHIP LISTED WHILE LOADING

Hundreds Thrown from Decks Into River When Boat Careens, and Many Are Trapped Below.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The only newspaper man to witness the capsising of the Eastland was Harlan E. Babcock of the editorial staff of The Chicago Herald. Mr. Babcock, who is well known in the Middle West as the author of the ballads by "Bab" appearing daily in The Chicago Herald, had been assigned to report the picnic of the Western Electric Company, and had planned to take the Eastland, the first boat sailing for Michigan City; but overslept and arrived at the river a little late. Noticing the boat was greatly crowded, Mr. Babcock decided to take the Roosevelt or one of the later steamers, and thus is alive and able to furnish the following graphic narrative of the disaster:

3,500 Crowded Aboard.

I reached the Clark Street bridge about 7:30 A. M. The bridge and the pier were choked with gay humanity. Thousands were waiting to take the Eastland and the Roosevelt or one of the other boats, and other thousands were idly watching the passengers being herded onto the old shell. That is the only word that will express it—herded onto it like cattle by the crew.

The upper deck of the Eastland was fairly black with people, mostly women and children, it seemed to me from where I stood. I remained on the bridge, having made up my mind after seeing how the boat was jammed with passengers and was listing from the weight of the ever-increasing crowd on the upper deck to wait for one of the other vessels, the vaguely remembered having said that the Eastland had been condemned some years ago, and I felt that the crew of the boat was taking awful chances in so overcrowding the boat, especially as the vessel kept listing more and more every minute toward the river as the passengers crowded onto the already packed upper deck.

Then a tugboat steamed alongside the Eastland and gave several deep-throated blasts, which evidently was the signal to cast off and start. There must have been 5,000 people aboard the boat, but it never cast off. Before even the crew had time to release the hawsers that held the boat to the dock the vessel began to topple, and in less time than it takes to tell it, in sight of that horror-stricken throng of thousands, the Eastland, with its load of precious humanity, many of whom were mothers with babes in arms and with sweet-faced "kiddies" at their sides, careened, hurling hundreds screaming into the black waters of the river, hundreds of whom were to die a miserable death, and penning still other terrified hundreds on decks, there no longer to perish like rats in a suddenly flooded dungeon, or later to be saved if they could keep their heads above water.

Hundreds Hurled into River.

Never, to my dying day, shall I forget the supreme horror of that moment, so fraught with terror, and all the awful, heartrending scenes that go with a calamity of that kind. Many such scenes were enacted as have been reported in connection with the sinking of the Titanic and Lusitania, only the trapped passengers on the Eastland did not have the time to escape that did those on the doomed death crafts of the Atlantic.

By the hundreds men, women, and children, who but a moment before had been laughing and shouting holiday messages to one another on board the Eastland and to friends on shore, were hurled into the merciless waters of the Chicago River.

As the vessel lost its balance and topheavily careened on its side, the terror-blanched faces of those hundreds on the upper deck could be seen by those standing on the bridge, on the piers, and on the steamer Roosevelt, which stood at the stern of the Eastland, freighted with some 2,500 other employes of the Western Electric Company, their families, and friends.

There were screams and wails and sobs, pitiful prayers and imprecations from those on the doomed pleasure craft. When the boat toppled on its side those on the upper deck were hurled off like so many ants being brushed from a table. Many on the opposite side of the boat clung to the railing, and later were drawn up onto the hull and rescued. Members of the crew, men from the piers and bridge, policemen and others clambered upon the upturned and slippery hull as best they could and aided in the rescue work.

Babies Floated Like Cork.

The boat went over so quickly that scores who were sitting in chairs and wedged in by those standing up did not have time to rise, but were shot from the deck into the river. Not a few of those were women and babies. In an instant the surface of the river was black with struggling, crying, frightened, drowning humanity. Wee infants floated about like corks. Some were taken out dead, but many, I believe, were saved.

I saw one woman with an infant in her arms dragged out of the water. She was barely conscious, but her baby was dead, and the rescuers had difficulty in taking it from her.

Shrieks and cries of "Help!" from those in the water filled the air. Many sank instantly and were seen no more. Others tore off their clothing in the water as best they could and tried to swim to safety. Some succeeded. Others turned white, imploring faces toward the panic-stricken crowd on the bridge and piers, but before help could reach them sank to watery graves.

In spite of the momentary numbing effects of the catastrophe the work of rescue began instantly. Some of the unfortunates were scarcely in the water before they were dragged out.

I must confess that I was unnerved by the terrible sight. Thrilling and heart-breaking incidents happened so rapidly as to be kaleidoscopic. No sooner would my gaze be fixed on one scene of horror than it would be attracted by another and another fully as terrible. I was chilled by the harvest of death.

Roosevelt Crew to the Rescue.

I saw strong men turn their eyes away and groan and weep. I saw others stagger and faint. I heard women in the crowd ashore shriek out hysterically and saw them swoon. Others ran screaming from the mind-racking scene and were swallowed up in the fast-gathering panicky, shouting, wild-eyed multitude.

Hardly had the Eastland capsized before the crew on the Roosevelt manned the lifeboats and commenced the work of rescue. Several of the first boats put out succeeded in rescuing scores of women and children and babies. It was a case of women and children first. Those of the men who did not sink to death immediately when churned beneath the boiling river and could swim succeeded in reaching the piers or some other point of safety.

Hundreds of life preservers were thrown to the piers and from the Roosevelt to those making supreme efforts to keep their heads above water. In this way a large number were saved. Many employes of the Western Electric Company aboard the Roosevelt did valiant service in the work of rescue. I saw one after another excitedly tear at least fifty life preservers from their places on the vessel and throw them to the pleading men and women in the river, some of whom would sink to death even before they could reach the floating bits of cork.

Another feature I shall never forget was the way those wailing, shrieking women and some men clung to the upper railing of the boat. In mad desperation they stripped the rail, knowing that to let go meant possible death. Many succeeded in retaining their hold until help arrived. Others, weakened by exhaustion and fear, loosened their grip and plunged into the water.

Chop Holes in Hull.

Within a minute after the boat had careened men were at work chopping holes through the hull, that imprisoned passengers might be pulled through the apertures and saved. I don't know how many were drawn out in this manner, but it seemed to me that there were several hundred.

All this time grief-stricken men and women, mostly employes of the Western Electric Company, members of their families or friends, were rushing about in the hope of learning the fate of loved ones. Others who knew positively that members of their families were aboard the Eastland begged the police to be allowed to go on the upturned hull or on the pier.

When held back by the police they almost threatened so insistent were they that they would get on the boat, but strong arms held them back. Women and men prayed aloud that those near to them might not be in the long roll of dead.

The most sorrowful scenes of all were when the dead bodies by the scores and hundreds were pulled from the river or from the hull of the boat, which, half filled with water, proved a death trap for so many happy souls bent on a day of merrymaking, but which proved a doomsday ere it barely had begun.

Many of the passengers had retired to the staterooms of the Eastland. Those on the submerged side of the vessel must have been drowned almost instantly, as there was little chance of escaping.

Hundreds of others were crowded on the dancing deck waiting for the orchestra to sound the call to the floor, but the music never started. Instead came the shrieks of the affrighted, as the boat listed suddenly and then careened, carrying scores of these happy young folk in holiday attire and with their feet but a moment before keeping time to imaginary music to a tragic death.

Processions of Dead.

And then that silently sad procession of policemen and firemen and others, each four bearing a body on a dripping stretcher, mute evidence of the terrible toll of the waters. Solemnly the stretcher bearers walked down the hull of the steamer to the pier with their inanimate burdens of humanity that a brief half hour or hour before had scurried laughing to the death craft.

In Clark Street, on the south side of the bridge, a dozen or more police ambulances and patrol wagons were waiting to receive the bodies of the victims. Up the stairs from the pier with hushed, measured tread went the bearers of the still dripping forms, which were then tenderly placed in the waiting conveyances and taken to improvised morgues near by. I did not visit these. I thought I had seen enough horrors for one morning, and then my assignment had been covered and I was due at the office.

Before leaving the never-to-be-forgotten scene I noted a number of stirring incidents. In one instance a woman was taken out of the hull of the steamer. She was unconscious when brought up and was at once pronounced a victim. She was laid out on a stretcher and a blanket thrown over her, as is every other case in which a body was carried up from the pier. As the four policemen were bearing her up to the street to an ambulance some one on the bridge shouted:

Supposed Dead Woman Survives.

"I saw that womens arm move! She's alive! She's alive!"

The policemen laid the stretcher on the dock, removed the blanket and were overjoyed to see the woman starting on the journey to the morgue open her eyes.

"My God, boys, she is alive!" shouted one of the policemen, and then two of them lifted her tenderly to one of the waiting automobiles, where she fell, limp, but very much alive, into the rear seat of the car.

"Where am I?" she wearily asked. "What—what happened?"

"Madam," said one of the big blue-coats, as he wiped his eyes, "you're alive, you are, and you're one of the few that escaped—the first one that has been brought up that was not beyond help."

And even in the midst of that scene of death those of the great crowd who caught the importance of the incident cheered and—would you believe it—some women wept. It was the first ray of sunshine in that awful hour of gloom and misery.

A slip of a woman, who was one of those rescued from the upper railing, stood weeping at the top of the stairway leading up from the pier into Clark Street. When she stepped into the boat an hour before, she had her husband and little boy with her.

Mother Finds Dead Babe.

"Oh, where do you suppose they are?" she kept asking a sad-faced policeman standing near her. "You don't suppose they were drowned, do you? He had the baby—he had the baby. Oh, why didn't I take the baby instead of carrying the lunch basket! Won't you please find out where they are?"

The crowd looked at the bedraggled little figure pityingly, and the police had hard work keeping her from rushing down on the pier and on to the boat.

Wild-eyed, half hysterical, and trembling, she watched every form that was brought up. Whenever a child's body would be brought to the street, she would follow it to one of the wagons and wildly demand that she be allowed to see the face of the child. The kind-hearted policemen granted her request.

Finally a tiny bit of clay was brought up to the street.

"Oh maybe that's him!" she moaned. Before they could prevent her she had snatched the blanket away from the cold, white face of the child. Yes, it was her baby. They lifted her up with the little body clutched in her arms, but she knew nothing of what was transpiring. She had swooned, but she had her baby, at last.

MOVIES OF TRAGEDY BARRED.

Acting Mayor of Chicago Forbids Their Exhibition.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Exhibition of moving pictures depicting the Eastland tragedy in any photo-play theatre in the city was forbidden by Acting Mayor W. R. Moorehouse tonight.

ALARM TOO LATE, SURVIVORS SAY

Continued from Page 1.

did not appear that a great majority of the crowd was on the lowering port side, and I could not account for the list.

Slow to Take Fright.

"The Eastland was leaning over at an angle of about forty-five degrees when the crew and passengers became alarmed. After that it went over quickly, and the shout of warning from sailors and officers came too late. In an instant passengers who were not, like myself, gripping the starboard rail or leaning against the starboard side of the deck houses, were slipping down the deck. In another instant it was all over with the Eastland.

"I waited until the port rail was in the water and then climbed out on the upturned starboard side, calling to others to follow me. A few did, I noticed, but my cry was drowned in the chorus of screams that went up as the Eastland flopped over.

"Apparently realizing what was coming, the Captain of the Kenosha had backed up until the stern of his vessel was close to the Eastland's bow. The tug was still a few feet away when I jumped, but I made its deck, and a number of others came after me. Of the whole party from my department I saw only one alive afterward, and that was one of the boys who had followed me."

Mother Saves Her Son.

Mrs. A. Fitzgerald, another survivor, told of saving herself and her son Edward, 5 years old. Her husband, William Fitzgerald, was drowned.

"The three of us were on the deck and we were thrown into the water," Mrs. Fitzgerald said. "I seized my son Edward while the boat was tipping, and after we struck the water I clung to him around the neck. We drifted in toward the wharf, and I caught hold of some piling and clung to it until we were rescued."

John Morey, a Western Electric Company employe, another of the rescued, in describing his experience said:

"I was on the upper deck when the boat began to list. I caught hold of the rail and held on as the boat went over on its side.

"A loose chair swung around and struck me on the forehead, but I managed to keep my hold on the rail until I was helped to land. There were more than 500 on my side of the boat at the time and many of them must have been drowned."

George Melchior was thrown into the river and grasped the hair of a boy and swam to the pier with him.

"I was standing at the rail," he said, "when the boat began to tip and caught hold of Frank Cerney, my companion. We went under twice and when I came up the second time there was a boy at my side. I thought it was Frank. I grabbed him and swam ashore, but it was a strange boy."

"Nine girls and I were in a stateroom having a little party of our own, and all of a sudden we felt the boat going over," said Miss Lottie Anderson, another survivor. "We all fell in a heap. The shrieks of the women in the other staterooms were frightful. I fell into the water, and did not see my sister or any one of the eight others after that."

Saved by a Nail.

Joe Brozak was saved because his coat caught on a nail. "I was with a party of four, and they were all drowned," said Brozak. "My coat caught on a nail when the boat went over, and I was held above the water. If it had not been for the nail I would now be at the bottom of the river, I suppose, with the others of my party."

Henry Vantak, who was among the saved, lost his wife and three children. Vantak was pulled out of the water.

"I could not believe the boat was turning over," Vantak said. "About a dozen of us persons on the upper decks jumped. The rest were thrown into the river.

"I did not see my wife or children after the boat turned. They were carried in all directions with the crowd. Some one grabbed me around the neck and kept dragging at me. It was a woman, but I could not save her."

Had to Let Daughter Sink.

Mrs. H. A. Thoyer, 32 years old, another of the rescued, told of clinging to her two children, Harry, 7 years old, and Helen, 8 years old, after they and her husband, William Thoyer, had been pitched into the river. Mrs. Thoyer and Harry were rescued. She lost her hold on Helen, and the dead body of Mr. Thoyer, it is believed, were drowned.

"My husband and I and the children were standing together on the deck, and all fell into the water in a heap," she said. "I am a good swimmer. I caught hold of my son, Harry, and my little girl, Helen, and clung to them and kept myself up in some way. I don't know how I saw them and women tumbling into the water around me. My husband disappeared among them. I held Harry with my right arm and Helen with my left. I seemed to lose all strength in my left arm, and I had to let go of Helen. She went down in the struggling mass.

"Then some one—a man with a uniform on—grabbed me and began swimming with me. I clung to my son and when swept near the riverbank, some men pulled me up. Helen and her father must have gone down."

L. D. Gadory, employed as a candy seller on the Eastland, in describing his experiences said:

"I was about 7:40 o'clock this morning and the boat was lying at the pier near Clark Street bridge loading with passengers. We were to leave in twenty minutes and the upper deck and cabins were crowded with passengers. There were hundreds of women and children. I estimate that there were between two and three thousand on the boat at the time of the accident. I was standing on the lower deck near the gangplank watching the people come aboard. Suddenly I noticed the boat list toward the centre of the river. It rolled slightly at first and then seemed to stop. Then it started to roll again. I became alarmed and shouted to the crowd to keep still.

"Apparently a majority of the passengers were on one side of the boat, and this had overweighted it and caused it to list. Suddenly the hawsers which held the boat to the pier snapped, and the officers pulled the gang plank in and refused to allow any more on the boat.

"At this time everybody was panic-stricken, women screamed, and men tried to quiet them. I attempted to reach an upper deck, but could not because of the crowd and excitement, and ran back to the port side, where the gangway had been. The boat then slowly drifted away from the pier, rolling as it slipped into mid-stream, and a moment later it had turned over on its side. I climbed over on the side of the boat and stayed there until I was taken off by life savers. Many of the passengers leaped into the water as the boat went over. Scores of others were caught in the cabins and drowned. When the small boats began coming out to us I worked with other survivors in taking passengers out of the water, and cutting holes in the cabins to remove bodies."

Mrs. William Peterson, wife of a foreman of the Western Electric Company, was pulled through a porthole of the ship to safety.

"I was pulled clear under water," she said, "and when I came to the surface I saw two hands reaching out of a porthole. They pulled me through. I don't know whether my husband, daughter and sister-in-law were saved or not."

CAPTAIN ALL BUT LYNCHED.

Menaced by Angry Crowd When His Orders Hinder Rescue Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Captain Henry Petarson of the Eastland had a narrow escape from lynching by an excited crowd when he ordered workmen not to cut holes in the side of the vessel. He was finally rescued and put under arrest by Acting Chief Schuettler. As soon as the boat settled on its side the muffled cries and pounding of those imprisoned inside could be heard by the rescuers. Firemen clambered up the slippery hull and, with axes, started chopping through the sides while others, armed with crowbars and sledges, attempted to pry loose the steel plates below the water line.

When the Captain tried to interfere the angered rescuers advanced toward him. For a moment it looked as if he would be thrown into the river. Spectators who heard the Captain's order started to shout. "Drown him!" cried a hysterical woman, wringing her hands.

E. Nelson of 8,807 Princeton Avenue, a welder employed in construction work of the new Boston Store Building, who left his work to go to the assistance of the victims, said he began to work with an acetylene blow torch to burn a hole through the hull of the vessel at the direction of the police and wiremen. He says the Captain stopped him and ordered him to leave the boat.

"I told him I was instructed to do that by the police," Nelson said, "but he told me he was running things and that I would have to stop.

"I did stop, but soon the police arrested him, and then I went ahead. We made a hole in the side of the boat and through that hole I saw three taken out."

NEW YORK MAN SAVES FOUR FROM THE RIVER

Charles Williams Dives Into Water and Rescues a Man, Two Girls and a Baby.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—One of the heroes of the Eastland disaster was Charles Williams, agent for a New York concern.

Williams reluctantly told the following story of the numerous rescues he effected:

"I was with a young man in the employ of Reid, Murdock & Co., and we were just crossing the Clark Street Bridge when my attention was called to the Eastland, which was then careening into the water. We ran over the bridge back to Reid, Murdock & Co.'s. I am a good swimmer, and when I saw those people struggling in the water I hastily took off my clothing with the exception of my underclothes.

"I leaped into the water and the first person that I reached was a man who was choking and crying for help. I swam to him and when I came up to him he threw his arms around my neck in a death grip. I knew that was the only thing to do to shake him off was to sink, which I did. It seemed to me that we went down twenty feet, but in reality I don't suppose we went down more than half a dozen. Then he let go of me and we came to the surface. I came up behind him and hit him in the neck. He became unconscious and I swam to shore with him, where spectators on the dock helped me get him out of the water.

"Next I pulled out a young lady dressed in a pink suit. I grabbed her by the hair and swam with her to the dock, where she was revived. I would give a good deal to know that young woman's name.

"A patrol boat then came

STRETCHERS MADE AN ENDLESS CHAIN

Returned to the Wreck for More Bodies as Soon as They Could Be Emptied.

SOME WERE OVERLADEN

When Those Who Embraced In Death Could Not Be Torn Apart—Children's Bodies Most Numerous.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Here is the story of what Gretchen Krohn, a woman writer of Chicago, saw after the sinking of the Eastland:

"In the river an immense white blot, and lining the docks and the bridges the deep black umbrella border that Chicago brought to its mourning today. The bridges creaked uneasily under the weight of the mourners, in spite of the desperate efforts of the cordon of black-rubbered policemen, who shouted "Keep moving!" until they were hoarse in a frantic attempt to adjust the strain to the weakened girders. Clubs, threats, and the combined authority of the mounted squad had absolutely no effect on the horde of stunned humanity that clung to the guard rails like limpets and peered down from every vantage point afforded by open windows of the big warehouses that line the water front.

For a time it was feared that the bridges would go out under the weight—and at the vision of added horror thus afforded, the police charged the crowds. They finally succeeded in clearing the Clark Street Bridge of all traffic save automobiles that had been hastily pressed into ambulance service and all pedestrians save those occupied in hurrying along the never-ending line of stretchers.

"The mass of humanity immediately shifted to the Dearborn Street Bridge. I was told in English, broken German, and blarneyed Irish that I could not get through. I fell in immediately behind a clanging north-bound car that crept along so slowly that I was compelled to stop abruptly every half foot. Wading in mud ankle deep, I trudged along until that point where the bridge spans the old Northwestern yards. There I abruptly bid my street car escort good-bye and ducked down the steps and scooted along the tracks until I came to the Clark Street steps.

"I trotted along behind an empty stretcher and on to the first tug that connected the water-logged hull with the shore, stepped from that on to the next one, and immediately in front of me loomed what a short hour before had been a boat loaded with people on pleasure bent. Up the slippery wet side canvas was spread, that those carrying out the bodies might bring out their gruesome freight at a dog trot and thus empty the overturned basketful of human beings the more quickly. The only time the processional stopped was when the stretchers gave out, and we had to sit by and wait for the string of empties to be returned from the shore line.

Stretchers Seemed Superfluous.

"I wondered dully why they waited for stretchers at all. All the bodies carried past were so rigid that poles to carry them by seemed superfluous; and the pitiful shortness of most of them! Wet, clinging curls that swept the dock punctuated the line so frequently that even helpers groaned. Children, and yet more children; and when it wasn't a child it was a young girl of 18 or so. There were some boys and men, but mostly girls. Often the tarpaulin covering would slip aside and reveal—has it ever been your unhappy lot as a youngster to drown a batch of particularly unwelcome kittens? Or have you ever plunged a wire rat trap into water? Imagine that expression of trapped animal terror transferred to the face of a human being, and then so firmly stamped by death that the pattern has set. And the tarpaulin sheets! They were the travesty that put the final keen edge on this ghastliness. After all these poor bodies had been trampled on and then drowned, or drowned and then trampled on, they covered them up with tarpaulins to keep this poor, wet earth from getting any wetter.

Sometimes they had to put two bodies on the same stretcher. Death had so tightened that final parting embrace indulged in as the gray river water leaped up to meet those who had left home early and exclaimed in light-hearted satisfaction when they found they were still in time to garner a seat on the shady side of the boat, the side that now lies buried in the river ooze. I stepped aside to let a heavily laden stretcher pass, and as I heard the wail that greeted it from the shore line I thought of the Eastland's maiden voyage, when the laden upper decks made the boat so topheavy that the crew turned the fire hose on the crowd and forced them below to stifle under battened hatches until port was reached. That was seven years ago.

"The line of bodies seemed to be thinning, and with a prayer of thanks I stepped over the bow of the tug on to the slippery canvas to mount the side of the Eastland. How could I know that they were merely waiting for more stretchers? Had I known what I would see I doubt if I could have been driven over the low railing of the tug.

Five times as I was walking up hill to the gangway that now stared up at the sky a big black hole, I was forced to slip aside at a perilous angle to let the human freight, that had the right of way, safely by. I longed for the moment when I should be able to reach forward and grab that hatchway. It at least was stationary.

The Scene Inside.

"Nurses there were—and bodies—and respiration machines and doctors. The few that were resuscitated were desperately nauseated, of course; the hold was frightfully close, and the stream of bodies went slipping by without a break in the line save the time we had to stop and wait for the stretchers to be emptied and returned.

"Everything oozed moisture. The bodies dripped. The policemen and other men carrying the stretchers had no free hands to reach up and wipe away the perspiration that streamed down their crimson faces. The rain dripped into the hold and down the rubber coats of the rescuers.

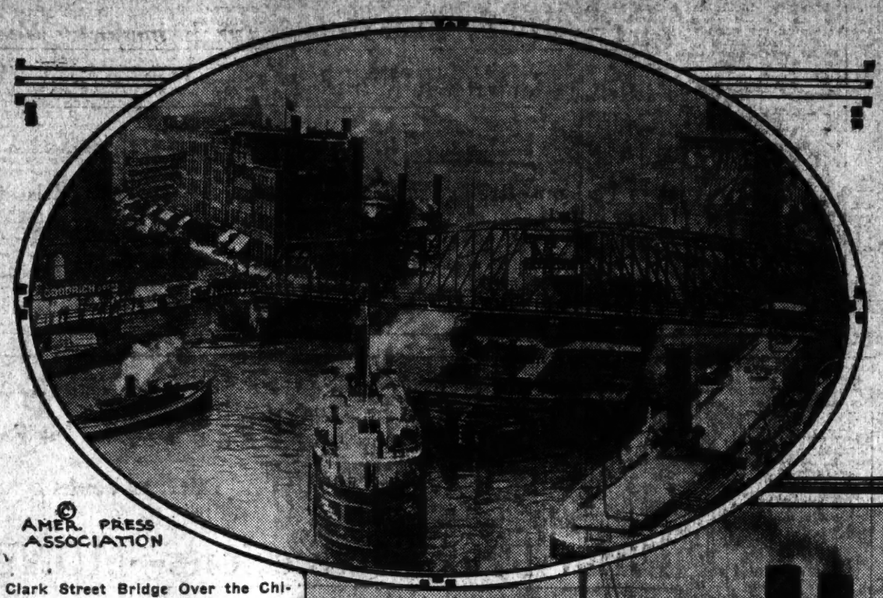
"At times it was so still that the feet walking over the boat's side above our heads sounded as if we were on the inside of a big bass drum.

"When you were a child have you ever wished you had feet like a fly and could walk on the ceiling? I never expected to realize that ambition, but as I went sliding down what had been the floor proper and stood upright on the former side wall and saw the other living occupants of the doomed boat doing the same I kept thinking, 'We're just like a lot of flies.' And as I duly counted the bodies it seemed that human beings were killed as easily as flies, after all.

"To make everything still more comfortable and shipshape it was reported that there was fire still further back in the hold and that the hull might blow up any minute. Lines of fire hose stretching away endlessly seemed to bear out the rumors.

"I was feeling ill anyway, so I crawled up the floor and left."

The Ill-Fated Steamer Eastland and Where She Sank



AMER. PRESS ASSOCIATION

Clark Street Bridge Over the Chicago River.

The Eastland.

889 BODIES FOUND; MANY ARE MISSING

List of Identified Dead Issued by Authorities Far from Complete.

VICTIMS STILL IN THE SHIP

Many Survivors Injured and Removed to Hospitals—Partial List Given Out.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The work of identifying the victims of the Eastland disaster progresses slowly. The bodies recovered from the river and the wreck number 889, but at a late hour tonight most of them were still unidentified. There were 842 bodies in the Second Regiment Armory when its doors were opened at 10 o'clock tonight to give relatives an opportunity to claim their dead. It was planned to open an annex to receive additional bodies.

Many passengers are still missing, and it is supposed that these are still in the sunken vessel.

Many of the passengers rescued from the Eastland were found to have suffered injuries, some of them severe, and they were distributed by ambulances among the hospitals.

The identified dead, as far as given out, are:

Partial List of the Dead.

A

ANDERSON, MINNIE.
ADODA, S. J.
ANDERSON, JOHN.
ANDERSON, Miss ANNA, Cicero.
ANDERSON, IDA.
ARKO, EDWIN.
AFFELD, CARRIE.
ALLEN, Miss K.
ALEXANDER, ——.
AUSTIN, Mrs. CATHARINE.
ALLINSKE, Miss CLARA.

B

BLINSKE, Mrs. CLARA.
BOCELOWSKI, ——.
BUCZKOWSKI, GEORGE.
BEEL, JETHROW, Jr.
BROSCHE, H.
BOROWSKE, GEORGE.
BLOCK, CHARLES.
BRENNAN, ANNA.
BOUFFARD, OLIVER.

C

CLARKE, ALICE B.
CLARKE, ELLA, (six months).
CHRISTIANSON, MARGARET.
CULLEN, ROSE.
COOPER, MARY.
CHRISTIANSON, FRIEDA.
CARPENTER, MARY.

D

DAWSKA, GEORGE.
DANDA, THERESA.
DETADLA, MARY C.
DETAMBLE, Mrs. CARRIE.
DOBBERMANN, F. A.
DOLL, ROBERT.
DOLL, CHARLES.
DRURY, FLORENCE, 17.

E

ELUCK, CHARLES.
ERKMAN, CHARLES.
EHRHART, FRED J.
EHRHART, Mrs. CLARA.
EICHOLZ, FRED.

F

FENIK, JAMES.
FISHER, ERNEST.
FOSTLE, C. G.
FLEICK, EMIL.
FIEGMAN, W.
FENLION, W.
FRISANA, Mrs. A.
FOSTER, Mrs. HARRY.
FITZGERALD, WILLIAM.
FITZGERALD, EMMA.
FITZGERALD, JOHN.

G

GEZOSOLG, ALMA.
GOTTSCHALK, HENRY.
GARNER, E. H.
GUNDERLOCK, MARY E.
GRESKOWIAK, Miss H.
GREEN, H. M.
GRANDT, Mrs. TILLIE.
GRANDT, CLARA.
GROCHOWSKA, T.
GOYETTE, CHALES, 16.

H

HANSEN, H.
HALCONDE, F. R.
HULLIS, T.
HANSON, Mrs. CARRIE.
HOFFMAN, Mrs. MARTHA.
HILL, Mrs. HARRY.
HIECK, EMIL.
HAWTHORNE, GEORGE ADAMA.

J

JONES, J. H.
JENKE, EMIL.
JOHNSON, HARVEY.
JACOBOWSKI, IGNATZ.
JUDGE, MARTY.
JENSON, Mrs. IDA.
JOHNSON, R.
JOHNSON, L. H.
JEVORSKA, JULIA.
JANSEN, TILLIE.
JUNGWIRTH, MANNY.
JEALENSON, LOTTIE.
JANISCH, Mrs. ANNA.
JEVERISKI, JULIA, 17.

K

KRAWLL, B.
KREBEL, CATHARINE.
KUBEAK, Miss ANNA, Cicero.
KOWOLSKI, ANNA.
KOMMER, MRS. MARY.
KONAR, MRS. MARGT.
KASHER, NELLIE.
KRAMANICK, WALTER.
KZARBURG, ANNA.
KLONDA, ANNA.
KEELER, JOHN.

L

LYNCH, JOHN E.
LALINE, JR., K.
LARSON, ELLA.
LEU, EDWARD.
LYONS, WINNIFRED.
LYONS, MAY.
LYONS, Mrs. K.
LAKE, H. P.

M

MYCZKOWSKI, ANNA.
MURPHY, Mrs. MARY.
MULAC, LILLIAN.
MULAC, JULIA.
MILLER, CLARA.
MENTH, WILLIAM.
MILLER, J.
MURPHY, D.
MAPES, OTTO.
MOOLET, ROSE.
MENTH, MRS. CATHARINE.
MENGES, C. H.
McGLYNN, MARY C.
McGINNLEY, R. G.
McLAREN, MARY.

N

NEPRAS, MILDRED.
NEUMANN, LILLIE.
NOVOTNY, JAMES.
NOVAK, FRANCIS.

O

O'REILLY, CATHERINE.
ORBES, ELINORE.
OBLINSKE, CLARA.
O'REILLY, PATRICK.
OSTERHOTT, IONA.
OSEN, PEARL.
OERTER, Mrs. ROSE.
O'NEILL, MARGARET.
OFFERIN, Mrs. C. W.
OCEA, L.

P

PETERSON, RAY.
POLETA, J.
PRAZNICK, WALTER.
PIERCE, C. S.
POZEKY, MARTHA.
PESCH, ANNA.
PETERSON, C., Jr.
PETERSON, RUTH.
PRITZ, Mrs. MAY.
PANZEGRAM, E. A.

Q

QUWAE, MARTHA.

R

RUDOLPH, ANNA.
ROWELLS, MICHAEL.
ROBINSON, THOS.
RIEDL, MARY.
RIEDL, ROSE.
ROSE, MINNIE.
RAHANIK, WALTER.
RYNARV, ROSE.
REINHARDT, ELSIE.
ROSE, THOMAS.
ROSSOW, WILLIAM.
REHOR, FRANK.
RECIHERT, EDWARD.

S

SMEOISM, William, (Morton Park).
SKALA, Miss HELEN, Cicero.
SAX, A. J., Oak Park.
STAMM, Miss ANN.
SCYMANSKI, Miss JOSEPHINE.
STRAKER, POLLA.
SOULZMAN, CATHERINE.
STORK, GERTRUDE.
SCHAEFFER, E. W.
STEFFEN, Mrs. HATTIE.
SLIECK, M. O.
SCHULTZ, Mrs. JOSEPH.
SLOWINSKY, ROMAN.
SONKUP, WILLIAM.
SIEGMANN, W.
SCHMIDT, G. E.
SHRIEZYN, FRANK.
STUMP, MARY.
SCHROTH, DORA.
SCHULTZ, SEBINA.
SMITH, D. RAY.
SCHINTZ, J.
SCHOEFFER, MABEL.
SALLWASSER, J.
SHERIDAN, CATHERINE.
SRTIZWNA, FRANK.
SWANSON, MARGARET.
SCHWARTZ, Mrs. JOHN.
SAHE, H. A.
STENDER, MARTHA.
STRUZYINCE, V.
SCHNOLL, JULIA.
SCHNOLL, NELLIE.
SINDELAR, G.
SIMMONS, L. E.
SCHROEDER, Mrs. N.
SCHROEDER, CARL.
SHERRY, WILLIAM.
STRAKER, ANNA.
SURTH, N. H.
SOULZMAN, Mrs. ADOLPH.
SCHULTZ, J. S.

T

TIEL, Mrs. R. C.
THAYER, H. H.
THOMAS, ROSE.
TEMPENSKI, Miss ANNA.
TUREK, ALBERT.

U

UNDERISH, Mrs. A.
UNDERISH, ROBERT.

V

VASENOWSKI, J.
VERILLA, Mrs. ANNA.

W

WALLER, H. C.
WEIL, LOUISE.
WETEL, ANNA.
WASENOWSKI, Miss.

Y

YOKUSHETZ, AGNES.

Z

ZATENAK, PAULINE.
ZOBKEE, IDA.
ZAZETRA, JULIA, 20.

SCORES ON EASTLAND HURT.

Turned Over to Charitable Societies as They Are Rescued.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Scores of those rescued from the overturned Eastland were hurt, some seriously, and were taken in charge by officers of the United Charities and other organizations. John J. O'Connor, District Secretary of the Red Cross, was in charge of this work. The injured:

B

BRAIDSON, Mrs. JOHN.
BRANDENBURG, F.
BRUNKE, W. J.
BUDNER, LILLIAN.

C

COCOLEY, Mrs. MARY.
CUTTAR, LILLIAN.

D

DELOT, NAN.
DELOT, Mrs. GRACE.

H

HOGANSON, E.
HUTTON, LILLIE.

J

JAROLIN, ANNETTE.

L

LYONS, Mrs. KATE.

M

MARD, JESSIE.

O

OZMYER, C.
O'BRIEN, Mrs. MARGARET.

P

PFEIFFER, J.
PLAMONDON, MARIE.
PLAMONDON, VERA.
POGVICH, PAUL.
POTEA, PETER.

S

SCHLEMNEA, Mrs. JOHN.
SMITH, STELLA.
SVENSON, EMMA.
STARK, RUDOLPH.

T

TEJCELS, B.
TOVICH, JOHN.

V

VEDELHOER, MARTHA.
VELAT, GRACE.
VIGONSTANCE, JOHN.

W

WOOD, BESSIE.

889 BODIES IN AN ARMORY.

Public Admitted in Squads After 10 o'Clock to Identify Dead.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Bodies, ten long rows of them, eighty-five to the row, made the scene at the Second Regiment Armory something appalling, even to officials hardened to such scenes. The officials estimated that in addition to the 889 bodies in the armory there were hundreds more in the wreck.

Revised figures showed 176 bodies had been identified. Of 114 partially identified bodies, forty-seven were men, forty-eight women, seven boys, and twelve girls.

The armory, situated in a thickly settled part of the west side, was surrounded this evening by a great throng. Most of the victims were residents of the west side, and nearly every elevated train bound for that section tonight carried its group of weeping men and women.

It was hoped to have the recovered bodies all in the armory by 10 o'clock, and until that time no one was admitted. Accordingly thousands formed in line hours before the great doors were opened, awaiting a chance to seek trace of kin and friends believed lost.

The bodies when brought in were checked off with systematic precision, each being numbered and then laid in the particular row that the number called for. Two dozen physicians and undertakers, working at improvised operating tables, embalmed the bodies.

Blankets were supplied from the armory, and, carefully wrapped, the bodies presented a similar appearance until the crowd was admitted, when blankets were turned back from the faces. Thousands had stood outside the armory. When the doors were thrown open at 10 o'clock the crowd was met by two lines of police officers, and through this lane the seekers were forced to wend their way in single file. Squads of twenty-five were admitted at a time.

Shortly after the opening of the great morgue to the public, the first identification took place. An elderly woman, accompanied by a young man, dropped on her knees, then fell moaning and wailing upon what proved to be the body of her daughter. Similar scenes followed fast, and the line appeared to be ever on the increase.

When the large armory showed signs of becoming overcrowded, preparations were made to convert the armory annex into a second general morgue. This building is directly across the street from the armory proper. With practically all of the bodies in these two structures, the Coroner and police believed identifications would be made rapidly.

The first squads admitted to the armory consisted mainly of the curious, and Coroner Hoffman, through a megaphone, cried out that he would arrest "in the name of decency" any one who entered the armory without reason other than the satisfaction of morbid curiosity.

As fast as the bodies were identified they were removed again to undertaking establishments to make room for others waiting outside in ambulances. Within an hour fifty bodies were taken out and fifty more brought in.

Members of the crowd waiting outside the armory stormed the doors late tonight, and the police were forced to use their clubs to drive them back. Several persons were injured, it was said.

INSPECTORS HAD WARNING.

State's Attorney Says Dangers of Excursion Boats Were Foreseen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—"The incident in the river today," said State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne tonight, "is utterly inexcusable. The saddest part of the affair is that the United States Inspection Bureau was fully warned a year ago as to the conditions prevailing with reference to excursions from Chicago. The Criminal Code governs situations of this character.

"This is not the time to be hysterical in describing the harrowing spectacle which the public officials viewed from the Reid Murdock warehouse throughout the morning and afternoon. I feel that back of this calamity is the same story of human avarice and perhaps graft that is now on exhibition in the police graft cases in the Criminal Court.

"Without reference to any investigation conducted by the United States officials as to the diligence or lack of it on the part of the United States Inspection Bureau, either at the inquest or subsequently before a Cook County Grand Jury, we will seek to arrive at the facts. The transportation companies have been directly accused of responsibility for this disaster. I shall investigate that.

"Some of their officials have sought to cast the blame on the Western Electric Company and the employes of the United States Inspection Bureau. These charges also will be investigated."

GHOULS ROB THE VICTIMS.

Many Bodies Searched by Thieves—One Arrest Made.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The horrors of the Eastland tragedy were not confined to the piled-up heaps of dead men and women and boys and girls or to the cries and entreaties of relatives attempting to get into crowded morgues.

A Detective Sergeant swore a mighty oath when he saw a pocket had been slashed out of a coat that covered a dead man. He took out his revolver and fingered it.

"If I could find the man who did that," he said, "I'd shoot him dead. Here, you see, a watch has been broken from that chain. There's a tie with the stickpin gone. You can tell a ring's been wrenched off that dead finger. It's a shameful crime."

Many of the bodies in the Second Regiment Armory bore evidence of being searched. Pockets were torn away, cut open, turned inside out; parts of jewelry had been taken from some bodies; bits of earrings, a lavaliere torn off its chain.

One youth, Tony Santonis, was arrested, charged with taking a watch from a body as it rested on the overturned side of the Eastland, awaiting the stretcher.

RELIEF WORK IS RUSHED.

Public and Private Institutions Do Utmost to Aid Survivors.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Acting Mayor Moorhouse and J. J. O'Connor, Director of the Central Division of the American Red Cross, laid plans for relief of the Eastland victims at a meeting tonight attended by officers of the Western Electric Company.

Private stores and offices were turned into relief stations, and public utility concerns helped. The Chicago Telephone Company installed a score of free telephones near the Eastland docks, whence survivors flashed word to anxious relatives.

The Red Cross established an emergency station at the Second Regiment Armory, prepared to take care of prostration cases and accidents.

The Nurses's Association and Society volunteered to care for survivors and stricken relatives and were helped by big hotels, which furnished gallons of coffee and hundreds of sandwiches.

Treatment to prevent typhoid fever was accorded the survivors under direction of the City Health Department, which sent 100 physicians of its staff to the homes of rescued persons, who might have swallowed river water.

History of the Eastland One of Fault and Failure

The Eastland was built by the Port Huron Shipbuilding Company, launched in 1903, and failed to come up to specifications.

In 1904 W. J. Wood, naval architect, was called on to rectify the Eastland's faults, and in 1904, at his recommendation, her top deck was removed and an order given to keep the water ballast compartments filled. The rectification cost $35,000.

The Eastland's first two seasons, 1904 and 1905, were failures, and the Eastland Navigation Company of Cleveland bought her for $250,000.

The next two seasons were failures also, and she was bought by a new company, which lost between $175,000 and $200,000 on her in seven years on the Cleveland-Cedar Point run.

During her first Cleveland season the Eastland ran aground at Cedar Point with 2,000 passengers on board. She listed heavily, but did not turn over.

In 1913 she ran ashore in the mud near Cleveland and 600 passengers were kept on board until 2 A. M.

No lives had been lost on the Eastland before yesterday's disaster.

BOAT OVERCROWDED, MANY WITNESSES SAY

One Tells of Order to Take Aboard All She Would Hold—Stories of Spectators.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—"Get all on this boat you can. The others will be overcrowded and we don't want to leave anybody."

That was an order overheard by James A. McCollum of the real estate firm of McCollum & Krugel, while he was standing on the pier alongside the ill-fated vessel a moment before the catastrophe.

"I went down to the dock with Adrian C. Hyatt, salesmanager for my firm, to see him off on the trip," said Mr. McCollum. "I stood near the gangway talking to him for a little while. After he had gone on board, I looked up at the decks above me and noticed their overcrowded condition. 'It's a shame to crowd all those people on one boat, I said to the ticket taker at the gangplank. 'It's overcrowded now.'

"'Oh, I don't think so,' replied the ticket taker. 'There are not really 1,000 people on board, but those that are are all on deck and that's why it looks so crowded.'

"A moment later I heard the order given: 'Get all on this boat you can. The others will be overcrowded and we don't want to leave anybody.' It was then I observed that the boat was starting to list."

Mr. Hyatt, who was standing on the side of the vessel toward the open river, said afterward that he heard a crash near him, apparently as of a tray of bottles and glasses being dropped, and that many persons rushed over to see what was the matter. Their weight suddenly thrown to one side caused the list and brought on the disaster, he believes.

Sounds of Merriment Cease.

"As the list became more and more pronounced," he said, "there was a sudden hush. All sounds of merriment ceased. Even as the boat heeled well over and it was seen that the catastrophe could not be averted, the stillness remained intense.

"I did not hear a cry from any one on board, in fact, until the vessel had turned completely over. Then it seemed as if every one began to shriek all at once.

"From my place on the dock I saw a great many persons attempt to leap from the decks to safety. But they did not gauge the distance correctly, and about a dozen of them landed on the bottom of the boat. Like rocks in a crusher they were ground to pieces between the bottom of the boat and the dock.

"Several persons I observed dived from the upper decks to the river, striking their heads on pieces of floating wreckage and sinking immediately afterward."

George Dubeau and George Meyers, employes of the Western Electric Company, changed their minds about boarding the Eastland when they saw the crowded condition of the steamer.

"When we got down to the pier," said Dubeau, "we didn't like the way they were herding passengers on the Eastland, and then, when we were told that the boat had been condemned some years ago on account of being topheavy, we decided to take the Roosevelt. We bought our tickets and got on the Roosevelt, standing at the railing and watching the crowd board the Eastland. I never saw such a mad scramble in my life. The crew of the Eastland fairly forced people on to the boat, and then drove them to the overloaded upper deck, so they could get more on the lower decks.

Urged Everybody Aboard.

"One squad of the crew went out and met the elevated trains and then urged everybody that got off to get onto the Eastland. They would rush a crowd down to the gangway, where another bunch of employes of the boat would hustle them aboard. Once inside, they were told to 'go on up to the upper deck, plenty of room there.' It was shove, shove—anything to get the people on the Eastland. Even when they must have known the boat was crowded beyond its capacity they kept herding them on.

"Many minutes before the boat was scheduled to start it began to list toward the River—I think fully half an hour before it capsized. The crew must have noticed this, and had plenty of time to let part of the crowd off and thus right the boat. I understand that a number of Government Inspectors went aboard the boat finally and sent part of those on the lower decks ashore, only a handful, however, as compared to those on board.

"I noticed the boat was top-heavy and kept listing riverward, and called Myers's attention to it. We agreed that it was a dangerous proposition, but never dreamed how really dangerous it was."

William Doderlein, for years a mate on an ocean-going liner, now employed as floor manager at 112 West South Water Street, witnessed the accident.

"I could have killed that Captain without the least feeling," Doderlein said, "for I knew something would happen.

Says He Warned Captain.

"From the rest of the building I saw the boat. I saw it jammed full of humanity and I realized it was overcrowded. From a third-story window at the rear of the building I shouted to the Captain on the bridge. 'If you don't pull in that gangplank right away your boat's going to turn over.'

"'Oh, I guess not,' the Captain cried back to me.

"I knew what I was talking about and I told my associates that something would happen within ten minutes—and it did."

Steamboat Inspector William Nicholas is investigating a report that water ballast was pumped from the hold of the Eastland as the passengers boarded, so that the boat would rise and that more passengers might be carried.

"There are various reports as to the cause of the catastrophe," said Mr. Nicholas, "but I cannot say which one is the most plausible. I am investigating the report that water ballast was pumped out during the loading of the boat. I have been informed that there was water in the ballast tanks, and I have been informed that there was not."

State's Attorney Hoyne summoned to his office W. K. Greenbaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, which had chartered the Eastland for the day from the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company. Mr. Greenbaum declared the Eastland was safe and not overloaded when it capsized.

"There was no overloading of the Eastland," he said. "Deputy Collector of Customs McCreary was on the docks, assisted by several Government passenger checkers. Two checkers were at the single gangplank by which the Eastland was loaded.

"When the Eastland had received the 2,500 allowed the gangplank was drawn in and it prepared to leave its pier. The number of passengers on every lake steamboat rests solely with the Government Inspectors and not with the managers of the boat."

EMPLOYES' JOURNAL SEEMS PITIFUL NOW

"July Jubilator" Filled With Joyous Anticipations of Good Times on Excursion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—What is now a pitiful document is the "July Jubilator," the official Western Electric employes' newspaper, boosting the great picnic in Michigan City via the Eastland that tragedy forestalled.

Introducing the front-page cartoon is the caption:

WHAT HO, READERS OF THE JUBILATOR. BE JUBILANT! LAST TIME IT WAS A SUBMARINE. LONG AGO JONAH TOOK A TRIP IN A SUBMARINE. THERE IS NO JONAH ABOUT THIS. BUT IT WILL BE A WHALE OF A SUCCESS.

The newspaper was filled with jokes and cartoons of what might have taken place at the fifth annual picnic of the employes, which was to have been the largest ever held.

A great parade in Michigan City, with movie men recording every event, athletic contests, and every amusement that goes with a Summer resort had been provided.

Prizes had been offered for the most novel and beautiful costumes in the parade, and this accounted for the gorgeous attire found on many of the bodies taken from the river after the Eastland overturned.

FOUND SHIP IN GOOD TRIM.

Federal and Private Inspectors Give Boat Good Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24.—"I made a thorough inspection of the Eastland in Chicago on Monday and Tuesday of this week and found the boat in first-class shape," said Grant Donaldson, who for five years was chief engineer of the Eastland, here today. Donaldson was called to Chicago on Sunday night by owners of the Eastland because the boilers were not making enough steam. He was also offered his old job of engineer on the boat, but he declined the offer and returned home on Wednesday.

"I like the farm better than the boats," said Donaldson at his home in Wickliffe today. "I can't understand how this accident happened. The boat was in the best of shape. There was a popular opinion that she was top-heavy, but this was due to claims of rival boat owners. She never was condemned by Government Inspectors, and was in good condition."

According to Donaldson, her present owners remodeled the steamer and added extra lifeboats so that her carrying capacity was increased from 2,200 to 2,500.

"Condition of hull and equipment good," was the verdict of Government inspectors of steamship hulls when the Eastland was last inspected here on June 9, 1913.

"At the time of her last inspection in Cleveland the Eastland was in perfect condition," said Captain N. B. Nelson, Supervising Inspector for the Cleveland district. "The Eastland was never condemned while in Cleveland waters.

"The last year of her service here she was permitted to carry 2,000 passengers, but while doing so, was restricted to the five-mile limit because she carried only eight lifeboats. It is true that staterooms had been installed on the promenade and boat decks, in addition to an increased number of lifeboats, this might have tended to make her top-heavy. It is possible that when all the passengers crowded to the rail on one side the equilibrium was so seriously disturbed that she turned over without warning."

LAUDS WORK OF CREW.

First Mate Declares That Sailors Rescued Many.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—There were seventy-two men in the crew of the Eastland, and all of them, it was reported at first, escaped by swimming to the wharf. The bodies of two men found in the forward hold late tonight, however, from their clothing, were thought to be members of the crew.

Peter Erickson and Peter Fisher, two of the crew, after reaching safety, dived into the river, and each rescued two unconscious men.

Dell Fisher, the first mate, said tonight:

"Peter Fisher and Pete Erickson saved four men, and I believe many more were saved by other members of our crew. They worked like heroes, and every man did his bit in the way of rescue.

"I was down in the engine room when the Eastland went over, and I was drenched with water that came pouring in. I didn't get out until a hole had been chopped in the side of the boat. I saw our boys rescuing passengers after that.

"I saw one man who apparently had been driven mad. He was caught down in the boat and was screaming out that the life of all children were gone. All I could see was his head, that seemed to be pointed out of a hole. I could not reach him because of the inrush of water, and I supposed he perished there."

LINE OFFICIAL A WRECK.

Manager of Steamboat Company Overcome by the Disaster.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 24.—W. H. Hull, Vice President and General Manager of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Lines, which owned the Eastland, lies at his home here, a nervous wreck, as a result of the news of the disaster. Physicians and nurses who are attending him refuse to allow any one except near relatives in his room. Other officials of the line refuse to discuss the tragedy, it is said.

Hundreds of residents of this city and Benton Harbor besieged the dock offices of the company all day for news of friends or relatives aboard the Eastland, but little information was available until the identification lists began to come in.

The Eastland disaster, Mrs. E. K. Plamondon perished.

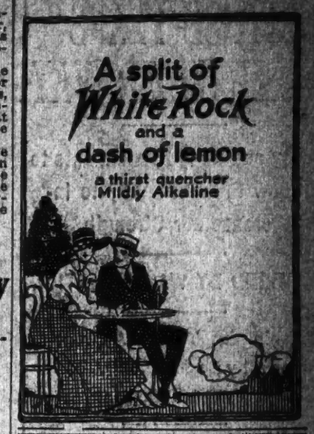
E. K. Plamondon, cousin of Charles A. Plamondon, his wife and two daughters, Marie, 18 years old, and Irene, 17 years old, his brother, Ambrose, and the latter's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Plamondon of 4,138 Indiana Avenue were thrown into the water when the Eastland capsized. Mrs. E. K. Plamondon was drowned. E. K. Plamondon's two daughters, Irene and Marie, are at St. Luke's Hospital. The remainder of the party went to their homes.

RED CROSS TO GIVE AID.

Director Bicknell Goes to Chicago on News of Eastland Disaster.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman or the Relief Board of the American Red Cross, today sent Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director, to Chicago to look into the Eastland disaster and send this telegram to Governor Dunne:

"The American Red Cross expresses deepest sympathy at the disaster which has overwhelmed so many people of Chicago. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director, is leaving for Chicago to be of all assistance possible. J. J. O'Connor, Secretary of the General Division and Director of the Chicago Chapter, has placed the chapter at the service of Chicago."



MANY SHIP DISASTERS WITH BIG HUMAN TOLL

Notable Case of Capsizing Was That of British Battleship With Loss of 600 Lives.

The fate of the Eastland recalls among recent similar disasters the burning of the General Slocum, an excursion steamer, which burned in the East River while overcrowded on June 15, 1904, with a loss of about 1,000 lives. As far back as 1850 records show notable loss of life in ships on the great lakes. In that year the steamer Griffith burned on Lake Erie with a loss of 300, and three years later there was a night collision on the same lake between the Ogdensburg and the Atlantic, in which 150 perished.

Of cases of ships which caused great loss of life by capsizing the ordinary records do not show many. A notable example was that of the British battleship Royal George off Spithead in 1782, which careened over while the bottom was being scraped, carrying down the crew of 800 and the officers, among them Admiral Kempenfelt, Cowper's poem, "The Loss of the Royal George," with its lines beginning: "Toll for the brave! The brave that are no more!" has made schoolboys familiar with the tragedy through the school readers. In 1883 the Daphne, while being launched in Scotland, keeled over and carried down 124.

One of the largest recent marine disasters on the inland waters of North America was the loss of the Empress of Ireland of the Canadian fleet, which went down in the St. Lawrence off Father Point on May 28, 1914. The loss of lives was set at 954. The steamer had left Quebec for Liverpool the day before the disaster, which was caused by a collision with the Storstad of the Dominion Coal Company.

Other notable disasters which the accident to the Eastland will recall immediately are the sinking of the Titanic and the torpedoing of the Lusitania, although the latter event is not classed among those caused by the ordinary perils of shipping. The Titanic disaster takes rank as one of the greatest sea tragedies of all time. When she struck an iceberg in the Atlantic off the Newfoundland Banks on April 14, 1912, the Titanic was the largest vessel afloat. The loss of 1,595 lives, the prominence of many of those lost, and the fact that the ship was on her maiden voyage, together with the entirely unexpected and almost unbelievable nature of the accident, combine to make this one of the most spectacular disasters that sea annals record.

The burning of the Uranium liner Volturno in midocean on Oct. 9, 1913, was the greatest disaster by fire on the sea in recent years. The Volturno was bound from Rotterdam to New York with 657 passengers aboard when fire started in her hold. In spite of the fact that wireless calls brought ten ships to the rescue, 136 lives were lost.

One of the strangest of the great sea disasters of modern times was the loss of the President, which put to sea on March 11, 1841, with 200 persons on board. Months afterward a bottle containing a note telling of the sinking of the ship was picked up in midocean, but the details of the disaster have never been known. This unusual happening in the days before wireless communication. Many a ship put out to sea and was never heard of again, to be put down on the records as "missing, with all on board." Among some of the passenger steamers to meet this fate were the City of Glasgow, the Pacific, the Evening Star, and the City of Boston.

Since the General Slocum disaster there have not been many serious accidents around New York to vessels in the same class as the Eastland. In June, 1914, the Northland went ashore on Long Island Sound, but was floated off the next day with no loss of life. In the same month some excursionists had a fright when the Red Bank rammed the Taurus, but the accident was not serious. The excursion boat Chrystenah was stalled in July, 1914, when her engines broke down near the pier, but all the passengers were landed safely. In July, 1914, the engines of the Mary Patten, plying between New York and Pleasure Bay, broke down. The passengers were all transferred to the Keansburg and no injuries resulted.

In the same month the excursion steamer Rosedale went ashore on Ruffle Bar in the Sound. Her passengers spent most of the night on board and were taken off by a police patrol boat the next day. In the following month the Ursula grounded on the Hell Gate rocks and her passengers were taken off by a police patrol boat.

On Nov. 17, 1914, the Plymouth of the Fall River Line hit a rock in the East River and put back to her pier. Last February the ferryboat Bowery Bay rammed her pier at Astoria, L. I. Several persons were injured, but there was no loss of life.

ONE FAMILY FIGURES IN THREE DISASTERS

Had Members on Eastland, on Lusitania and in Iroquois Theatre Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—Tragedy again has settled upon the Plamondon family, Chicago pioneers. This time the victim is Mrs. E. K. Plamondon of 4,523 Jackson Boulevard, one of seven members of three branches of the family who were on the Eastland. All of the others were saved. The Plamondon calendar of tragedy now reads:

Iroquois Theatre fire, Miss Charlotte Plamondon, daughter of Charles A. Plamondon, rescued in state of collapse.

Lusitania, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon lost their lives. Their bodies arrived in New York two months ago today.

The Eastland disaster, Mrs. E. K. Plamondon perished.

The present season is said to have been unusually poor, from a financial standpoint for the Eastland. The Summer resort business has been dull, and it is reported the vessels has lost on an average $500 on each trip this Summer between here and Chicago.

INSURANCE FOR RELATIVES.

Western Electric Employes Included in 'Phone Company's Plan.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Relatives of employes of the Western Electric Company, who met death today in the Chicago River disaster are provided for under an insurance plan which is maintained through affiliation with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The death benefit provides payment of six months' wages to dependents of those having been in the employ of the company for five years or more and one year's pay to those having served for ten years or more.

DEFENSE PLANS WELL UNDER WAY

Army and Navy Departments to Show President Way to Increase our Strength.

HURRIED BY WAR SITUATION

Washington Thinks Appropriations May Be $200,000,000 for Army, $250,000,000 for Navy.

INDORSED BY LAWMAKERS

Senators and Congressmen Wire The Times That They Will Vote for Stronger Defenses.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Announcement from the White House today that President Wilson had directed Secretaries Garrison and Daniels to report to him a program of national defense caused widespread comment.

It became known that several weeks ago the President discussed the question at length with his Cabinet with the immediate result that both the War and Navy Departments began secret preparation of plans to meet any emergency and also to establish a permanent policy to be presented to Congress for adequate national defense.

The White House statement gave no reason for the announcement, stating merely that the President would confer on his return from Cornish, N. H., with Secretaries Daniels and Garrison "to formulate a sane, reasonable, and practical program of national defense." It was indicated clearly, however, in official quarters that the determination to expedite such plans as were being made resulted from a consideration of the many possibilities of the present international situation.

The President in letters to Secretaries Garrison and Daniels early last week, calling for the reports, made no reference to any particular situation, but emphasized the importance of the entire subject of national defense. He wishes to make the navy as efficient and serviceable as any in the world, to see the regular army adequately developed and equipped and the citizenry trained to arms in a way consistent with American traditions, and which will commend itself to practical and patriotic men.

For several weeks Secretary Garrison has been in conference with members of the General Staff shaping plans for presentation to the President. The General Board of the Navy abandoned its usual trip to Newport for this Summer, and is preparing its recommendations for Secretary Daniels. The President wishes to have this information ready when he returns from Cornish, and the indications are that the entire influence of the Administration will be exerted when Congress meets to obtain appropriations adequate to establish the policy of defense that will be formulated.

Special Session Question Up.

Mr. Wilson has not indicated whether he will call Congress into special session. This depends largely on developments in the international situation. The dispatch to Germany of what is generally regarded as the strongest note yet written to any of the European belligerents has accentuated the possibility of a special session in the event that American rights are again violated by German submarine commanders.

While there was widespread discussion today of the Administration's plans for the national defense, the prevailing interest was in the probable size of the appropriations to be asked. Among army and navy officers, who are familiar with the latest developments and who are enthusiastic over the backing which President Wilson is giving the program as so far developed, the belief prevailed that a military budget practically double that of last year would be presented. The army, it was believed, would seek at least $200,000,000 and the navy perhaps as high as $250,000,000.

War Department plans look toward the development of a large reserve army with a minimum, it is said, of 500,000 men and with adequate provision for the use of the militia and men who have previously served in the regular army. Weekly meetings are being held by the board designated by Secretary Garrison to prepare plans for a general reorganization of the army. Special attention is being given, it is understood, to planning for an adequate supply of guns, ammunition, and military material generally.

The Navy Department, it has been indicated, will ask for at least thirty, and probably fifty additional submarines. The general board's recommendations also expected to include a number of battle cruisers, a minimum of four dreadnoughts, and a proportionate number of scout cruisers and auxiliary craft, such as fuel ships and submarine tenders. The department is deeply engaged in experiments with aeroplanes, and submarines, and also with attempts to find a practical means of defense for battleships against torpedoes. The experts, it is said, are spending $100,000 on this last problem alone.

Garrison to See President.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 24.—Secretary Garrison, here for the week-end, said today he would be in Washington the first of next week to resume his conferences with members of the general staff on the subject of national defense.

"The matter of a proper military policy," he said, "has been under consideration for a long time and has received our constant attention. Details are not sufficiently settled for publication at this time and will not be until after the President and I have had an opportunity for a final conference. I expect to have that conference on his return from Cornish."

The Secretary added the problem of national defense, so far as the army was concerned, had been the subject of careful study by him with members of the General Staff for more than a year, and that the results of those deliberations were about to be put in definite form for President Wilson's approval.

Daniels Using Experts.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., July 24.—Secretary Daniels, who is spending a few days here with his family, said today he was preparing to present a tentative outline of his recommendation for the navy's part in the program of national defense to President Wilson as soon as he returns from the Summer White House at Cornish, N. H. He was confident that Congress would co-operate patriotically and cordially with the program President Wilson will recommend.

From American naval experts in all branches of the service who have been in Europe since the beginning of the war, Mr. Daniels said, information had been obtained which might have a far-reaching effect on the naval program. Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations; Admiral Dewey, head of the General Board, and Rear Admiral Badger, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the board, also have been studying the subject earnestly, Mr. Daniels said.

LAWMAKERS A UNIT FOR STRONG DEFENSES

Senators and Congressmen Back the President's Plans for Military Preparedness.

Responding to inquiries from THE TIMES for their views on President Wilson's program for strengthening the national defenses, Senators and Congressmen telegraphed to this paper last night almost unanimously urging prompt action by the Government in this respect. Stronger coast fortifications, an increased navy, provided with an ample force of submarines, the fastest battle-cruisers, and the most powerful super-dreadnoughts are among the suggestions for the marine and coast arms of the service.

Generally the lawmakers favor an increase of the army, more trained officers, a citizen soldiery, together with some sort of reserve force and efficient National Guard. Not a few urge the necessity of an efficient aerial force, pointing to the wonderful work of this military arm in the European conflict. The sentiment among the lawmakers indicates that the President will have the backing of Congress in the matter of appropriations whenever he lays his plans before that body.

The responses so far received follow:

Can Do Much Immediately.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., July 24.—With every good American, I hope and pray that Germany will modify her totally unacceptable and inadmissible position. But for fear lest she shall not, the fleet should be got well in hand and kept well in hand. Triple shifts working eight hours each day and night should be put on at the navy yards, and at the private shipbuilding yards engaged in the construction of ships and transports already appropriated for. Submarines, torpedo boat destroyers, and fast armored cruisers should receive the first attention; everything that could protect from and run down or otherwise destroy a submarine. This is sufficient for the present.

It is not necessary to call Congress together. For that it is not necessary to add a man to our army or land forces. Germany could not send a policeman across the ocean to America today unless he came disguised or on a submarine. Unless we receive a favorable answer from Germany in a reasonable time, battleships or fast cruisers should convoy and protect every American vessel that crosses the sea and every unarmed neutral or belligerent vessel with American citizens on board. German submarines can do no damage on our coast unless provisioned or furnished with fuel depots by traitors within.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,
Senator from Mississippi.

Submarines, Airships, Bigger Army.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 24.—I am in favor of additional ships and submarines for the Navy and of immediately building up an adequate aerial service, the need of which has been so convincingly drawn by the present war. I am also in favor of strengthening the personnel and arms of the coast defenses and of increasing the army to an actual mobile strength of 100,000 men, and making provision for training an increased number of citizen soldiers. I also favor an increase in the number of officers to be educated at West Point or a supplemental school to be established.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND,
Senator from Utah.

Better Defenses, Larger Army.

DENVER, Col., July 24.—The needs of the Army and Navy for adequate defense are largely matters of detail. The hysteria of the jingo, the greed of the equipment trust, the competition of localities for navy yards and army stations, and the protests of the extreme pacifists against any action, makes the problem difficult of solution. Submarines, swift battle cruisers, and sea mines are essentials of future naval defense. Aviation, an increase in the number of army and navy officers, including promotion from the ranks and a system of training for citizens, are desirable. Our coast artillery division should be developed to its maximum. The Government should own or control all plants and equipment engaged in the production of naval and military equipment and materials.

C. S. THOMAS,
Senator from Colorado.

Amplest Naval Preparedness.

MARION, Ohio, July 24.—I believe in the amplest naval preparedness for national defense, along with complete and most effective coast fortification, and a highly developed aerial wing to both army and navy. To a nation opposed to making invasion a large army seems unnecessary, but we could well afford reasonable preparedness in the army. It has been proved that civilization not only does not prevent war, it sometimes demands it, and for the United States further to neglect preparedness is to invite humiliation and disaster. We have come to the crucial point where we must assume the obligations of a great nation or yield to servility and selfishness. There can be but one choice to a strong and self-respecting people. None of this applies to our respectful, friendly, and solemn warning to Germany. We have spoken for only recognized rights, and the reign of international law, and the voice will be heeded. There is no division of American sentiment on the President's course.

W. G. HARDING,
Senator from Ohio.

Four Dreadnoughts a Year.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 24.—I have not seen President Wilson's policy in regard to the increase of the army and navy, which you say was printed in last Sunday's TIMES, but I am decidedly in favor of increasing our army and navy by adding a sufficient number of dreadnoughts of the greatest efficiency in action and in speed. We should add at least four each year; also, we should add quite a number of the swiftest cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers, and not slacken our building of submarines until we have added 100 at least to those which we have. These should have the greatest speed and the greatest radius of travel with the supplies they hold. We should have the fastest submarines and the fastest of all other kinds of ships, and as many of them or more than any other country has; that will guarantee us against the danger of war with other large nations having substantial navies.

I believe that our army should be increased to four times the number of regiments and companies which we now have, these regiments and companies to be kept at the minimum as to men. I think each member of Congress should appoint one cadet to West Point each year, and fill that appointment if a vacancy occurs. The number appointed by the President should also be doubled or quadrupled. The Government also should aid the military schools throughout the country to make more efficient cadets, so that they may be used as officers in the army. The boys in the high schools, academies, colleges, and universities from 15 years up should be registered as reserves for the army. The entire supply of officers which would be turned out from West Point and from the State military schools should be used in drilling the boys, so that on outbreak of war we would have a well-disciplined reserve, with which we could fill up the regiments and companies of the regular army, and in the shortest possible time, and also organize other regiments and companies which may be required. This could be done at comparatively an insignificant expense.

T. B. CATRON,
Senator from New Mexico.

Would Double the Army.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 24.—Answering your dispatch, I suggest we should have one and a half or twice as large a standing army with a proportionately larger increase in commissioned officers than in enlisted men, in service at all times on a peace basis. We should also provide for a reserve in time of war, and should maintain our National Guard or State militia and then depend for further fighting force in case of war upon the United States volunteer army organized under the law recently enacted by Congress.

FRANCES E. WARREN,
Senator from Wyoming.

Favors Perfect National Defense.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 24.—While I am opposed to war and believe all honorable means should be used to avoid it, yet I believe the United States should have an army and navy adequate for perfect defense and ample for full protection, and such an army and navy should be provided for by the next Congress. The United States should not be the aggressor, but it should always be in a position to protect the rights of American citizens in any part of the world. In the present situation the United States should be absolutely neutral and demand from every nation the observance of international law and insist upon the rights of our citizens under it.

CHARLES CURTIS,
Senator from Kansas.

Now We Must Prepare.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 24.—I think we have now taken a definite stand from which we cannot retire without discredit and humiliation. We have omitted no word necessary to plainly assert our position. It remains to be prepared to omit no act necessary to maintain it. Manifestly we are not so prepared, and ordinary prudence counsels our becoming so rapidly as possible and at "any cost" necessary.

HENRY F. LIPPITT,
Senator from Rhode Island.

Gore for Adequate Navy and Army.

ARLINGTON, Texas, July 24.—The logic of events dictated and justifies the President's note. I favor a navy adequate to defend our shores against attack and the establishment of a military reserve.

T. P. GORE,
Senator from Oklahoma.

Wants Forces for Any Emergency.

THREE RIVERS, N. M., July 24.—Will support any plan of the President tending to provide this country with a navy equal in all branches to that of any other nation. We need 125,000 men in the regular army on a peace footing, each branch properly proportioned and equipped, officers trained to handle armies as well as platoons, also ammunition, arms, equipment, and supplies for 1,000,000 men for one year constantly on hand and renewed. We need also provision for 500,000 men with some idea of drill and discipline available within sixty days from call, properly proportioned among the different branches. Arrangements should be made by which supplies, arms, ammunition, and necessaries for 5,000,000 men can be obtained, commencing at any moment, and furnished as necessary.

ALBERT B. FALL,
Senator from New Mexico.

To Strengthen Navy and Militia.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., July 24.—You ask my views on the army and navy and adequate national defense, and on President Wilson's policy, as outlined in the morning papers. There is nothing to show in detail what his policy is. Everybody favors reasonable and adequate naval and military preparations for defense. We should offer special inducements for developing the effectiveness of the submarine, and our principal navy increase should be in submarines and in cruisers of the highest possible speed, and in a military way special efforts should be made to develop the National Guard in efficiency and largely increase its strength.

W. L. JONES,
Senator from Washington.

Favors Army of 500,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—Our regular army ought to be increased to 200,000 men, with a reserve of 300,000 more. Submarine and air craft defenses ought to be properly developed, with an increase of battleships to forty-eight, with auxiliary support. Prompt strengthening of our defensive armament is imperative.

LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN,
Senator from Illinois.

Slayden Wants More Submarines.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 24.—I believe there should be an important increase in submarines. Thinking so last Winter I tried to largely increase the number provided in the Navy Appropriation bill. It is the greatest weapon ever invented. It absolutely protects our ports, and I believe will put other types of vessels in museums. I believe we should materially enlarge our aviation corps.

JAMES L. SLAYDEN,
Representative from Texas.

WILSON AT CORNISH; TAKES UP DEFENSE

Says He Is Not There for a Vacation, But for Work—Considers Mexican Situation.

CORNISH, N. H., July 24.—Freed from the minor worries incident to his official life in Washington, President Wilson settled down here today to a period of hard work on a group of subjects which he has desired to study for some time. He arrived at Harlakenden House this afternoon for an indefinite stay.

The reports from Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels on national defense which the President has requested them to prepare for him, will not be placed before him until his return to Washington, but he plans to give preliminary consideration to the subject while here. His ultimate object is to get material for incorporation in his next message to Congress.

Beyond confirmation of the fact that the President had asked for the reports from Mr. Garrison and Mr. Daniels, nothing on the subject of national defense was forthcoming from the President's Summer quarters tonight.

Mr. Wilson brought with him data on the Mexican question, and next week he probably will receive from Secretary Lansing the draft of the note to Great Britain, protesting against interference with commerce between the United States and neutral nations abroad, which has been under preparation for some time.

The keynote of the President's object in coming here at this time was expressed by him today in speaking to an admirer at a station on the way:

"I am not expecting a vacation," he said, "but am coming to Cornish for an uninterrupted opportunity for work."

Few persons greeted the President at the stations on the trip here because it was not generally known that he was en route to Cornish, but as he neared his journey's end he went to the rear platform of his private car at every stop and shook hands with the few people gathered to see him. He looked tired and careworn.

At one station a boy, who had shaken hands with Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, was held up by his father to greet Mr. Wilson.

At Windsor, Vt., where the President alighted from his car, practically the entire population was out to welcome him back. Accompanied by Francis S. Sayre, his son-in-law, he was driven immediately to Harlakenden House and almost at once settled down to work.

There is every indication that the President is planning to do nothing on the German situation until he has received word of how his latest note on submarine warfare is received there.

BERLIN HOLDS UP FULL TEXT OF NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

never go so far as to make our submarines useless."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 24, (via London, July 25.)—The text of the American note has not yet been published in Berlin, but the afternoon papers print an authoritative summary. For the most part the papers reserve comment until the full text of the note is known.

The Lokalanzeiger, in an apparently inspired article, asserts its confidence that Germany, in utilizing its submarines in the future, will endeavor to combine advantage for Germany with the least possible detriment to neutral interests, and expresses the belief that the American note will furnish ground for future negotiations.

The Germania and the Boersen Zeitung briefly discuss the note in terms very similar to those of the Lokalanzeiger. The Germania assures its readers that the recent inactivity of the submarines was due to bad weather and not to a cessation of submarine warfare. The Boersen Zeitung says:

"We will not maintain that the refusal of our proposal is an international brusqueness. Nevertheless President Wilson's policies appear in the latest note to have found a peculiarly vigorous expression."

The Tageszeitung points out that the American note flatly rejects the German proposals, and adds:

"The adoption of President Wilson's standpoint would be equivalent to a death sentence for the German submarine campaign. It is utterly impossible for submarines to establish whether Americans are aboard merchantmen which are attacked, and as a consequence all ships could proceed freely. The American attitude is neither friendly nor necessary to the American interest, nor neutral in spirit. Principles are brought to the foreground and practical conciliatory proposals are rejected in order to relieve our enemies from the effects of a policy increasingly injurious to them and correspondingly advantageous to the Germans."

WASHINGTON EXPECTS GERMANY TO DELAY

Berlin May Wait for Change of Sentiment at Home Before Answering Our Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—It would not surprise the Washington officials if Germany delayed its reply to the President's note as long as three weeks. There is nothing in the American note, according to the view here, that requires an answer, except the call for disavowal and reparation in connection with the loss of American lives in the Lusitania disaster, and it is realized that for domestic reasons the Imperial Government will not be prepared to make any declaration on this particular phase of the American representations until there has been a possible change of public sentiment in Germany.

The situation, therefore, resolves itself into a game of watchful waiting, to use President Wilson's description of his policy with regard to Mexico. This Government has made clear to Germany that further exchanges on the subject of the manner in which war at sea is conducted by German submarines are futile. The last word has been said by the United States. In the opinion of officials nothing could be added to the controversy that would in any way tend to clarify the situation.

If there is another such incident as that of the Lusitania—a "wanton act" it is described in the American note—or even a disaster of lesser gravity due to a German submarine which affects American citizens, this Government will feel compelled to take a positive course. That is the construction to be placed on the communication delivered to the German Government yesterday, according to the understanding of officials here.

The Administration is not making any informal second-day explanation of yesterday's note in exact terms. It holds that the language of the communication is sufficiently clear to be understood by all intelligent persons who read it carefully. The case of this Government stands on the note, and if Germany has any doubt as to the meaning of particular phrases, the only way to obtain elucidation will be by formal inquiry. Because the note does not say explicitly that an act of a German submarine to be "deliberately unfriendly" must result in the loss of the life of an American citizen, some question has been raised as to the real meaning of the paragraph containing this term. What this Government said was that "repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of the rights of American citizens on the high seas" must be regarded by the Government of the United States when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly.

This language has been construed to mean that the deaths of American citizens through the act of a German submarine would not be necessary to impel the United States to put into practice the warning conveyed in the "deliberately unfriendly" paragraph. Merely the peril of Americans might cause this Government to feel that it had been defied by Germany. But the Government is not undertaking to go into any explanations. This concluding paragraph, whatever else it may imply, is regarded as formal notice to Germany that she must not take the chance of imperilling the safety of Americans in violation of the principles that have been repeatedly asserted in the several American notes.

Much misapprehension exists as to the intention of the United States to take up with the British Government the matter of the detention of cargoes destined for neutral ports. In some quarters the impression prevails that a vigorous note to Great Britain is to be sent immediately. That impression is based on error. It is true that the Government will address a note to Great Britain, and that it will be vigorous and plain spoken is clearly indicated by the preliminary memorandum forwarded to the London Foreign Office this month. But the United States has no intention of forcing the issue at this time when the German situation is critical.

Officials of the State Department have been busy recently preparing data for the note to England, and certain parts of the note itself are being drafted. There have been reports that the note would go forward as soon as President Wilson and Secretary Lansing had time to outline its scope and character. It is now the plan, however, to hold back its actual transmission until events in the naval war zone have demonstrated whether the German Government intends to observe the rules of international law. How long the note will be delayed is something that nobody can predict with certainty.

In February, when Germany announced its war zone decree, the United States sent a vigorous protest to Berlin. A little later, when the Government came to consider the action of the British Government in detaining American ships and cargoes under the Order in Council, the opinion was voiced at Cabinet meetings that the language employed in protesting to Great Britain should be of equal severity as that used in the note to Germany. But this suggestion was vetoed, mainly on the ground that in the German case human life was involved, while in the British case the principle was a mere matter of dollars and cents.

The note of protest that then went forward to London was framed on mild terms, as compared to those of the note to Germany, and that fact gave rise to the German unofficial and newspaper complaint that the American Government was anti-German in sentiment. The present attitude of the Government, however, indicates that it intends to make vigorous representations to Great Britain in maintaining that the freedom of the seas must be assured to American citizens and their commerce. But it is realized that if acts of German submarines compel the United States to take a positive course, firm and intimate co-operation must exist between the British and American Governments, and for this reason the United States will not at this time take measures calculated to cause strained relations with Great Britain.

May Seek Compromise.

Opinion here credits the possibility that the German Government might be willing to approach the United States within the near future with a view to effecting the co-operation invited by this Government to bring about real freedom of the seas. But it is regarded as merely a possibility. The more general idea is that Germany will allow a considerable period to elapse before responding to the note. The principle of the freedom of the seas is very dear to the German governmental heart and the cordial willingness of the United States to work with Germany to put it into practice is bound to be a great incentive to the imperial authorities to take advantage of the American offer without delay. Incidentally, some persons here surmise that this offer may do much to soften German resentment over the strong language of the American note and be the means of re-establishing cordial relations between the two Governments. But these persons are few in number. The thing that stands out in the American position, now stated with a tone of finality, is that German submarine activity that menaces the rights of American citizens must cease.

Early Fall Models Suitable for Immediate Wear

Women's and Misses' Gowns

Copies of the Latest Paris Fashions

The very newest in Fashion—Redingote, Princess and new Waist line models of French satin, gros de Londres, faille or taffeta silk, also serge combined with satin or taffeta, showing the new straight lines, front and back with belted-in sides and the full length Redingote tunic; also the new Waist line models combined with Georgette crepe.

29.50 39.50 49.50

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Of taffeta and novelty silks. Heretofore $29.50 to $34.50 — 15.00

Women's Summer Gowns
Of imported novelty or embroidered voile, in white and colors. Heretofore $19.75 to $29.50 — 12.75

Women's Coats
For dress, sport and travel, of all fashionable wool and silk fabrics. Heretofore $18.50 to $39.50 — 10.00

Women's Voile or Linen Dresses
Of French linen, pompadour or striped voile. Heretofore $7.50 to $12.75 — 5.00

Crepe, Linen or Voile Dresses
In white, also checks, stripes, plain or embroidered. Heretofore $14.50 to $18.50 — 7.50

Women's Tailored Suits
Of navy blue serge or gabardine and shepherd checks. Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 — 12.50

Women's Georgette Crepe Waists
Also Lace, Net and Silk Waists
Dressy or tailored models.
3.00 *Heretofore $5.75 to $12.50*

Women's Lingerie Waists
Dressy and Tailored Waists
Of white French batiste, novelty voile or linen.
1.75 *Heretofore $4.75 to $7.50*

Washable Summer Skirts

Women's Corduroy Skirts
Of white English corduroy, tailored open front model; flap pockets. Heretofore $6.95 — 5.00

Women's Gabardine Skirts
Of white cotton Gabardine, tailored open front model; Dutch pockets; pearl buttons. Heretofore $5.00 — 3.75

Women's Silk Bathing Dresses

Silk Bathing Dresses
Of navy and black silk Faille, with Dresden trimming; also of black satin. Heretofore $6.95 to $9.75 — 5.00

Silk Bathing Dresses
Of black taffeta, also a princess model of black and navy satin. Heretofore $9.75 to $12.75 — 7.50

Women's Silk and Lisle Underwear

Lisle Thread Vests
French band tops. Heretofore 35c — .28

Lisle Thread Combinations
Val. lace or band top. Heretofore 75c — .45

Lisle Thread Combinations
Hand-crochet front, loose or tight knee. Heretofore 95c — .65

Glove Silk Vests
Crochet top; reinforced. Heretofore $1.45 — 1.15

Glove Silk Combinations
Fully reinforced. Heretofore $2.95 — 2.25

Glove Silk Knickers
In black, white, pink or blue. Heretofore $1.95 — 1.65

Women's Silk and Lisle Hosiery

Plain and Paris Clox Silk Hose
Black, white and all colors to match shoes and gowns; garter top; also extra size and emb'd silk hose. 3 pair for $2.50 — .85

Novelty Striped Silk Hose
In black, with white stripes; also white with black or colored stripes; also shoe shades with white or black stripes. 3 pair for $2.50 — .85

Richelieu Ribbed Silk Hose
Pure thread silk, Richelieu ribbed, in black, white, sand or champagne, lisle sole and garter top. 3 pair for $3.90 — 1.35

Silk Hose, Hand Embroidered Clox
Pure thread silk in white or black, with self or contrasting color clox; also sand, fawn, champagne or gray. Heretofore $1.45. 3 pair for $3.65 — 1.25

Silk Lisle Hose
Black, white or tan, silk or plain gauze lisle; doublex heel and toe; Dub-L garter top; all weights. Heretofore 35c. 6 pair for $1.60 — .28

Superior Quality Lisle Hose
Of silk or plain gauze lisle; black, white or tan; doublex heel and toe; Dub-L garter top; all weights. Heretofore 50c. 6 pair for $2.15 — .37

French Shadow-proof Petticoats
For Women and Misses
Paris made petticoats of white nainsook, panelled front, scalloped edge with hand embroidery.
1.95 *Heretofore $2.95 to $3.95*

Clearance Sale of Summer Shoes
For Women and Misses
Low shoes of white buckskin, also patent or dull leather, with gray or fawn kid or buckskin backs.
2.75 *Heretofore $4.50 to $7.00*

Infants' and Small Children's Dresses

Children's Summer Dresses
Hubbard, Russian and waist models, white and colored. Sizes 1 to 6 years. Heretofore $1.95 to $2.95 — .75

Children's White Dresses
Of fine batiste or French pique. Sizes 1 to 6 years. Heretofore $3.95 to $5.95 — 1.45

Boys' Summer Clothing

Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits
Of fine all wool homespun, cheviots or tweeds, in desirable colorings. 7 to 18 years. Heretofore $8.75 to $10.00 — 4.50

Boys' Hand Tailored Suits
With extra knickerbockers, of homespuns or worsteds. 7 to 17 years. Heretofore $12.50 to $15.75 — 7.50

Boys' Washable Suits
Middy, Tommy-Tucker, Dutch, Sailor or Beach models of chambray, galates or drill, in white and colors. 3 to 10 years. Heretofore $1.95 to $3.75 — 1.45

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits
Of gray or tan crash, tan linen, army khaki or white duck. 7 to 17 years. Heretofore $3.95 to $3.75 — 2.50

Sale of Men's Hosiery

Men's Pure Thread Silk Sox
Black, white, tan, gray or navy; also two toned effects; Heretofore 50c. 3 Pair for $1.00 — .35

Men's Silk Lisle Sox
Superior silk lisle, in black, white, tan, gray or navy. Heretofore 50c. 3 Pair for $1.00 — .35

Men's Pure Thread Silk Sox
Extra quality pure thread silk, in black or navy. Heretofore $1.00. 3 Pair for $1.50 — .55

Sale of Handkerchiefs

Women's Hand Emb'd Initial H'dkfs.
Of sheer pure linen; open, long initial. Heretofore $1.50. Box of 6 — .95

Women's Sheer Handkerchiefs
Hand emb'd corners; colored or white. Heretofore $1.00. Box of 6 — .65

Men's Hand Emb'd Initial H'dkfs.
Of pure linen; script initial. Heretofore $1.50. Box of 6 — .95

POLITICAL LEADERS INDORSE THE NOTE

Governors, Senators, and Representatives Agree It Voices America's Views.

HOSTILITIES NOT WANTED

But General Sentiment Is That It Was Time to Take a Positive Stand.

Lets Us Know Where We Stand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 24.—The President's firm stand will let us know at any rate where we stand. If we must defend our rights against aggression we should know it now. So much bad faith has been shown by other nations that I believe in a stronger navy and army. We should be strong enough to be respected, and in this way avert war.

American rights are the essence of American nationality. We must defend them and preserve our country as the asylum for mankind. It is more important in the long run for all other nationals that the Untied States be held sacred for human rights and neutral rights, than that either side should win. The United States stands for the rule of law under which all find equal protection.
JAMES D. PHELAN,
Senator from California.

Unqualified Approval.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 24.—The President's reply has my unqualified approval. His refusal to accept the proposal to designate certain vessels which shall be free from attack is clearly and convincingly put. To have accepted the German suggestion would have greatly weakened our case.
GEORGE SUTHERLAND,
Senator from Utah.

Expresses Country's Sentiment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—The note admirably expresses the sentiment of the country. It should carry conviction everywhere of the soundness of our position regarding the freedom of the seas and the principles controlling neutral rights. I believe Germany will admit the correctness of every principle and claim asserted.
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Senator from Florida.

Must Support Law of the Seas.

TONOPAH, Nev., July 24.—I am in full accord with the position taken by the Administration and the uncompromising expression of such position. In my opinion the safety of our rights and the best protection against international complications depend upon a strict compliance by us with the rules of international law and at the same time a demand that such rules as affect our interests be complied with by others.
KEY PITTMAN,
Senator from Nevada.

We Cannot Be Trodden On.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 24.—I thoroughly approve the President's reply. The freedom of the sea is a principle for which we have always contended. I want no war with any nation, but we cannot and will not be trodden on. I feel sure that the sense of justice on the part of the great German nation will recognize the right and justice of our position.
JAMES E. MARTINE,
Senator from New Jersey.

Wants England Approached.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 24.—I believe every American citizen should stand firmly by the President in his contention for freedom of the seas, and that he will now take up with England the question of interference with cotton and other export shipments.
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Senator from Texas.

Meets the Situation.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., July 24.—The President's note meets the situation exactly. It is strong, logical, and timely. It had become apparent that the German Government intended to evade the issue and continue, if it could, a fruitless exchange of suggestions.

It is a source of satisfaction to know that the United States stands unwaveringly for the maintaining of those provisions of international law which were designed to mitigate the cruelties of war. It is inconceivable that Germany will repeat those acts which have called forth such a solemn warning from the United States.

I am under the impression that the note will give rise to a much clearer understanding in the German mind of the high purpose of America and result in tendencies toward a peaceful acceptance of principles so long established rather than a continued violation of those principles and a recourse to arms.
J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr.,
Senator from New York.

President Entirely Right.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., July 24.—The President is unqualifiedly right in every point made. His note is very moderate, all the circumstances considered. We can never, no matter what the cost, consent that a belligerent can by its simple ukase change the rights and privileges of neutrals merely to suit its military emergencies. The contention that a belligerent can do this is on a par with the invasion of Belgium, because striking her down and riding over her prostrate body was the shortest and best way to reach France. It is the argument of the Goth and the Vandal, not of a civilized nation bound by principles of international law.

We must insist upon compliance with the rule that visit and search must precede the destruction of cargo or ships, and that safeguarding the lives of noncombatants, crew, and passengers on non-armed merchant vessels must precede the destruction of the ship. This can be done even when the attacking vessel is a submarine, but even if it could not be done, it would prove merely that the submarine cannot be used for that purpose, which would be Germany's misfortune, not our fault.
JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,
Senator from Mississippi.

Awaits President's Inquiry.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 24.—Will await the result of the President's investigation before expressing an opinion as to the proper defense program.
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Senator from Texas.

Cannot Agree with Ending of Note.

WARRENTON, Va., July 23.—I cannot agree with the last paragraph of the note to Germany. Germany has expressed an earnest desire to conduct the war against Great Britain without injuring citizens of the United States. If Germany should torpedo an English vessel loaded with munitions of war traveling through the war zone, I do not consider this an unfriendly act on the part of Germany toward the United States, which would require a declaration of war by the United States against Germany.

If Germany intentionally torpedoed an American vessel the situation would be very different. While utterly repudiating the doctrine of peace at any price, all reasonable means should be used to avoid war. It is to be hoped that no more citizens of the United States will travel the ocean upon English vessels. It is to be hoped if they do so travel, the vessels will not be sunk by German submarines; but I do not consider that the lives of thousands of our men should be sacrificed in war to preserve for ocean travelers the privilege of riding upon English vessels, and I do not believe that thousands of business enterprises should be wrecked in this country as a consequence of war with Germany for such a purpose.

Without regard to the German note, we should prepare thoroughly for the defense of our own country. We should have begun the preparation during the last session of Congress, and have begun it then vigorously. The National Guard in Georgia is in fine shape, but I do not believe that the National Guard in any of the States has had the training for efficient military service.
HOKE SMITH,
Senator from Georgia.

"Clear and Firm, as it Should Be."

VERMILLION, S. Dak., July 24.—The note to Germany is clear, firm and insistant, as it should be. Its strongest language is fully warranted by the conduct of Germany in her submarine warfare and by the contents of her last note. The country may rejoice that the Administration declines in unmistakable terms the proposition of Germany that certain vessels only shall be free from attack. Our vigorous contentions at this juncture for freedom of the seas will have a wholesome and far-reaching effect. The note should have the approval of every patriotic American citizen.
THOMAS STERLING,
Senator from South Dakota.

No American Should Hesitate.

THREE RIVERS, N. M., July 24.—I fully approve the last note to Germany, and, appreciating the burden of responsibility under which the President is laboring, think all true Americans should not hesitate now to express their attitude of entire indorsement, with pledge of support.
ALBERT B. FALL,
Senator from New Mexico.

Thinks Wilson Can Keep Peace.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., July 24.—I heartily indorse President Wilson's note to Germany. He is handling a most difficult situation with great wisdom. The American people have undoubted confidence in him. Personally, I believe he will carry us through peacefully and with national honor untarnished.
JOSEPH E. RANSDELL,
Senator from Louisiana.

Our Principles.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Wilson has met the situation with much ability and signal firmness, and has fully sustained our American time-honored principles of freedom of high seas. In my opinion, the greatest service which Senators and Representatives may render to their country at this critical period of affairs is to think much, say little, and leave matters in the hands of President Wilson, for he has show himself to be fully capable and wholly worthy.
HENRY F. ASHURST,
Senator from Arizona.

Need Old-Time Patriotism.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 24.—If the loss of American lives on the Lusitania does no more than to awaken in the minds of President Wilson and the Administration leaders the pressing need for an adequate army and navy these American citizens will not have died in vain, and in dying they will have served their country as martyred patriots. President Wilson seems at last to realise that chiefs of bureaus in army and naval departments have not been working fruitlessly for years to bring about quietly what it has taken a tragedy to emphasize.

The army needs to be increased, all true Americans must agree. Measures must be taken to provide an adequately trained and available reserve. We need more warships, more officers to man them, and more men to fight them. We need submarines and fast scout ships, but more than that we need the old American spirit in these departments to modernize our defensive facilities and to put the navy on a footing where diplomatic notes will have the backing, if need be, of a mobile navy ready for immediate action. President Wilson is coming to the right idea, and his action, if carried out along the plans outlined, will have general approval and public indorsement, regardless of political beliefs.
LUTHER W. MOTT,
Representative from New York.

Wants Bigger Army and Navy.

AMERICUS, Ga., July 24.—As a Congressman I prefer not to comment on the Government's reply to Germany, except to say that I shall support the President in the crisis which is confronting us. I think we should have an adequate army and navy, and I believe Congress will pass the necessary legislation to provide them when it again convenes.
CHARLES R. CRISP,
Representative from Georgia.

A Note of Finality.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, July 24.—The President's reply has the note of finality. It leaves the German Government to decide whether stipulated rights under international law, as well as the plainest rights of humanity, are to be abandoned for the principle that necessity of her own interpretation knows no law. The reply could not have been less and it is enough. To have acceded to the last note would have been an abandonment of neutral rights on the sea, for which we have always stood for all nations.
S. D. FESS,
Representative from Ohio.

Must Keep World's Respect.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, July 24.—Peace with honor must be our goal. That is assured neither by vacillating diplomacy nor by inability to defend the nation's rights. While the nation will never enter upon a campaign of militarism, it will most certainly employ the necessary means to command respect of all nations. The President's statement that a repetition of the Lusitania incident will be regarded as a deliberate unfriendly act, read in the light of its first use and its significance as reflected in ninety-two years of the Monroe Doctrine, can have but one meaning. War must be the last resort, but if it must come our safety will not lie in propaganda, but in ability for national defense.
S. D. FESS,
Representative from Ohio.

Facts Easy to Get.

HAMILTON, Mass., July 24.—If President Wilson wishes to know the facts about the navy, let him send for Admiral Knight, Chief of the Naval War College; Admiral Fiske, recently Chief of Operations of the Fleet, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt; they will give him the unsterilized facts. He must insist on hearing the actual figures of our target practice. The figures will astound him. Secretary Garrison and General Wood will give him the army facts all right. I hope the President will see the necessity of immediately raising enough men to arm our present fleet and will realize that not only submarines, but battle cruisers, must be built at once. He will quickly find that it is absolutely essential to get rid of the present system under which successive Secretaries of the Navy have the power to meddle with purely military problems.
A. P. GARDINER,
Representative from Massachusetts.

Stronger Coast Defenses.

CARROLLTON, Ill., July 24.—We need stronger coast defenses. The war has progressed far enough to indicate that any type of battleship is helpless as against stronger land batteries. The contending nations are weakening themselves upon the seas so fast that we can well afford to await the termination of this war before expending any considerable sums upon the improvement of our navy. I understand that Japan has already adopted this policy. No important naval battles have yet occurred. When they do it will demonstrate what sort of naval equipment a nation must have in the future. It may be that the present war will result in a general disarmament among nations. If that occurs, horrible as the present contest is, it will not have been waged in vain.
HENRY T. RAINEY,
Representative from Illinois.

Should Be More Explicit.

HAMILTON, Mass., July 24.—It is not clear to me whether the President intends to warn Germany that another Lusitania case means war. If he means it I think he ought to say it, then Germany could not misunderstand, and we should all know that our leader would not falter when the time comes.
A. P. GARDNER,
Representative from Massachusetts.

Must Prevent Arms Shipments.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 24.—Designation of certain vessels to be free from attack is contrary to American doctrine of freedom of the seas and neutral rights. Belligerents must respect these rights. The United States must maintain strict neutrality by preventing shipments of ammunition and arms to belligerents.
FRANK B. WILLIS,
Governor of Ohio.

The People Will Approve It.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 24.—President Wilson's last note will be heartily approved by the American people, and Kansas will stand by him loyally in the effort he is making to maintain the rights of unarmed Americans upon the sea. We cannot maintain our own self-respect or command the respect of other nations by any weaker policy.
ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor of Kansas.

Hopes for Salutary Effect.

SALEM, Ore., July 24.—The salient features of President Wilson's reply to Germany appear entirely justified by recent events and will receive the commendation and support of all patriotic Americans. I hope and believe this fitting expression of firmness will have a salutary effect in the future.
JAMES WITHYCOMBE,
Governor of Oregon.

People Expect Determination.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 24.—The people with confidence expect that the United States Government will stand with determination by the policy announced by the President for the protection of American rights and American citizens and for the maintenance of the cause of civilization upon the high seas.
LOCKE CRAIG,
Governor of North Carolina.

Calls Note Very Impressive.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 24.—President Wilson's last note to the German Government shows courage and firmness, and is a notice of the importance of the situation resulting from Germany's disregard of American rights, and this note is made very impressive, not only to the German Government, but should have an impressive effect upon the American people. I believe the people of the United States are willing to stand behind the President in the assertion of rights which he has made, and will be pleased with his courage and candor.
JAMES McCREARY,
Governor of Kentucky.

ONE GERMAN-AMERICAN PAPER SUSPECTS PLOT

Cleveland Waechter und Anzeiger Thinks Note Due to Pact With England.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Only from the tons chosen by the President for his latest note to Germany we fully learn Mr. Bryan's services in toning down the foregoing one. The tone of this one is a provocation. We have lost the belief or confidence that the President seeks to avoid the breach. Reluctantly we come to the conviction that the President seeks such a breach. Possibly not to enter the armed forces of the United States into the war, but to assist the British with all the economic and monetary forces of the nation.

It goes hard with the Allies, and we have learned from writings about the secret pact with England that it stipulates American help shall become the more strong the more dangerous England's situation may grow. The will to help England is the only explanation for a tone so pro-British as that used by the President in this note.

It becomes the more apparent if we consider the complacency with which the loss of American lives in Mexico has been regarded by the Administration and the meekness with which every invasion of American rights by the British is accepted.
THE WAECHTER UND ANZEIGER.

Assertions and Nothing Else.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, July 24.—The new note of our Government to the German Government does not contain any distinct demands and differs outwardly from the former notes through rather boorish expressions in some paragraphs.

To go thoroughly into the note would be doing it more honor than it deserves. It makes no demands, does not even ask an answer, and if the German Government wishes it need only read it and lay it ad acta.

We will say only a few words about the following sentence the note contains: "The United States will contend for the freedom of the seas from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

We choose this sentence because it is really significant for that which our Government claims to do, but does not do. Just as it claims to be neutral without really being so. The freedom of the sea has been first of all and most violated not by Germany, but by Great Britain. Germany has received from Washington on account of alleged violation of the freedom of the sea many unfriendly, sometimes rude words, but Great Britain never a word.

If our Government will now with this sentence promise the country that it will in future really contend for the freedom of the sea, even when violated by Great Britain, we will accept it as a much promising principle. But if it is not to be a promise, but only an assertion it is only an untrue assertion, not worth the breath to repeat it.
DETROIT ABENDPOST.

"No Cause for Alarm."

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—The first two notes bearing upon the Lusitania affairs were so voluminous that the word of a well-known poet is called to mind: "One writes not lengthy phrases in ordering one away." The latest note, which is characterized by its brilliant style as well as its pedagogical, teachy tone as coming from the pen of Mr. Wilson himself, is much shorter, but is nevertheless like its predecessors. It does not bear the character of an ultimatum.

Of course it cannot be denied that its tone is more definite and strong. The fact, however, should give no cause for alarm, inasmuch as we may find consolation in the possibility that the very points which Mr. Wilson emphasizes most strongly, are perhaps intended for "home consumption" rather than for Germany. Besides, it is but natural that the tone must gain in decisiveness with the extent of the controversy.

Hence we do not notice, in the manifest desire of the President to have the episode closed, any ominous symptom. We find, moreover, that this desire is due naturally and logically to the incontestible fact that in a controversy which has for its object such fundamental differences of opinion as they exist in respect to submarine warfare, extensive diplomatic discussion can hardly serve a profitable purpose.
GERMAN HEROLD.

FOR MACHINE GUN DRILL.

Pennsylvania National Guardsmen to be Assisted by Regulars.

PITTSBURGH, July 24.—Brigadier General A. J. Logan, commanding the Second Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, announced to his command today that machine gun drill was to be a part of the brigade encampment, which will begin Aug. 7.

Heretofore the infantry regiments have been drilled with rifle and bayonet only, but guard officers say that machine gun drill must not in future be overlooked.

A company from the United States Army, fully equipped with machine guns, will camp with the brigade.

BRITISH HAIL STAND FOR FREEDOM OF SEA

Think Our Note to Germany Opens Way for Settlement of Their Differences with Us.

COUNCIL ORDER UNDER FIRE

London Newspapers Point Out That It Has Excited the Anger of Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—Those paragraphs in President Wilson's note to Germany wherein Great Britain is both directly and indirectly referred to have aroused unadulterated pleasure here because they are taken as clear indications that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain will be able to arrive at a mutually satisfactory settlement of pending questions.

The note is read as making a clear distinction between such violations of international law as Germany has committed and those for which Great Britain is held responsible by the American Government. No parallel is admitted between acts which deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights and acts which violate the right of life itself. The British Government by its responsible Ministers has frequently drawn attention to this difference between British and German methods. Mr. Wilson's note is regarded as fully accepting this difference in degree. As various cabled opinions have shown, there is a strongly held view here that some of the measures taken by the Allies are, from a strictly international point of view, indefensible.

Sir Graham Bowers has said that no lawyer he has met has attempted to defend the legality of the Order in Council of March 11 and that we who profess to be fighting for legality are ourselves guilty of illegality. This reflects the view which possibly the Prime Minister himself had in consideration when he admitted last Tuesday that he was not satisfied with the existing state of things, with special reference to cotton.

See Way to Settlement.

The mystery which has surrounded the attitude of the American Government during the past week is now dispelled by a Washington dispatch to The London Times, and in the light of the President's reference to the "extraordinary conditions" of modern naval warfare, it is now believed here that the difficulty of finding a method of meeting the demands of the American Government in the whole question of interference with neutral trade will not be found insuperable.

The Standard tonight says: "President Wilson takes his stand on principle. So do we. international law explicitly repudiates the principle of the destruction of neutral life, but no less explicitly recognizes the principle of blockade. We are glad to note that the President himself admits that circumstances may necessitate some extension of modification of principle, the very point for which we were contending when we devised the new blockade as our retort to the German policy of murder on the high seas. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that the note to Germany should forecast a substantial identity of view as between the United States and ourselves."

The Order in Council of March 11 roused much indignation here, though it was regarded as originating from a real desire on the part of the British Government to minimize interference with the acknowledged rights of neutrals. Few will regret its demise. The London Nation and The Westminster Gazette today practically pronounce its funeral dirge. At the same time the difficulties ahead of the British Government are admitted to be great. The Westminster Gazette calls for prompt action and "simple procedure without unnecessary delays and red tape in the search, capture, and release of ships. The grievances will be greatly mitigated if we make it clear that we do not wish to inflict hardship on individuals in taking the measures necessary to our safety."

Counsels Moderation.

The Nation says: "Only the Government can deal with the question. Only the Foreign Secretary can have at his disposal all the facts that make a right decision possible. The madness of the howling Dervishes in the newspapers, with their bits of scientific knowledge and ill comprehension of international law and their doctrine of to-hell-with-the-neutrals, can do nothing but harm. It is exciting anger among those neutral countries to which such newspapers penetrate, and in whose own press these grotesque articles are reproduced. Here more than in any question which the war has aroused the policy of truckling the Government is the only possible policy for any patriot to advocate, for the Government alone has the facts, and all its critics are but blundering in the darkness. No one who has studied the present condition of neutral opinion concerning the freedom of the seas or the desirability of forming a league of neutrals against British-made international law, or who appreciates the infinite difference to us at this time between a friendly and a hostile American neutrality, will attempt in any way to hasten or deflect the most momentous decisions they will be compelled to take."

BRITISH VIEWS DIVERSE.

But Most Are Commendations of Wilson's Note.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—"If the American people are satisfied with President Wilson's third note to Germany it would be neither good business nor good policy on our part to express dissatisfaction," said a representative Englishman today. "The President is responsible to his own people primarily. Judged by the editorial comments cabled from New York, the Americans generally seem to approve both the strength of the note and what seems to me to be its weakness; namely, that it possesses no characteristic of finality. But I don't want to appear to criticise.

"British views must necessarily be influenced by considerations that appeal more strongly to belligerent than neutral station. In a hundred years from now history will have pronounced its verdict."

This comprises a general summary of English opinion. The evening papers today placarded the note as an ultimatum, and buttressed up this view by displaying the reports of "naval and military preparations in America." This, however, generally is regarded as a catchpenny device. Outside that special circle where the theory is held that Germany is desirous of forcing the issue with the United States with the object of saving its face, there is little belief that anything more definite has been accomplished by the third note than had been achieved by the first.

Some Commendation.

Apart from the desire on the part of Englishmen to see their enemy getting deeper into trouble with America, the trend of comment on the note is distinctly commendatory. The Westminster Gazette says the note leaves nothing to be desired in the firmness with which it reasserts the principles laid down in previous notes. The Gazette calls the note a penultimum, and refers to the phrase "deliberately unfriendly" as "the strongest words which diplomacy could employ without actually breaking off relations with the power to which they were addressed," and adds: "If we apply the usual standard of interpretation to them we must call this note at least a penultimum." With regard to President Wilson's "increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of the ability of German submarine commanders to conform to the rules of warfare," The Gazette suggests that the President and his colleagues have some information on this subject which is not accessible to the belligerent powers.

The Pall Mall Gazette pays a compliment to the President's "inflexible resolve to hold the Kaiser's Government to the real issues created by its crimes," but concludes as follows: "The industry with which Germany's agents are pursuing their campaign of sabotage and strikemongering in American factories suggests unbounded faith in the reluctance of the United States to protect its dignity by more than words. The plainness of the President's message at any rate is of a kind that he who runs amuck may read."

The Globe says: "Mr. Wilson has left the German Government in a position in which there is no room for a pretense of misunderstanding his meaning. It is not for us to indicate his line of action if Germany rejects his demand. That is for the great nation for whom he speaks to determine, but we may be certain that behind his solemn warning lies a fixed resolve."

Diplomatic Trench Warfare.

The Evening Standard thinks that "by a judicious selection of paragraphs it would be possible to prove the President was splendidly firm or miserably weak." The editorial goes on to suggest that a man of less academic temperament would have taken a stronger line. "President Wilson seems to be establishing a sort of diplomatic trench warfare, and it is possible that his attitude may prove little to the liking of a people who are congenitally inclined to hustle." This is the furthest point in the direction of adverse criticism of any English paper. In view of prevailing conditions, it is unlikely that the British press will depart from its attitude of not very exuberant commendation.

Several London editors who were seen today declined to express any opinions beyond those they had offered or will offer in their respective papers. Summing up several private conversations, it may be said that satisfaction with the note is leavened by the suspicion that it will fail to bring the controversy to a head. One editor expressed the individual opinion that Germany would not be greatly aroused over the note. His idea is that Germany will take many weeks in which to answer, finally putting in an evasive reply that, however, will be sufficiently diplomatic to inspire the United States to dispatch still another note.

Thinks Wilson Will Parley More.

"Maybe by October Germany will decide to answer the note," said the editor. "Then, with all the craftiness available, the Imperial Government will word its answer in such a way that, while conceding nothing to America there will be created an opportunity for the President to write again. President Wilson has shown such tolerance of Germany ever since the war began that Germany unquestionably regards it as most unlikely that another evasive reply will disturb the amity between the two nations. So Germany will impose once more on American patience and will merely add another chapter to the slowfooted correspondence between itself and America. And the President, unless the nation gives a clear indication that it is weary of parleying, will painstakingly and unmistakably set forth once more the American viewpoint. After that Germany can frame still another temporizing note. And so it will go, unless, as I say, American sentiment puts a sudden end to it. America's millions of friends in the allied nations became impatient when the Washington Administration failed to interpose a rigid protest against the invasion of Belgium. Again it seemed amazing to them that the President should cable congratulations to the Kaiser on his birthday when the whole of Europe was in horror over the devastation of the war which the Kaiser brought on. It doesn't seem as if Mr. Wilson accurately gauges the feeling of the American public when he adopts such a forgiving attitude toward Germany and its wicked policy. In his note the President speaks of "the unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of Germany."

Scoffs at Friendship.

"How can there be such a deep friendship on the part of the American people when Germany has so fiendishly murdered American citizens without the slightest hint of real regret or offer of reparation, and when Germany's whole attitude toward America has been so brazenly defiant of all the conventionalities of friendship between nations? When is there to be a stop to this brutal hypocrisy of Germany? When will the last important paper in America become insulting? When that day comes, and not until then, Germany will find herself checked in her career of mad insolence toward America."

Among the Americans here the deepest satisfaction is expressed. In two cases where the speakers had been bereft of relatives by the sinking of the Lusitania and where Mr. Wilson's first note had received criticism, it was declared that his third note was everything that could be desired.

MR. SCHIFF APPLAUDS PRESIDENT'S NOTE

Says It Has the "True American Ring"—May Pave Way to Mediation.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 24.—The President's note has the true American ring and establishes a doctrine which will prove unassailable.

The note may at first not be liked either in Berlin or London, but it will have to be lived up to, and it is not impossible that it may not even eventually pave the way to mediation.
JACOB H. SCHIFF.

SEES AMERICAN EAGLE HAS TALONS AND BEAK

London Observer Remarks Germany Must Awaken to Fact That It Is a Real Bird.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, July 25.—The Observer says today:

"The symbol of Hohenzollern aggression is the black eagle. Germany sometimes jests that the symbol of American freedom is only a golden one.

"Berlin has now to awaken to the fact that the American eagle, though hitherto motionless, is not a graven image, but a real bird, with talons and beak.

"Our own inestimable difficulties with America touch important economic matters, which can, and must, be rearranged, but not issues of life and death. The difference is profound, and goes to the root of everything in the debate between the Allies and Germany.

"President Wilson does not want to go to war. If he has to go to war his moral justification will be as overwhelming as Sir Edward Grey's, and America's national uprising will be as thorough as our own. As yet, however, the American note ends with suggestions which do not exclude compromise. It is an ultimatum with an if."

PARIS THINKS NOTE FINAL.

Press Regards It as President's Last Word to Germany.

PARIS, July 24.—The full text of the American note to Germany reached Paris this morning. The evening papers give it much prominence, but few of them comment on its contents.

La Liberté says the text of the note gives the impression that the Washington Government is at the end of its patience and has decided no longer to tolerate "the insupportable logomachy of Berlin." "The President's warning to the Emperor," continues La Liberté, "no doubt will be the last, as it contains the solemn affirmation that repetition of acts contrary to the rights of the United States will be considered deliberately unfriendly. In diplomatic language this has a meaning the gravity of which cannot be denied."

The Journal des Débats comments similarly regarding the last paragraph of the note and considers the situation grave.

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Women's Frocks & Gowns
Formerly 12.50 to 75.00

125	Cotton voile and crepe frocks	5.00
65	Flowered cotton & polka dot	5.00
90	White tissue & voile frocks	5.00
75	White & colored voile & crepe	7.50
25	Plain & dressy linen frocks	5.00
15	Handsome linen frocks	7.50
20	Elegant white net dresses	16.50
18	Embroidered linen dresses	16.50
15	White, stripe, check voiles	16.50
6	Tailored linen frocks	16.50
15	White crepe de chine dresses	18.50
19	Tan gabardine & serge dresses	18.50
15	Handsome afternoon gowns	25.00
10	Taffeta, crepe, novelty chiffon	25.00
40	Silk evening gowns	25.00

Women's Blouses

150	Crepe de chine & chiffon blouses	2.00
175	Cotton voile & stripe linen blouses	2.00
64	Smock linen blouses	3.90
75	French handmade blouses	5.00
25	Embroidered chiffon blouses	9.75

Women's Coats & Wraps
Formerly up to 45.00

16	Golfcord & odd cloth coats	10.00
17	Sport & blazer coats	10.00
8	Palm Beach cloth & linen coats	10.00
6	Charmeuse with Marabou wraps	15.00
2	White taffeta smock coats	15.00
2	Charmeuse smock coats	15.00
5	Black & white check coats	15.00
8	Tan covert coats	15.00
3	Black taffeta coats	15.00
3	Pongee silk coats	15.00
9	Velveteen sport coats	15.00

Women's Cloth & Silk Suits
Formerly up to 95.00

15	Serge & gabardine suits	10.00
35	Serge, gabardine & check suits	15.00
25	Handsome cloth suits	25.00
20	Novelty cloth suits	34.00
12	Taffeta & faille silk suits	22.50
9	Taffeta & faille silk suits	34.00
14	Pongee silk suits	15.00
12	Pongee silk suits	35.00
22	Linen & eponge suits	15.00

Negligees, Petticoats, Etc.
At Greatly Reduced Prices

30	Satin & crepe de chine negligees	4.95
20	Flowered organdie negligees	5.95
25	Lace coat, crepe de chine negligees	8.95
15	Challis negligees	12.75
18	Lace & crepe de chine matinees	3.50
14	Crepe de chine matinees	6.75
15	Crepe de chine matinees	7.75
75	Taffeta & jersey top petticoats	2.95
28	Deep flounce taffeta petticoats	4.95
25	Taffeta evening petticoats	4.95
55	Crepe de chine eve'g petticoats	2.95 3.95

Misses' Suits, Frocks, Coats
Formerly up to 49.50

100	Voile, linen, tissue frocks	5.00
75	Voile, crepe, batiste frocks	9.50
42	Embroidered & figured voile frocks	9.50
20	Taffeta & Georgette crepe frocks	19.50
35	Organdie, voile, net frocks	19.50
12	Crepe de Chine frocks	19.50
15	Serge dresses	6.75
10	Evening gowns	6.75
30	Silk afternoon frocks	19.50
15	Suits of linen & eponge	7.50
22	Suits of serge & gabardine	10.00
30	Gabardine rain coats	6.75
12	Dressy silk coats	8.95
20	Golfcord & white coats	8.95
35	Navy blue serge coats	10.00

Girls' Frocks, Coats, Skirts
Formerly up to 9.75

125	Girls' cotton dresses	.95
150	Girls' wash skirts	.75
100	Girls' middy blouses	.75
20	Girls' serge & check coats	2.50
18	Girls' dressy coats	6.95

Sport Coats & Sweaters
At Greatly Reduced Prices

30	Shetland wool sweaters	4.50
12	Shetland wool sweaters	6.75
25	Fibre silk sweaters	6.75
50	Fibre silk sweaters	11.50
20	Guernsey silk coats	8.50
6	Taffeta sport coats	10.00
4	Guernsey silk sweater coats	11.50
21	Guernsey silk sweater coats	16.50
12	Pure silk knit sweaters	18.50
6	Guernsey & crepe de chine coats	20.00
10	Plain & fur trim'd Guernsey coats	25.00

Women's Separate Skirts
Formerly up to 13.50

80	White ratine & natural linen skirts	3.50
20	White cotton gabardine	3.50
16	White pique skirts	3.50
20	Palm Beach cloth skirts	3.50
12	Rose or blue linen skirts	3.50
25	Black & white checks & mixtures	3.50
6	Peach color golfcord skirts	4.50
10	White golfcord skirts	4.50
8	Coral color golfcord skirts	4.50

"Bontell" & French Lingerie
At Greatly Reduced Prices

75	French hand-made combinations	3.95
100	Nainsook nightgowns	.75
150	Nainsook envelope chemises	.85
115	Lingerie combinations	1.10
125	Crepe de chine bodices	1.10

Bathing Costumes

75	Wool swimming suits	2.95
40	Fibre silk swimming suits	7.50
35	Taffeta & satin bathing dresses	4.95

Pure Thread Silk Hose
.50
Black, white & colors, reinforced tops & soles.

Novelty Silk Hose
.85
Stripes, novelty effects, openwork clox.

Hand Em'd Clox Silk Hose
1.25
Black and white, self or contrasting clox.

Glove Silk Vests
1.45
French band top, reinforced, in white and pink.

Glove Silk Combinations
2.45
Pure glove silk, reinforced, in white and pink.

Low Shoes & Pumps
Formerly 5.00 to 9.00
2.00 3.75
Various styles, incomplete sizes.

French "Dupree" Corsets
4.75 *Formerly up to 16.50*
An assortment of odd sizes and styles in coutil.

"Bontell" Corsets
4.75 *Formerly up to 18.50*
Odd sizes in tricot and broche.

"Bontell" Brassieres
1.00
In flesh color marquisette, made with shields.

Long Silk Gloves
.80
Reinforced double finger tips, in black or white.

NOTE APPLAUDED BY ROGER PRYOR

Former Justice Heartily Indorses Document—Brander Matthews Calls It Virile.

LEON IS SEVERELY CRITICAL

Says It Is Not Strong Enough and Makes No Real Demand on Germany.

Roger A. Pryor, former Justice of the Supreme Court of this State and for four years a soldier of the Confederacy, said last night at his home, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, that the President's note had his heartiest approval.

"After reading and studying the note over, both as a former Justice of the Supreme Court and as an American-born American, I can truthfully say that I unqualifiedly indorse it both as to style and substance."

Brander Matthews, Senior Professor of the Department of English at Columbia University and a member of the New York Bar, said last night that he considered the note to be a virile document.

"Comment on the President's note is not in my province," he said, and my opinion of it cannot carry much weight. However, speaking as a private American citizen and not in my official capacity, I will say that I consider that the note seems satisfactorily vigorous."

Note Too Mild for Maurice Leon.

Maurice Leon, a lawyer of 60 Wall Street, who is a close student of international affairs, said yesterday in commenting on the note that President Wilson was in the position of postponing the holding of Germany accountable for her past offenses against the citizens of this country from the past to the future. He is of the opinion that the Chief Executive is willing to talk for the cause of humanity, but unwilling to act.

"The sinking of the Lusitania," he said, "was not a deliberately unfriendly act? It may well be asked what is a deliberately unfriendly act.

"The latest note seems to be in line with the policy which found expression in the statement that 'some nations are too proud to fight,' and also in line with the friendly reception at the White House of the diplomat who while the guest of the nation had caused to be perfected under his auspices an essential part of the conspiracy which led to the Lusitania massacre.

"What has become of the principle of strict accountability for an injury done to our citizens under the German war zone decree? That principle, formulated last February, seems to have fallen into innocuous desuetude.

"One passage of the note which deserves particular attention is the one in which the Administration tells the Germans in effect that the American Government is disposed to co-operate with the German Government to achieve the real purpose of the so-called submarine blockade, which has always been, and still is, to force England to abrogate her embargo against Germany, in consideration of the withdrawal of the submarine blockade."

Doesn't Suit Frederick W. Whitridge.

Before sailing at noon yesterday on the American liner New York to visit his estate at Pitlochy, Scotland, Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, was asked by the reporters for his opinion on President Wilson's note to Germany, and he gave out the following statement:

"I have read the note with great interest. It seems to me to make the United States merely 'Vox et praeteria nihil.' I think that it is satisfactory to the people who seem to be willing to forget the shameless, heartless murders of the Lusitania in three or four months, and the colossal impudence of the last German note in three weeks."

Mr. Whitridge had the statement read over to him by one of the reporters in the companionway of the New York to see that he had been quoted correctly. He goes abroad alone and expects to return in October.

Criticism by Francis Dorl.

Francis J. L. Dorl, editor of The Vital Issue, in speaking of the President's note yesterday, said that this country had reversed its position on the question of the right of search, and that in his opinion the tone of the note was wrong, in that it was too strong and left no solution for either this country or Germany.

"The note characterizes a departure of the most remarkable inversion of the old American doctrine of the right of search," he said. "In 1812, we declared war because we denied Great Britain the right of search, and in 1915 war seems wanted because we demand that search.

"Today the character of cargo can no longer be investigated. It is known when a steamer sails and is ascertained by cable and wireless which did not exist then."

REALLY AN ULTIMATUM.

View of Prof. Ladd—He Fears Germany Will Not Change Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24.—Professor George Trumbull Ladd of Yale said tonight in speaking the American note to Germany:

"There is little prospect, I fear, that the German Government will either promptly, or for a long time afterward, if it should make a more favorable reply than we can anticipate, change the policy which it has followed hitherto. Since the war began, it has several times perpetrated acts which were not only distinctly and deliberately unfriendly in the diplomatic meaning of the phrase, but acts which were nearly warlike attacks upon American property and American lives, and which would have long ago been resented by the German Government as such, if the rlations of th to countries had been reversed.

"This note must be understood, and most undoubtedly will be understood, as having the nature of an ultimatum. It amounts to telling Germany, 'If you do not change your policy we shall consider that you have made it impossible for us any longer to maintain relations with you as a neutral, not to say friendly, nation.' In such an event the prompt severance of diplomatic relations is the very mildest course our Government can pursue and retain either its helf-respect or the respect of other nations, whether neutral or belligerent.

"This would not necessarily mean active warfare at once with Germany. It might remain possible for Germany not to force us into such a condition, but as Americans, in case this deplorable result should happen, we ought to be distinctly ashamed to confess to the world that we have neither the courage nor the resources to face the situation.

"One thing more—it is surely time for all manner of German propaganda to come to an end. Not only incendiaries, bomb throwers, inciters of strikers, and threateners of armed resistance to the Government, but also the German press of this country should be warned in time that to continue the policy which it has inaugurated hitherto must in the future be interpreted, not simply as unpatriotic and indecent, but as little better than constructive treason."

Ex-Governor Simeon E. Baldwin said: "The note is a perfectly clear statement of the American position."

President Hadley of Yale University said: "I am very glad to say that I regard the President's latest note to Germany as an exceedingly able note, and I am in favor of everything that defines and conserves the rights of neutrals."

FIGHTING SLACKENS ON WESTERN FRONT

Mining and Grenade Combats at Souchez—Germans Attack in the Vosges.

LONDON, July 24.—Mining and grenade-throwing around Souchez constitute about the only notable events along the western front, according to the official reports from Paris and Berlin.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

There is nothing to report except an artillery action around Souchez, the throwing of some shells on Soissons and Rheims, and a violent bombardment in the forest of Le Prêtre.

A German aeroplane was brought to earth near Bethancourt, the two aviators being made prisoners.

The day report says:

The night was calm upon the whole front, except in the Vosges, where the enemy delivered several attacks at Reich Ackerkopf and on the heights to the east of Metzeral. The Germans were everywhere repulsed.

The German official statement reads:

Near Souchez again yesterday the French repeated unsuccessful hand grenade attacks.

Our mine explosions in the Champagne district, which we reported yesterday, inflicted great losses on the enemy. Attempts to eject us from the captured positions failed.

South of Leintrey our advanced posts again repulsed enemy attacks.

Concerning the report of the French War Department, issued at 11 P. M. on July 22, which says that a strong German reconnoitring party was thrown across the River Seille, the party consisted of five men who cut an enemy obstacle and retreated with a loss of one dead.

In the district of Münster (in Alsace) there were minor encounters yesterday. After the battles of the last few days some 2,600 dead French were counted before our front.

GERMANS TIGHTEN GRIP ON WARSAW

Continued from Page 1.

have approached closer to the west front of the fortress.

Between the Vistula and the Bug obstinate fighting is proceeding. Near Sokal a Russian attack against a bridgehead position was repulsed. A Thuringian regiment especially distinguished itself here. The exact quantity of war material taken has not yet been ascertained.

VIENNA, July 24, (via London, July 25.)—The following Austrian official statement regarding the progress of hostilities was given out here tonight:

As a consequence of the victorious attacks of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army in the last few days, the enemy yesterday evacuated positions between the Vistula and the Bystritza Rivers for a breadth of forty kilometers (a kilometer is about two-thirds of a mile) and retreated between eight and ten kilometers northward on a prepared line. His efforts to gain a footing on positions, also previously prepared, in the intervening ground were baffled by the vigor of our pursuit. The number of prisoners captured by the Archduke's army was increased to 45 officers and 11,500 men.

North of Grubechow the German forces penetrated the enemy's position.

Near Sokal the Russians repeated vain efforts against our positions on the east bank of the Bug River.

Due west of Ivangorod the enemy undertook some fruitless attacks against our Transylvania Corps.

On other parts of the front the fighting is fluctuating, but the situation is unchanged.

GERMANS AWAIT VICTORY.

Think War May Be Decided on Russian Front.

BERLIN, July 24, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following for publication:

"The German people are expecting a decisive battle on the Russian front the resultof which may decide the war.

"Within ten days the Austro-Germans have made 120,000 prisoners.

WARSAW FACTORIES MOVED.

Machinery and Workmen Transported by the Government.

WARSAW, July 24, (via London.)—The factories in the city and district of Warsaw that are working on army and navy contracts are being removed to interior provinces, because of the difficulty in obtaining fuel and raw material in consequence of the nearness to the city of the fighting lines.

The Government is gratuitously transporting the machinery and workmen.

German Mine Layer Refloated.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—The German mine layer Albatross, which was driven ashore in the recent naval battle in the Baltic off the Gothland coast between German and Russian warships, has been refloated.

FIERCE FIGHTING TO GAIN GORIZIA

Italian Operations Directed by Cadorna in the Presence of the King.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM SUCCESS

Carnage Among the Italians Said to Have Exceeded Anything Previously Experienced.

UDINE, Italy, via Lugano and Paris, July 24.—For the first time since the Italians began operations against Gorizia, Lieut. General Count Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, has been personally directing the battle in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel and the Duke of Aosta, cousin of the ruler.

The operations against this important Austrian town have been pushed with extreme intensity of late. The Italian engineers have constructed new bridges across the Isonzo River, made new roads, and erected temporary fortifications and gun platforms. Meanwhile the scouting service, the cavalry, and the airships have been co-operating, while the Italian artillery has swept the Austrian front with a concentrated fire.

VIENNA, July 24.—An official bulletin issued by the Headquarters Staff today, says:

"The battle in the Gorizia district has not yet been concluded. Yesterday evening on the heights of Podgora a new attack was started against the Gorizia bridgehead, but it was immediately stopped by our artillery fire. Our troops counter-attacked and threw the enemy back completely.

"On the northwest edge of the Doberdo Plateau the Italian attacks were weaker and less frequent, and completely ceased at night. Renewed attempts of the enemy to attack on the front Polazzo-Vermegliano were easily stopped.

"Yesterday morning near Selz the enemy penetrated part of our trenches on the edge of the plateau. At night, however, we counter-attacked and captured all the former positions and repulsed the enemy on the whole line."

BERLIN, July 24, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"VIENNA.—Private advices from the Italian front declare that the present fearful struggle along the Isonzo River is comparable only with the Russian efforts to pierce the Austrian wall at Dukla Pass in the Carpathian Mountains.

"For five days wave after wave of fresh troops has rolled continuously against the Austrian lines. If an assault is repulsed a fresh regiment presses forward, trying to exhaust the heroic defenders. Occasionally the attacking forces succeed in reaching the trenches, where hand-to-hand fights ensue, terrible scenes being enacted, especially during night attacks in the illumination of glaring searchlights, gun butts, bayonets, knives, and daggers being brought into play, until the invading Italians are thrown back, their losses exceeding anything heard of before."

Discuss Relations with Turkey.

ROME, July 24.—The Cabinet meeting yesterday was devoted to a discussion of the relations between Italy and Turkey, according to the Giornale d'Italia. The Ministers held other sessions this morning and this evening.

Two months ago yesterday Italy declared war upon Austria, her historic adversary. People wearing mourning already may be seen in considerable numbers upon the streets, especially in the larger towns, but no complaints are heard because of the deaths of loved ones at the front.

Fighting is still fiercest against the redoubtable Austrian fortifications in the marshy land at the mouth of the Isonzo River, where the temperature registers more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The operations here, where the guns are served by artillerymen stripped to the waist, are in marked contrast to those on the highest peaks of the Alps, 10,000 feet above the sea, where the temperature at night is 10 degrees below the freezing point and soldiers sleep wrapped in fur-lined bags while scouts fly about on skis.

ITALY TO BUY FOOD HERE.

Will Purchase Our Meat and Grain to Discourage Speculation.

ROME, July 24.—The Italian Government has decided to make large purchases of American meat and grain, not only sufficient to supply the army and navy until July 31, 1916, but also for the use of the population of the country. The purpose of the authorities is to discourage speculation, which is taking place on a large scale.

Last year, when the war began, grain, from $5 for every quintal (220.46 pounds,) rose in seventy-five days to $8 per quintal. This year the price, beginning at $6 a quintal, has already reached $8.20. It is expected that the price will soon reach $10.

The Government so far has secured 7,000,000 quintals of grain for the army and navy, but the officials are being urged to establish a price which might begin at $6.40 for every quintal and to requisition some grain if the producers keep it with the hope of obtaining higher prices.

The Italian crop this year, although not the most abundant on record, is several millions of quintals more than it was last year.

ARMY IDOLIZES CADORNA.

He Successfully Applies in Real War Principles He Once Taught.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 24.—Officers who come into contact with General Cadorna, the Italian commander, say that at headquarters as well as on the battle front he applies the principles of tactics and strategy with the same precision and lucidity as when he taught them at a military school. The movements of the troops under him are practical applications of those principles, obtaining the same results as he foresaw in theory.

Similarly, just as General Cadorna was inexorable in time of peace toward officers who neglected their duty or were unfit for command, he is unflinching on the battle field. But his sense of justice is so keen that it tempers his severity, making him the idol of the army.

When a couple of days ago Cadorna was himself at the front on the Isonzo, conducting the advance, the ardor of the soldiers was so great that their officers experienced difficulty in restraining them from rash attacks. The army's devotion to its leader is returned by Cadorna, who constantly insists to his officers that no man's life be risked if it is possible to avoid it.

RAID ON ITALIAN PORTS.

Stations on the Eastern Coast Shelled by Austrian Cruisers.

VIENNA, July 24.—The War Office gives out the following:

"On the morning of July 23 our cruisers bombarded points on the east coast for a distance of 160 kilometers. The stations at Chienti, Campo Marino, Fossacesia, Termoli, and ortona were badly damaged, and those of San Benedetto and Grottamare were set afire. Many locomotives and cars were destroyed and some of them were set afire.

"In Ortona a water tower was destroyed, a crane damaged, and a tugboat sunk. Two factories in Ortona and one in San Vito were badly damaged.

"A viaduct near Termoli and a bridge across the Moro were demolished, and also the barracks at San Benedetto. No enemy sea forces were sighted."

BRITISH WIN IN ARABIA.

Sheikh Othman, Abandoned in the Retreat to Aden, Reoccupied.

LONDON, July 24.—There has been further fighting in Southern Arabia, where British and Turkish forces have been skirmishing for some time, according to a British official statement issued today, claiming a success. The statement follows:

"Sheikh Othman, which in the withdrawal of our troops to Aden had been temporarily abandoned, was reoccupied on Wednesday. The Turks were easily expelled and were pursued for a distance of five miles. Sheikh Othman is now securely held and the civil population is fast returning. The Turks are still near Lahej, but are said to be suffering from sickness.

"Our total casualties in the affair of Wednesday amounted to about twenty-five of all ranks."

Early this month Aden, the important British free port at the entrance to the Red Sea on the Suez Canal route to India, was threatened by Turkish forces from Yemen, Arabia, supported by Arabs.

On July 5 the Turks and Arabs crossed the Aden hinterland near Lahej and compelled the British to fall back on Aden.

6 SHIPS SAIL FOR WAR ZONE.

Tuscania Passengers Will Go Through Lifeboat Drill.

Six steamers sailed yesterday for European ports carrying 2,635 passengers and about 40,000 tons of cargo, of which two-thirds was consigned to the Allies.

The New York left for Liverpool with 592 passengers, of whom 100 were Americans; the Tuscania had 143 passengers for Glasgow, including ten Americans; 100 passengers on the Touraine for Bordeaux, 300 on the Nieuw Amsterdam for Rotterdam, 325 on the Bergensfjord for Bergen, and 1,200 Italians on the Ancona for Naples, which included 1,000 Italian volunteers in the steerage.

Captain Peter McLean of the Tuscania said that as soon as his ship was clear of Fire Island he intended to have the first boat drill in which all the passengers would wear their lifebelts, and be instructed how to reach their respective boats in case it became necessary to abandon the ship.

Sails for the War Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, July 24.—The British steamship Carterswell sailed for Havre today via Norfolk with 256,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $260,000.

WAR NEWS FROM BERLIN.

"Official French Lie" In Regard to German Atrocities Denied.

BERLIN, July 24, (By wireless telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"The Middle Rhenish Bank, with a capital of 20,000,000 marks ($5,000,000) is to be absorbed by the Disconto Gesellschaft, which a short time ago also absorbed the Rhenish Bank. Both are important provincial institutions.

"Another official French lie has been nailed down. According to a so-called official investigation, Major von Asten, commanding the second battalion of the Hessian Infantry Regiment, No. 118, ordered the bombardment and devastation of the small French health resort of Sermaize, in the Department of the Marne, and approved outrages committed by his men, for which he was called 'the butcher of Sermaize.' Investigation brought to light the fact that the Major with his battalion on Sept. 7 hurriedly passed through the village, which, being part of the French line of defense, had been bombarded by heavy artillery. Joining his regiment, the Major was wounded near Pargny. He went to Sermaize, lodging with a sanitary officer, on Sept. 9.

"French artillery bombarded and destroyed the village. Major von Asten was wounded fatally by a French shrapnel bullet. He was left behind when the field hospital evacuated Sermaize, fell into the hands of the French, and soon died. Clearly an officer hurriedly passing through the village would have no time, opportunity, or authority to bombard and devastate it."

BIG TURKISH CRUISER DAMAGED BY TORPEDO

The Midullu, Formerly the Breslau, Returns With a Hole Under the Waterline.

LONDON, Sunday, July 25.—Advices received in Athens from Constantinople state that the Turkish cruiser Midullu, formerly, the German cruiser Breslau, was torpedoed in the Black Sea and has returned with a hole 6 yards long and 3 yards wide under the waterline, according to the Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The correspondent adds that the German submarine Y-51 is reported to be stranded off Tchekmedje.

NEW TURKISH ATTACK ON ALLIES REPULSED

Made Under Cover of a Heavy Bombardment—Fight Over in Twenty Minutes.

LONDON, July 24.—Official announcement was made here today that the Turkish forces at the Dardanelles had made a new attack on the Allies and had been repulsed. The text of the statement follows:

"Sir Ian Hamilton reports that in the southern section about 3 P. M. yesterday the Turks attacked the northern trenches on our left flank. Our front trenches in that neighborhood were shelled rather heavily.

"Under cover of the bombardment a small force of Turks dashed for our sapheads. Two of our machine guns at once opened fire, and the survivors retired, leaving about forty-nine Turks lying in front of our trenches. Probably more were out of sight, as our shrapnel was effective.

"The whole affair lasted twenty minutes."

DENIES TURKISH PEACE STORY.

Statement by Consul at Geneva, but the Rumors Persist.

GENEVA, July 24.—Nedjemkden Effendi, the Turkish Minister of Justice, and Fassun Effendi arrived yesterday at Lausanne from Berlin. The former is ill and has gone to a hospital.

The Turkish Consul here stated today that the story published here and also in London to the effect that Nedjemkdeu Effendi and Fassun Effendi came to Switzerland as representatives of their Government, with the object of opening pourparlers for a separate peace with the Triple Entente, was untrue.

"Even if she wished to do so, Turkey cannot make a separate peace," declared the Consul.

However, the peace rumors continue. By a curious coincidence, Abbas Hilmi, the deposed Khedive of Egypt, has also arrived at Lausanne, from Vienna. He is traveling incognito.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Announce Beginning To-morrow, Monday, on the Fifth Floor,

A Mid-Summer Clearance of Oriental Rugs

At the lowest prices of the year

All sizes are included in this remarkable offering of the most desirable grades and weaves of Eastern Rugs from the smallest mat to the largest room sizes, as follows:

Small Size Persian Rugs

Moussouls, Kurdistans and Serebends, sizes from 3½ to 4½ ft. wide by 6 to 7 ft. long,

now $14.75 to 29.75

Former prices from $22.50 to 45.00

Superior Quality Persian Rugs

Kirmans, Irans and Sarouks, sizes range from 3½ to 4½ ft. wide by 6 to 7 ft. long,

now $45.00 to 68.00

Former prices from $65.00 to 95.00

Narrow Persian Hall Runners, at $29.75 to 49.50

sizes 2½ to 3½ ft. wide by 12 to 15 ft. long; Formerly from $45.00 to 85.00

The following are examples of the emphatic reductions made on all Room Size Carpets and Rugs:

Mahals			Ghoravans			Bidjars			Kirmanshahs			Sarouks		
Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now
9x11ft. 9,	$198	$125	9ft. 5x13ft. 5,	$185	$138	7ft. 6x12ft. 4,	$248	$155	8ft. 5x12ft. 7,	$338	$195	6ft. 10x10ft.,	$295	$138
9x12 ft.,	$218	$135	10ft. 4x13ft.,	$278	$178	7ft. 5x10ft.10,	$288	$185	9x11ft. 2,	$378	$225	10ft.3x13ft.9,	$575	$288
8ft. 7x12ft. 4,	$248	$148	11ft. 2x13ft.5,	$258	$195	8ft. 1x12ft. 8,	$278	$195	9x12ft. 7,	$488	$295	10ft.6x13ft.6,	$468	$295
13ft. 7x17ft.,	$358	$195	12ft. 7x10ft.1,	$335	$238	13ft.3x11ft.2,	$395	$225	10ft. 8x8ft.10,	$450	$295	10ft.9x13ft.2,	$495	$395
10ft. 8x17ft.6,	$395	$245	9ft.10x13ft.8,	$438	$275	14ft.10x9ft.10	$348	$275	9ft. 4x13ft. 5,	$550	$325	10ft.2x12ft.10,	$588	$395
11ft.10x22ft.5	$695	$425	11ft.3x18ft.5,	$585	$450	12x15 ft.,	$588	$395	10ft. 4x14ft. 6,	$578	$395	10ft.2x13ft.8,	$695	$588

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

ANNOUNCE THE ANNUAL AUGUST SALE OF

High Grade Furniture

At 10 to 50% reductions from former prices

Beginning Monday, August 2d, and continuing throughout the month, and which will include their entire stock of

Living Room, Dining Room, Library and Chamber Furniture, which upon comparison will be found to offer better values than obtainable elsewhere.

Patrons who so desire may make selections at sale prices

To-morrow, Monday, July 26th and the remainder of the week

which will be held for later delivery at the convenience of the purchaser.

A noteworthy sale To-morrow, of a very large assortment of

Smart and Desirable Parasols

in all the most favored Summer colorings and combinations, including the newest black and white effects,

At the uncommonly low prices of $1.75 & 2.95 each

A Final July Clearance Sale of

Women's Summer Apparel

Comprising all our Suits, Dresses and Skirts in the most favored styles, for every occasion of Summer dress

At further large reductions from former prices, of which the undermentioned values for to-morrow are typical:

Dresses of Dotted Voile, at $2.95
Dresses of French Linen, " 4.75
Dresses of Novelty Voiles, 6.50
Dresses of Cotton Crepe, at $8.75
Dresses of Voile & Linen, 11.50
Dresses of Serges and Silks, 13.50

Women's Summer Suits

of Linens, Eponge, Palm Beach Cloth and Cretonnes,

at $5.00, 7.50 to 19.75

Women's Wash Skirts

of gabardines, linens, piques, needlecord, eponge and corduroy,

at $1.75, 3.95 to 7.50

Women's Traveling Suits, at $9.75 to 13.50

made of gabardines, serges, checks and broadcloths.

Another very exceptional offering of

Women's Silk Gloves

of superior quality, in 16 button length Mousquetaires, in black or white,

at 50c a pair

Women's & Misses' Blouses

A special July Clearance of desirable silk or lingerie models,

At very emphatic price reductions.

Lingerie Blouses

very attractive models, made of voiles, batistes and organdies; all from this season's regular stock,

at 95c & $1.45

Silk Blouses

of crepe de chine, China silk and French voile, in smart semi-tailored and dressy models,

at $1.95 & 2.90

Kayser Underwear

of Venetian Silk

At extraordinarily low prices, Monday

Kayser Silk Vests, - at $1.45
Regular price $2.25 each
embroidered fronts, in various designs; French band or crochet tops; in pink or white.

Kayser Silk Bloomers, at $1.59
Regular price $2.75 each
high grade Venetian Silk, in pink, white or black, regulaton models.

Kayser Silk Combinations, at $2.85
Regular price $3.75 each
with variously embroidered fronts and French band tops; in pink or white.

Summer Dress Silks

An interesting clearance sale, on the Second Floor, of the most popular black and colored weaves

At unquestionably low prices.

Black Rajah, 27 inches wide, in the original rough weave, superior quality, - - - - at 58c
Regular price $1.35 a yard

Chiffon Taffetas, 36 inches wide, in all the latest street and evening shades, also white, navy and black, at 98c
Regular price $1.50 a yard

Crepe de Chine, 40 ins. wide, in a full assortment of light and dark shades, also white and black, at $1.15
Regular price $2.00 a yard

Sharp Reductions on Women's

Bathing Apparel

have been made throughout the entire stock, including all accessories to effect immediate clearance.

Women's Mohair Suits

in attractive models, effectively trimmed with silk or satin.

Reduced to $2.95 to 5.75

An Exclusive Model Bathing Dress

of salt water satin, one of the season's most effective styles, buttoned from neck to hem, finished with white taffeta collar.

Very specially priced at $8.75

All Silk and Satin Bathing Suits of corresponding end-of-season prices.

Continuation To-morrow, on the Main Floor, of the important sale of

Women's Beach, Bungalow and Porch Dresses

comprising the remainder of our stock of practical and serviceable models for Summer wear,

at $1.50, 2.25, 2.95, $3.50 to 4.75

GERMANY REGULATES THE PRICE OF FOOD

Federal Council Issues an Order In Regard to the Necessaries of Life.

HEAVY PENALTIES PROVIDED

Austria Confiscates Entire Vegetable Crop of 1915, and Will Sell It Under State Supervision.

BERLIN, July 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Federal Council has issued its long expected order regulating prices for necessaries of life, especially grain and fodder.

The order provides that severe punishment shall be meted out to dealers who unduly increase prices or withhold articles of food for the purpose of artificially raising prices.

The German Empire is divided into four districts instead of thirty-two departments, in which prices vary according to the special local conditions.

Corn prices remain at about the same figure as heretofore. The price of rye is fixed at 220 marks ($55) per ton for the Berlin district; at 215 marks for the eastern district, and 230 marks for the western district.

The price of wheat is fixed at 40 marks ($10) above that of rye, and, beginning with a certain date, the regulations provide for a bi-weekly increase of 1½ marks per ton.

Barley, to be used as fodder, and oats are placed at a uniform price per ton throughout the empire. These prices remain below the average of last year's figures.

The regulations also provide for the creation of an Imperial Fodder Board, whose duty shall be to supply all classes of cattle, swine, and fowl raisers with oat, barley, and molasses substitutes.

VIENNA, July 24, (via London.)—The confiscation of the 1915 vegetable crop, including peas, lentils, and beans, was ordered by the Government today in order to prevent a repetition of the speculation and unwarrantably high prices that have prevailed throughout Austria.

All existing supplies of vegetables from the 1914 crop will be seized after Aug. 1. The confiscated crops will be sold under State supervision.

WARNS AGAINST MAKING COTTON CONTRABAND

London Nation Says Similar Action Once Caused World, Including America, to Oppose England.

LONDON, July 23.—Replying to newspapers and publicists who are demanding that cotton shall be made absolute contraband, regardless of the effect of such action on neutral nations, The Nation says:

"Some such similar action united against us in active warfare or armed neutrality the whole civilized world a hundred years ago, even in the end dragging us into a dreary fight with the United States."

The Nation points out that Great Britain protested against cotton being declared contraband during the Russo-Japanese war and that in the Declaration of London the British representatives insisted upon having cotton placed on the free list.

"The mere abrogation of this document," continues the paper, "would not satisfy neutrals or such interests as those of the American cotton States, which wish to know whether Britain's command of the seas is to justify her in making or unmaking international law as it suits her convenience of the moment."

The Nation considers, however, that if Germany diverted all cotton supplies for the manufacture of munitions of war a new situation would have arisen and the declaration of cotton as absolute contraband could be justified before the world. But even then, it says, the treatment of cotton destined for neutral States would remain to be considered, and The Nation advises critics to leave the decision to the Foreign Office, which has all the facts.

German military authorities, according to information received here, have announced that a census will be taken, beginning at midnight Aug. 2, of all stocks of cotton in Germany. The census will apply to raw cotton, cotton waste, cotton wool, and all cotton materials, especially those used by the army.

A census will be taken at the same time of woolen and half-woolen underclothing for men and various other supplies, such as sacking and materials used in making rope.

SAYS WAR HAS AIDED FRANCE

Paris Paper Declares It Has Restored Her Moral Greatness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 24.—Yesterday, the anniversary of the Austrian Note to Serbia, was recognized as marking a year from the real beginning of the war, of which the note was the first stroke. The Intransigéant sums up the general opinion in an editorial article entitled "A Harvest of Tears." It says:

"A year has passed, a year of tears and sorrows. But who can deny that our situation is a hundred times better now than then? We faced the unknown dangers of a war between a savage, prepared foe and ourselves, unready, still dreaming of universal peace.

"The world knows what has been France's reawakening. Moral greatness is restored to France. That is our gain so far.

"About the future we are certain of one thing. Whatever happens, with or without a Winter campaign, we will only end the war by victory."

CANADIAN IS DECORATED.

Lieut. Hilgrove McCormick Is Awarded the Military Cross.

LONDON, July 24.—It was officially announced today that Second Lieutenant Hilgrove McCormick of the Prince of Wales Leicester Regiment (Royal Canadians) had been awarded the Military Cross.

ARMING 4,000,000 BRITONS.

Letter to Lady Herbert Says That Many Will Soon Be in Field.

According to a letter received recently by Lady Michael Herbert, widow of the former British Ambassador to the United States, Great Britain will in the course of a few months have an army of 4,000,000 men in the field. This information was conveyed in a letter from Miss Charlotte E. Sclater of London, who wrote Lady Herbert in behalf of Queen Alexandra's Field Force Fund, thanking the British-American War Relief Fund, of which Lady Herbert is the President, for its activities for the relief of British soldiers.

In her letter Miss Sclater said:

"I hope you will impress on every one the necessity for going on with the making of garments. The need is growing as the new army goes out. In a few months we shall have up to 4,000,000 men in the field. There is always great enthusiasm in the beginning; then people are apt to get tired. You in America have been wonderful in keeping up the supply of splendid things."

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

MID-SUMMER SALE of FURNITURE

First Day, MONDAY, *July 26th*

And Thereafter, Throughout the Month of August

CHARGE PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED SEPTEMBER 1ST.

The Test of Time Has Made Lord & Taylor Furniture Famous

EIGHTY-NINE years of service to the people of New York, and the stranger within our gates has well prepared the Lord & Taylor Store to offer its friends the best the world's markets afford.

About the Good Furniture Offered in This Sale

The Chief of the Furniture Section has been busy for months collecting pieces for this event. The mills and workshops of our master furniture makers have been kept up to capacity output during months when otherwise they would not be busy. By careful planning and preparation we were able to buy Furniture at the cost of materials and wages. And now

This Good Furniture, All Up to Our Standard, Is Reduced in Price

Every piece of Furniture is priced at a saving of 10 to 50%.

Every piece of Furniture is true to finish, correct in detail and period.

Every piece was intended to sell for the higher price marked on the ticket.

Those who appreciate beauty in furnishing their homes will find in our Showrooms faithful reproductions of the work of the master designers of the 18th Century, in single pieces and complete suites. They are duplicates in carving, wood and finish of the valuable originals, all reduced for this occasion. In fact, only the

Furniture You Will Cherish

and be proud to add to your home will be found in our Furniture Section. The better sort that will always bear the same distinctive appearance it did the day you first saw it in our Showrooms.

A few of the items are listed here:

Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suites

Usual Price, $365.00 **$272.50**

A massive typically Jacobean Suite, quaint and artistic in design. Constructive details are faultless and the finish dark and rich. Ten handsome pieces, including:

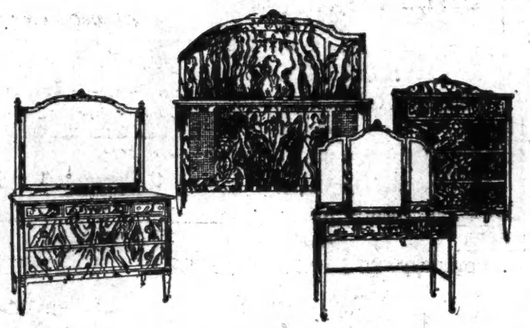
Buffet—66 inches in width.
China Cabinet—47 inches in width.
Serving Table—42 inches in width.
Extension Table—54 inches in width.
Five side chairs and one arm chair.

Buffet can be furnished with mirror top if desired.

Bedroom Suites of the Adam Period

Made Specially for Lord & Taylor

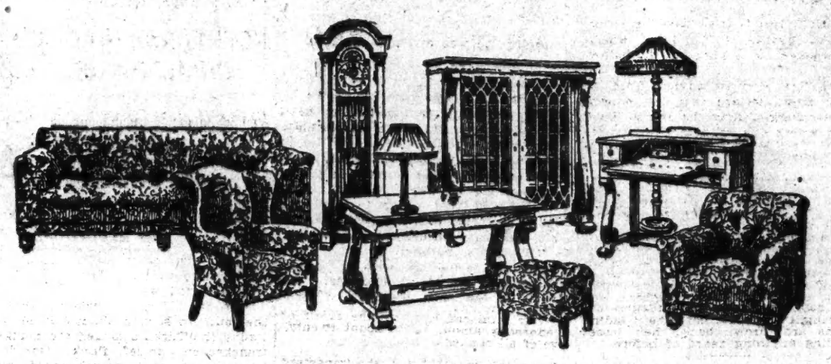
$195.00



Four perfectly proportioned, beautifully designed pieces as illustrated, in *Mahogany, Antique Ivory or Circassian Walnut;* the dustproof mahogany drawers are conveniently arranged in sections.

The Dresser is 48 inches in width. Chiffonier 34 inches. Dressing Table, triplicate mirror, 42 inches. Full size Bed. Same suite with twin Bedsteads, **$245.00**

Luxurious Furniture for the Library



A GROUP of truly beautiful pieces, possessing in a marked degree the dignity, elegance and restful charm so essential in Library Furniture. While the ensemble as illustrated is unusually harmonious, fewer of the pieces may be used with equally artistic effect for a less spacious room.

The Upholstered Pieces include a massive Davenport, a huge Armchair, a Wing Chair and an Ottoman, all upholstered with the finest quality steel springs and *all selected hair.*

DAVENPORT	*ARM CHAIR*	*WING CHAIR*	*OTTOMAN*
In *Tapestry,* usually $150.00, Special **$110.00**	In *Tapestry,* usually $90.00, Special **$65.00**	In *Tapestry,* usually $60.00, Special **$40.00**	In *Tapestry,* usually $22.50, Special **$15.00**
In *Denim,* usually $90.00, Special **$69.50**	In *Denim,* usually $65.00, Special **$45.00**	In *Denim,* usually $40.00, Special **$25.00**	In *Denim,* usually $15.00, Special **$10.00**
In *Velour,* usually $225.00, Special **$150.00**	In *Velour,* usually $125.00, Special **$90.00**	In *Velour,* usually $90.00, Special **$60.00**	In *Velour,* usually $30.00 Special **$20.00**

The Cabinet Pieces of Solid Mahogany Comprise:

A Bookcase 60 inches in height, 53 inches in width; with or without grill, usually $85.00, Special **$65.00**

A Library Table with top 32x50 inches; massive in style, usually $75.00, Special..... **$55.00**

A Writing Desk width 44 inches, with most complete interior, usually $60.00, Special..... **$42.50**

The Decorative Pieces Include:

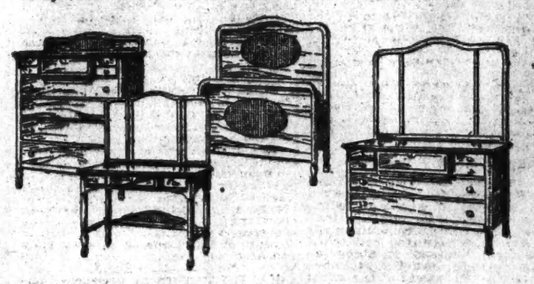
A Colonial Clock with solid mahogany case and beveled glass front and sides; height 90 inches, width 26 inches, depth 19 inches. Hand painted moon dial with cast corners, raised gilt numerals on circle of silver, and engraved centre Imported Westminster chiming movement with five tubes—sweet toned and mellow, striking the quarter hour. Usually $300.00, Special..... **$225.00**

A Floor Lamp of mahogany, iron piped and fitted with three lights, having pull chain and sockets of finest make. The 26 inch shade is made of heavy ribbed silk, silk lined and edged with antique gimp and fringe. In choice of three shapes, round, scalloped or curved—rich old gold or rose tints. All attachments included. Usually $36.50, Special..... **$25.00**

A Table Lamp of mahogany is in portable style and exceptionaly well finished. Two lights with full chain, sockets and the best of piping. The 20 inch shade is made of silk poplin in old rose or old gold, trimmed with antique metallic gimp. A very artistic and effective novelty. Usually $20.00, Special..... **$13.50**

Mahogany Bedroom Suites, $245

Usually $400.00.....



Solid mahogany cane paneled Suites of four superb pieces. The production of one of the foremost manufacturers in the country. Lord & Taylor, recognizing the beauty of these Suites, secured every one the maker had and for this event offer them at this exceptionally low price.

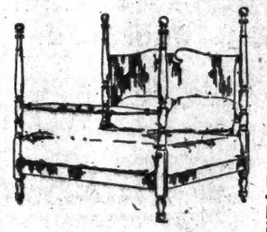
Separate pieces may be purchased at proportionate prices, and Bedsteads may be ordered either in twin or full sizes.

Special* BEDDING *Values.

$10.00 Felt Mattresses	$7.50
$25.00 Hair Mattresses	18.50
$7.50 Woven Wire Spring	4.95
$16.50 Upholstered Box Spring	12.00

Four-Post Bedsteads

Solid Mahogany throughout.



Quaint beds of graceful Chippendale design with turned posts 64 inches in height (4 inches higher than usual). Even the rails and stretches are of mahogany. Twin three-quarter and full sizes. Usually $50.00. Special—**$27.50.**

Wing Chairs & Rockers

Cozy fireside chairs, have frames of solid mahogany, substantially constructed and are well upholstered with moss and hair.

Very Special

Denim covered.... **$13.75**
Tapestry covered... **19.75**
Velour covered..... **22.50**

SUMMER FURNITURE

Is assembled in the Adam Salon, Fourth Floor, and our entire collection of Reed, Rush, Willow, Fibre and Chinese Cane Furniture is now offered

At Reductions of a Quarter to a Half

Announcing the Great Semi-Annual Sale of RUGS *and* CARPETS

Twice a year, and twice only, are such values offered. So radical are the reductions and so standard the floor coverings that the event is indeed notable. Glance at the prices and note the substantial savings which they provide.

Wilton Rugs—The finest quality made in America, also the best English makes.

9 x 12 ft. Wiltons—Usually $62.50—Now **$43.50**

11 ft. 3 x 15 ft.	8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6	6 ft. x 9 ft.
Usually $107.25	Usually $56.75	Usually $38.50
Now **$79.50**	Now **$39.50**	Now **$29.50**

Pure Wool Wilton Rugs—Oriental designs and colors in fine, close weave.

9 x 12 ft.—Usually $39.50—Now **$29.50**

8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6—Usually $37.50—Now **$27.50**

Axminster Rugs—Extra heavy seamless Rugs in a variety of colors and designs; also in solid color effects.

9 x 12 ft.—Usually $29.50—Now **$24.50**

8.3 x 10.6—Usually $26.00—Now **$22.50**

Chenille Rugs—French, English and American makes in rich solid colors with shaded band borders in blending tones.

9 x 12 ft.—Usually $55.00 to 63.00—Now **$44.50**

8.3 x 10.6—Usually $47.50 to 57.00—Now **$39.50**

All Summer Rugs at Reductions of ¼ to ½.

Standard Carpetings at ½ price. In some patterns quantities are limited.

Fine Wiltons	Axminsters	Body Brussels
$2.50 and 3.00 Qualities	$1.75 Quality	$1.75 Quality
Now **$1.25** and **1.75**	Now **87½c**	Now **87½c**

Carpets with borders to match at proportionate reductions. Orders for future delivery will be taken and held until wanted.

Fifth Floor.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS *Underpriced for This Event*

Table Cloths—Now **$1.88** to **24.50.** Usually $2.75 to 49.00.

Napkins—**$2.95, 3.95, 6.95, 8.35** and **12.00** a dozen. Usually $4.85, 6.50, 8.85, 11.25 and 18.50.

Towels—Reduced from $3.00 to **$2.65** a dozen. Very heavy huck towels—hemmed.

Scalloped Damask Scarfs, 18x54 inches. Usually $1.50. Special, **88c.**

Scalloped Damask Tea Cloths—Usually $2.50. Special, **$1.38.**

1,000 Huck Toweling Remnants, ½ Price

Hemstitched Linen Sheets—**$4.50** and **5.50.**

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases—**$1.15.**

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets			Pillow Cases		
Size	Usually	Now	Size	Usually	Now
63x99 in.	78c	69c	42x38½ in.	18c	14c
72x99 in.	89c	76c	45x38½ in.	20c	15c
81x99 in.	98c	84c	50x38½ in.	23c	18c
90x99 in.	$1.05	92c	54x38½ in.	25c	20c

Second Floor.

Blankets—Special, **$3.75** to **7.50.** Usually $5.00 to 10.00.

Bedspreads—Now **95c, $1.65** and **1.85.** Usually $1.25, 2.15 and 2.35.

Comfortables—Wool filled—Now **$2.95** to **9.75.** Usually $3.50 to 16.50.

Sixth Floor.

Values Absolutely Unparalleled in UPHOLSTERY SPECIALS

Reversible Velour Portieres at the remarkable price—**$11.75** a pair.

Only 150 pairs—that were $24.00—marked down for quick disposal. Custom made in our own workrooms; red, green, blue, brown, rose, in various combinations. Made up with open edges.

A Clearaway of Lace Curtains, the majority in Marie Antoinette effects; two to ten pairs of a pattern and all perfect except in a few cases where the sample may be slightly soiled.

30 pairs that were $3.00	Now **$1.50**
20 pairs that were $5.00 to 5.50	Now **$3.00**
40 pairs that were $7.00	Now **$4.00**
75 pairs that were $7.50 to 9.00	Now **$4.75**
20 pairs that were $10.50 to 15.00	Now **$5.75** to **6.75**

75 *Window Panels*—Reduced—The majority in Marie Antoinette effects; some very slightly soiled. Were $6.00, 7.50, 8.50 to 10.75.

Now **$2.50, 3.00, 4.50** and **7.50**

Imported Bed Sets—The collection of 200 includes many samples. White and Ecru Marie Antoinette or Lacet Arabe combined with Marie Antoinette. Single and double bed sizes. Were $8.50, 14.00, 15.00 up to 35.00 each.

Now **$3.75, 5.00, 7.50, 9.00** to **15.00** each

All in the pink of condition—the greatest values Lord & Taylor have ever offered.

Upholstery Fabrics—Including cotton and wool Tapestries, Damasks, Brocades, Brocatelles and Armures appropriate for reupholstering furniture or for decorative use.

Now **55c, 75c, $1.25, 1.50** and to **4.25** a yard. Were $1.50 to 10.00 a yard.

Cushions, Table Covers, Sunfast Curtains, Curtain Scrims, Remnants of all sorts—reduced to less than cost.

Fifth Floor.

WHITMAN TRIPS UP BECKER CHAMPION

Rejects Life Convict's Story of Rose, Webber, and Vallon Plotting "Frame-up."

CATCHES HIM IN FALSEHOOD

Felon Admits He Talked with Condemned ex-Policeman in the Death House.

ARGUMENT FOR NEW TRIAL

Waldo Corroborates Becker in Saying "Big Tim" Saw Him in Rosenthal's Behalf.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—Joseph Murphy, a convicted murderer serving a life term in Sing Sing, who recently made an affidavit that he had heard Jack Rose, Bridgie Webber, and Harry Vallon plot in the Tombs to "frame" ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, admitted to Governor Whitman today that he had had a talk with Becker in the death house the night before he wrote to Becker's counsel that he had a story to tell which might save the life of the condemned man.

Murphy was brought to this city today by Deputy Warden Johnson of Sing Sing to tell his story to the Governor. Governor Whitman spent two hours questioning the convict, and afterward announced that there was nothing in the story to justify him in taking any action to save Becker from the electric chair or even grant him a reprieve. The interview between the Governor and the convict was held at the Executive Mansion. Deputy Warden Johnson and a stenographer were present.

Governor Whitman telephoned to Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing the information Murphy had given. Warden Osborne told the Governor it was absolutely against the prison rules to permit convicts to converse with the men in the death house, and that he would suspend the two prison guards who were on duty there when this infraction of the rules occurred. Later Governor Whitman instructed Deputy Warden Johnson to promulgate a hard and fast rule which would shut off such opportunities in the future.

Admits He Saw Becker.

One of the first questions the Governor asked Murphy was whether he had talked to Becker. Murphy said he had not. Later Murphy let slip a remark which made the Governor inquire anew, and Murphy then admitted he had entered the death house on Sunday evening, June 20, with the Entertainment Committee of Mr. Osborne's Mutual Welfare Laegue to sing to the condemned man, as is customary on Sunday nights. When in there Murphy found his opportunity to talk with Becker.

The Governor began his examination of Becker's convict pleader by asking him his name, his age, and his criminal record. Murphy said that he was born in Ireland thirty-five years ago, and had been a grocery clerk, and later a bartender. He killed Noel Forester in a saloon at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, New York. On June 1 Murphy wrote to Bourke Cockran, Becker's chief counsel, telling him of the conversation between the three witnesses against Becker.

"With other prisoners at the Tombs, I was out for my afternoon walk on July 29, 1912," Murphy told the Governor. "I heard some one say, 'We must frame Becker.' I was curious to hear the rest of the conversation. I slipped into a bathroom, so I could listen. There I heard some one say, 'We haven't a chance in the world unless we frame Becker.' Rose, Webber, and Vallon were talking, but I do not know which one it was said it.

"The man who was talking went on to say, 'According to newspapers they seem to think that Becker did it because Rosenthal made that squawk. Anyhow, it will be easy to make people believe it is the truth.' One spoke up and said, 'You damn fool, Big Tim will never stand for that. He knows Becker was not in this.' Another of the three then said: 'Big Tim sent Appleman [his secretary] to see me to get Steuer to fix it up for us so as to cover Tim's name up and put it all on Becker.'"

Says He Recognized Webber.

Murphy said that at this time he looked over the bathroom partition and saw that Webber was the one who had spoken last. Steuer, according to Murphy, was Max Steuer, a New York lawyer, who arranged with the District Attorney for Webber's turning State's evidence.

Governor Whitman asked Murphy if he had ever told his story to anybody. The convict replied that he had done so in December, 1912, after he had begun his sentence in Sing Sing. He said that Stewart A. Wallace, a Brooklyn real estate man, who was serving a term for forgery, had been his confidante. Wallace worked in the same shop with Murphy. At present he is one of the Mutual Welfare Court judges at Sing Sing.

"Wallace told me that I should come to the front and not let an innocent man go to his death," Murphy told the Governor.

The interview was granted in response to the following letter which was received by the Governor on Thursday:

I had the pleasure of seeing you when you paid an official call to this institution a few days ago, and if it had been possible would have made an effort to have a personal interview with you at that time and place my statement as to the Charles Becker case before you. I realized that your time was limited, and furthermore, I felt that the information that I had placed in the hands of Bourke Cockran, Mr. Becker's attorney, would bear fruit. Knowing the circumstances as I do, that Charles Becker is an innocent man, I am simply at a loss to account for the legal machinery of this State, a procedure that has doomed an innocent man to an ignominious death.

I have all confidence in your integrity, feel that what you have done has been the result of what you deem duty to yourself, to the county which you represented during Mr. Becker's trial, and now as Chief Executive of this great Empire State, possibly you have seen a copy of the statement which I made as to Mr. Becker and his chief accusers, Vallon, Rose, and Webber. I was in the Tombs with the three last named men in July, 1912, overheard their conversation, covert threats, &c., just prior to their going to the District Attorney's office to deliver Mr. Becker to the State of New York as the Jews in olden times delivered Christ to Pilate, crying "Crucify Him! Crucify Him!"

Mr. Whitman, I am imploring you to grant me a personal interview with you or one of your representatives. I know I could convince you of Mr. Becker's innocence. God will be with me on the side of truth and justice and will make me doubly strong to present and portray facts. Vallon, Rose, and Webber planned the jobbery of Becker as coolly and deliberately as if it were a lamb they were sending to the slaughter instead of a human being.

It is unnecessary for me to refer to their calibre. They are the very lowest type of men, unworthy of belief, and I fail to see how they received any recognition or their statements given any credence. I heard them concocting their plot as to Becker's downfall, can repeat it almost word for word. Mr. Whitman, give me an opportunity to clear my conscience. I feel I have been a factor toward sending Mr. Becker to his death, as I failed to disclose the facts at the last moment; but, as I was absolutely confident of his innocence, I did not think that the great legal machinery of this State could err to such an extent as to doom Mr. Becker to his death.

I can place the entire facts before you in a moment's notice. I beg of you, implore you to allow me to do so personally.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH MURPHY, 62730,
354 Hunter Street,
Ossining, N. Y.

The address, 354 Hunter Street is that of Sing Sing Prison.

Questioned by Whitman.

"Why didn't you write before?" the Governor asked.

"I wouldn't have written now, if Becker had got a new trial," said the convict. "Wallace kept urging me constantly to come to the front and threatened to make the story public himself, if I did not."

"Did you ever tell anybody else what you had overheard?" Murphy was asked.

"No one else except the Chaplain."

The Governor, after reading the letter, was impressed by the contrast between the style of the letter and Murphy's manner of talking, which betrayed little or no education. Murphy said the letter was in his own handwriting.

"Did any one dictate it?" asked the Governor.

"It was dictated in part by Wallace. Just the word ignominious; that is about all," said Murphy. "He helped me with the spelling of it, too. There was no one else present when it was written."

"Did you discuss this letter with any one else?"

"No."

"Did Wallace dictate the letter to Mr. Cockran, too?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"No."

"Spell the word 'notoriety,'" directed the Governor. Murphy did so readily and correctly.

"Now, spell the word 'conscience,'" said Mr. Whitman. Again the convict complied.

"Murphy, are you sure you have told absolutely all you know about this matter?" asked the Governor. "You understand, I am willing to listen. I am trying to get the facts. You need not cover up anything."

"I am not trying to cover up anything," said the convict. "I have told all. Now my conscience is clear. That is the only benefit that could come to me from this."

"Have you ever spoken to Becker—ever in your life?"

"I spoke to him in the death house the night before I wrote the letter to Mr. Cockran," Murphy responded after some hesitation.

"How did you happen to be in the death house?" asked the Governor in amazement.

"I went in there with the Entertainment Committee of the Mutual Welfare League," said Murphy. "I asked one of the delegates in charge of the singers to take me there. There were four or five who went with me. I don't know their names. There is singing and entertainment in the death house every Sunday night."

"Are you a singer?" asked the Governor.

"Well, partly," said the convict. "I helped out with the chorus."

Lied "to a Certain Extent."

"Was there any one present when you talked with Becker?"

"No. I tried to tell becker that I knew something about his case, but he said that he didn't want to talk to me and that if he knew something about his case to tell it to his lawyers. That was the reason I wrote to Mr. Cockran."

"And you were alone with Becker in the death house?"

"There were five or six men present."

"What else did you say to Becker?"

"That is all."

"Then when you told me that you had never talked to Becker and when you told the committee you wanted to go to the death house to sing you lied, did you not?" asked the Governor.

"To a certain extent, yes."

There were some other matters brought to light in connection with the convict's story of the alleged plot hatching in the Tombs which the Governor declined to let the newspaper men use.

The record of the interview will be sent to District Attorney Perkins for use in connection with the proceedings before Justice Ford on Monday, when the District Attorney has been cited to show cause why Becker should not have a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Murphy was returned to Sing Sing on an afternoon train.

WALDO VERIFIES BECKER TALE

Says "Big Tim" Did See Him in Behalf of Rosenthal.

Rhinelander Waldo, former Police Commissioner, made the following statement last night at his Summer home at Fishkill:

"What Becker says regarding Senator ["Big Tim"] Sullivan's visit to me is essentially correct. Senator Sullivan came to me and wanted to know if I were singling out Rosenthal. He seemed to think I was persecuting Rosenthal. I told him that Rosenthal was going just as soon as I could 'get him,' and that every other gambler in the city was going; taht there was neither persecution nor favoritism.

"Senator Sullivan intimated that there might be political preferment for me should I be 'good to his friends,' but the fact that Rosenthal did so, as I told Senator Sullivan he would, will show what I thought of that intimation."

Mr. Waldo said hat "Big Tim" brought the matter up casually, speaking neither in pleading nor in anger, and that he seemed quite satisfied with the declaration made to him. He referred to Rosenthal as a "friend" or a "constituent," Mr. Waldo was not sure which. It was the only appeal of the sort, Mr. Waldo said, that was made to him while he was "cleaning the city" of its gambling houses.

The ex-Commissioner added that there was no mention of money "invested" or otherwise in his conversation with Sullivan.

BECKER HEARING TOMORROW.

Mrs. Rosenthal Among Those Who Consult District Attorney.

District Attorney Perkins yesterday called together those members of his staff who had done work in the Becker case to prepare for vigorous opposition to the order obtained by Becker's lawyers compelling the prosecutor to show cause why Becker should not have a new trial.

When the application comes up before Supreme Court Justice John Ford at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning the District Attorney will submit a mass of affidavits in answer to those filed by W. Bourke Cockran. Mr. Perkins worked until late last night getting these affidavits, and he will be in his office all day today getting more statements.

Mr. Cockran will try to have Jack Rose cited as a witness to explain why he did not tell of the relations between Herman Rosenthal, Becker, and "Big Tim" Sullivan when he testified at Becker's two trials. Martin T. Manton and John F. McIntyre, Becker's lawyers at the two trials, have sworn they never heard the Sullivan story until Becker told it in the statement which he prepared in the death house for Governor Whitman.

Rose, accompanied by Bernard H. Sandler, his lawyer, conferred with the District Attorney for four hours yesterday. Six stenographers, working in relays, took down his affidavit. He would make no statement when he left the Criminal Court Building, except that his statement was all "old stuff." It was understood he was questioned particularly about the meeting between Becker and Harry Appelbaum, Sullivan's secretary, on the Sunday night preceding the murder. Rose told reporters on Thursday about the meeting, but said he was not present while Becker and Sullivan were talking.

Mrs. Herman Rosenthal, widow of the murdered man, was questioned by Mr. Perkins. It is understood she will be used chiefly to refute the affidavit of Benjamin Kauffman, once a partner of Rosenthal's, who swore that Rosenthal told him he intended to go to the Metropole on the night when he was murdered to get $15,000 for leaving the State and discontinuing the disclosures he had started to make to the District Attorney.

Mrs. Rosenthal was weeping when she left the District Attorney's office. She was dressed in mourning. She avoided Rose, and remained in the office of Assistant District Attorney Weller, on the floor above Mr. Perkins's office, while Rose was in the building.

A small army of process servers was at work rounding up the other witnesses for examination today.

Assistant District Attorney Groehl went to Passaic, N. J., to see Bridgie Webber. He returned with a statement from Webber.

The District Attorney's office also got in touch with Harry Vallon, another informer. Vallon is out of the State, but arrangements were made through Mr. Sandler, his attorney, for his return in readiness for any call. Neither James Marshall, the negro who testified about the Harlem murder conference between Becker and Rose, nor Charles B. Flitt, Jr., Becker's former press agent, will be a witness, it is said.

Members of Mr. Perkins's staff were preparing to contend at the outset that none of the affidavits submitted by Mr. Cockran, on which the order to show cause was obtained, was new evidence. Since Becker knew of the Sullivan episode all the way through, they will argue, he was able to present the facts at either of his trials.

The District Attorney, it is believed, will oppose any attempt to have Becker brought here from the deathhouse to testify at the new proceedings.

Mrs. Becker was at her lawyer's offices, 31 Nassau Street, all afternoon. Martin T. Manton and John B. Johnston, of Becker's counsel, were searching for other witnesses than those who made affidavits.

MUENTER UNAIDED, DR. MACDONALD SAYS

Alienist Makes Public the Report of His Examination of Morgan's Assailant.

WAS CLEARLY A PARANOIAC

Not Remarkable, He Holds, That He Was Apparently Sane for Nine Years After Murder of His Wife.

There could have been no others acting as confederates of Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, the college professor, who shot J. P. Morgan, exploded a bomb in the Capitol, and sought to put bombs on Atlantic liners, in the opinion of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, the alienist, who has completed a study of Muenter's case.

Muenter was a paranoiac, according to Dr. MacDonald, and could not have acted in conjunction with others, nor could he have been made a tool of by others. Dr. MacDonald believes that it was unlikely that any one was in Muenter's confidence before his crimes were committed.

Dr. MacDonald made a long examination of Muenter which ended only a little more than an hour before Muenter's suicide took place. The questions and answers were taken by a stenographer and the record of it brings out clearly the dynamiter's mental processes. Dr. MacDonald did not make public his conclusions earlier, lest he should have been accused of attempting indirectly to influence the Thaw hearing.

Dr. MacDonald found that Muenter was a paranoiac of the reformatory type, which the State's alienists have contended that Thaw is. Muenter thought that he had a mission and that his crimes were in fulfillment of it. The alienist had intended to examine Muenter further and to obtain more data about his history when Muenter killed himself, but the first examination was sufficient to indicate what kind of insanity he was afflicted with.

Appeared Sane Nine Years.

Muenter killed his wife by poison in 1906 at Cambridge, made his escape, and wrote an insane pamphlet about it. In the nine years that passed before his recent series of crimes he showed no evidence of an unbalanced mind, except that he had trouble at most of the colleges where he was employed, because he believed that other teachers were being promoted over his head, and that his enemies were keeping him down.

"There is nothing in this history which is inconsistent with his being a paranoiac," Dr. MacDonald said. "Paranoia is the most insidious of mental diseases, and is not attended with much deterioration of the mental faculties. That a man after a homicidal outbreak in 1906 could appear seemingly normal to those who knew him since that time, and could be regarded even as a brilliant man, and that he should then have a homicidal outbreak nine years later—such a history is not exceptional in cases of paranoia.

"The dangerous outbreaks of a paranoiac occur at irregular intervals. Strong excitement is likely to bring on such attacks. In Muenter's case it was evidently his brooding over the war which brought it on. A paranoiac is always dangerous. The intense interest in the war has, of course, transformed many paranoiacs who were quiescent into dangerous men."

Part of the examination was for the purpose of discovering whether Muenter was feigning insanity. A man who is shamming nearly always feigns a variety of symptoms which characterise different forms of insanity. When asked if he considers himself insane, he usually answers doubtfully or rather favors the theory that he is insane. Muenter was emphatic in denying that he was insane and gave no signs of any type of insanity except reformatory paranoia.

"I am quite sure that he could not have acted with any confederates," Dr. MacDonald said. "A paranoiac acts alone and distrusts others. If any one had approached Muenter and asked him to take part in some scheme, he would undoubtedly have become suspicious."

Tells of His Mistake.

Some specimens of Muenter's reasoning from the record of the examination are as follows:

Q.—Don't you think you made a mistake in going there with two revolvers and trying to influence Mr. Morgan that way? A.—The mistake was that I walked ahead of the children instead of after them. If I could have gotten him and his family into the rooms and imprisoned them all there and kept them there with myself while he was planning the work, that is the work, that is why I brought the family there, so they couldn't shoot off into the room, it would have set this off. If they shot into the room it would have exploded the dynamite. I would lay it on the table and say: "This is dynamite. If you shoot at me, go on. It is for the protection of all of us."

Q.—Didn't you think that that was an unusual way to protect them? The children were innocent of any wrongdoing. A.—If the father wanted to kill the children by shooting into the room, he could do so, but he was informed beforehand that the dynamite was there. I would tell him that—"here is the dynamite on this table; therefore don't shoot into this room"; it was to keep him from rescuing the children?

Q.—Now, don't you think, as a matter of fact, that you are insane, that you have been actuated by foolish motives? A.—If I thought so, I would not have done what I did.

Q.—But looking back on it now? A.—Because it failed, but if it had succeeded.

Q.—That wouldn't affect the condition of your mind, the question of whether it succeeded or not. A.—It is the only thing that could be done. If it had succeeded it would have been a very fine thing.

Q.—But suppose Mr. Morgan had told you that he would decline to accede to your plans? A.—I would have said: "All right; until you are tired." I would have held his family in prison.

Q.—They could have arrested you? A.—How? It would have barricaded the room, nailed it all up.

Q.—You couldn't have kept them away from the public? A.—It would have made no difference.

Said This Was War.

Q.—When the authorities came there, don't you think you had a legal right to go there? A.—He had nothing to do with legal right. My dear Sir, this is war, you are mistaken.

Q.—But we are not at war? A.—You are wrong, we are at war. We are actually at war, we are killing thousands of people every day.

Q.—But we haven't declared war? A.—Yes, we are doing it underhandedly.

Q.—You know that the Germans maintained a large army for many years and were accumulating munitions of war all the time? A.—That is quite different.

Q.—Why didn't you go there to stop them? A.—Germany is not America, my dear Sir. It is merely for her protection in Germany, wedged in there between the Russians and France, and all those countries. If she didn't have those things they would have jumped on her.

Q.—If she did have those things? A.—Oh, you are quite right, it is the whole trend of the age that has developed since Napoleon.

Q.—Do you think that you, single-handed, could arrest the whole trend of the age? A.—No, but Mr. Morgan could.

Q.—Do you think he could control those countries? A.—With his money. If his money didn't flow into their cash drawers and stop the flow of ammunition.

Muenter told of going to hear William Jennings Bryan address the mass meeting called by German societies in Madison Square Garden.

Q.—Before you came to Mr. Morgan's house did you do anything bad? You taken any steps to bring about this purpose of yours? A.—Oh, there are steps being taken continually, but they are of no avail.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I went to that meeting there at Madison Square.

Q.—Who was the principal speaker? A.—Mr. Bryan.

Q.—You were in sympathy with Mr. Bryan's views? A.—He didn't wish to stop this war. That was the trouble. He was there, but he didn't touch on it.

Q.—What did he speak about there? A.—Oh, peace.

Q.—Well, that was what you wanted? A.—I wanted in the first place to get in a place where she could get peace, but she can't get peace with her hands dripping with the blood of the people she is taking to.

"Muenter's words in the record for the most part seem logical. His premises are assumed," Dr. MacDonald said. "Generally, when the subject is an abstract one, his mental weakness does not come out strongly. In his discussion of concrete facts, however, his wildness is more apparent, notably when he describes how he thought he could imprison the Morgans, barricade the doors on them, and prevent their rescue by laying a stick of dynamite on the table."

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

WOMEN'S SOROSIS SHOES

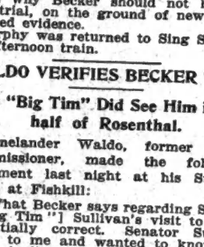
Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

Commencing Monday, July 26th

The Season's Models in

Boots, Pumps, Oxfords and Colonials

6,000 Pairs in an extensive variety of models. The following illustrate but a few of the styles.



2.95 regularly 5.00 and 6.00

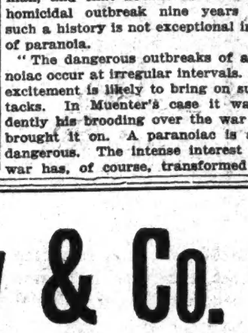
One-Button Pump

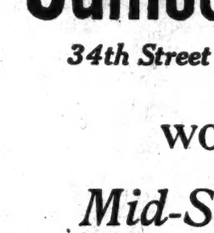
Bronze, Putty, Champagne, Gray or Olive Kidskin, with tops to match or harmonize; many handsome effects.

Side-Lace Boots

Champagne, Putty, Sand, Gray, White or Black Kidskin.

4.25 regularly 6.50 to 10.00





3.45 regularly 5.50 to 7.00

Four-Eyelet Lace Oxford

Patent or Dull Leather with combination backs of Fawn or Gray Buckskin or White Calf skin.

Summer Business Hours: *July and August: 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturday closed all day.*

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879

To effect prompt disposal of this season's apparel—our Annual July Clearance Sale of Summer Apparel—a splendid purchasing opportunity of which many shoppers take advantage yearly.

The assortments and sizes are incomplete in most instances, and therefore early selection is advised.

No approvals or credits.

Annual July Clearance Sale

No Approvals *No Credits*

Commencing Monday, Prior to August First Stock Taking

At Drastic Reductions

Being in many instances less than half the original prices.

575 Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

3.75 5.00 5.75 to **9.75**

Formerly 5.00 to 14.50

Sizes 32 to 42—2nd floor

For Women and Misses

2nd Floor

150 Tailored Suits, **12.50** to **35.00** Formerly 25.00 to 57.50

63 Bathing Dresses, **5.00 6.75** Formerly 6.85 8.75

65 Genuine Panama Hats, **4.75** About half former prices

285 Sport Hats, **2.75, 4.75, 6.50** About half former prices

29 Brushed Wool Sweaters, **4.85** Formerly 8.75 9.75

For Women and Misses

2nd Floor

465 Summer Waists, **.95** to **5.00** Formerly 1.95 to 9.75

3rd Floor

340 Pairs Pumps, Colonials and Oxfords, **3.50** Formerly 5.50 to 7.00

114 Corsets, **1.00** to **10.00** Formerly 3.00 to 20.00

117 Brassieres, **.39** to **3.50** Formerly .50 to 6.50

For Misses, Girls and Children

4th Floor

75 Misses' Summer Dresses, **5.00** 14, 16 and 17 years. Formerly up to 7.75

60 Girls' Summer Dresses, **5.00** 6 to 15 years. Formerly up to 7.95

433 Girls' Bloomer Dresses, **1.25** 3½ to 14 years. Formerly up to 1.95

25 Girls' Wool Suits, **12.50** 12 to 15 years. Formerly up to 29.50

71 Girls' Coats, **2.95** 3½ to 8 years. Formerly up to 6.75

80 Girls' Coats, **5.00** 3½ to 10 years. Formerly up to 8.00

178 Girls' Coats, 3½ to 12 yrs., according to age, **6.75 9.75** Formerly up to 16.75

4th Floor

30 Children's Hats, **1.00 2.75** Formerly up to 6.75

50 Girls' and Misses' Hats, **3.75 5.00** Formerly up to 13.75

For Little Children

1 to 3 Years. 3rd Floor

250 Dresses, **.85** to **2.05** Formerly up to 3.25

30 white Pique Coats, **3.25 3.75** Formerly up to 5.00

50 Summer Wool Coats, **2.95** to **7.50** Formerly up to 12.50

89 Young Men's Summer Wool Suits

at **8.75**

Formerly 13.50 to 19.50

Of fancy mixture cheviots in sizes 34 to 38 chest measure.

97 Pairs Outing Trousers, striped serge or flannel, **3.65** Formerly 4.50 4.75

Boys' Tub Suits, 2 to 6 years, **1.15** Less than half former prices

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

MISS DAHLGREN FINED $36.

Warned Against Further Reckless Driving in Her Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 24.—Miss Catherine Dahlgren, daughter of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren of New York, has been fined $25 and costs, in all $36, by Judge Bosaidy in the Lee Police Court on a charge of overspeeding her 120-horsepower racing automobile on one of the main streets of Stockbridge. Officer Frank White testified that the defendant was running the automobile at fifty miles an hour. There was also a complaint of reckless driving an automobile made against Miss Dahlgren by Steve C. Burghardt, an official of Interlaken, but this case was continued two months.

Miss Dahlgren was told by Judge Bosaidy that driving an automobile in a way which endangered public safety would not be tolerated and that if future charges were made she would be prosecuted. Miss Dahlgren was represented by counsel. It was said that she had been driving automobiles in Europe, where the speed laws were less strict than in this country and that her violation of laws of the State was due to thoughtlessness.

There is another case pending against Miss Dahlgren. She is charged with running her automobile with the muffler open, the complainant being David T. Dana, a Lenox cottager. Miss Dahlgren has promised to have alterations made on her automobile to make its operation less noisy.

TALE OF RANCHER'S CAPTOR

Says He Wanted $6,000 Ransom Money to Do Good With.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, July 24.—Lon Dean, a sheep herder, who admits that he kidnapped E. A. Empey, a rancher, was lodged in jail today by cowboys after a hard ride to save their captive from lynchers. Dean was captured on Sheep Mountain last night after Empey had escaped.

Dean, a slight man 5 feet 4 inches tall, said today:

"I took this means of getting money, as I thought I could do more good with it than those who had it. I had not thought of the anxiety the kidnapping of Empey caused the family."

Dean, who asserted Salem, Utah, was his home, said he had a common school education. Dean said his reading had been chiefly the works of Darwin, Paine, and Ingersoll. Dean said that he had worked for Empey five years ago.

After kidnapping Empey at the point of a gun at his ranch, forty miles from here several days ago, Dean took his captive to a hut five miles from the ranch. Empey's young son was sent to notify the family that Empey would be killed unless a ransom of $6,000 in gold was deposited at a designated spot. The ransom was raised and would have been paid had not Empey escaped while his captor was asleep.

Empey said he had suffered nothing from his week's captivity.

REGULAR CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES—BILLS NOT RENDERED UNTIL SEPT. 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Final Clearance of Summer Stocks

Styles are varied and few of a kind—sizes incomplete—but all garments are of the usual Gidding standard—

Suits: Of Linen—formerly to $35—$10
Of Cloth—formerly to $75—$15
Of Silk & Cloth—$29
formerly to $125.

Dresses: Country Frocks—$12
Of linen, voile, crepe & batiste—formerly to $45.
Silk and Cloth Dresses—$25
formerly to $75.
Afternoon Gowns—$35
Of Taffeta, crepe de chine, chiffon, flowered silks and serge—formerly $65 to $95.

Wraps: Throws and Coatees—$10, $15
formerly to $45.
Evening Wraps—$55
formerly to $125.

Coats: Of Linen—formerly to $25—$10
Of Shantung—formerly to $35—$15
Of Cloth—formerly to $65—$25

Sweaters: Of Auguzine, fibre and Italian Silk—formerly to $45—$15, $20, $35
Hats to match—$10, $12, $15
of crepe and silk.

Outing Skirts: "Chevy Chase" Skirts, Awning Stripes, Linens, Piques, etc.—$5 & $9

Hats: Outing Styles—formerly to $15—$5, $8
Garden Hats—formerly to $30—$10

Blouses: Of Linen, Batiste & Voile—$4, $8
formerly to $20.
Of Lace, Net & Chiffon—$10
formerly to $25.

EARLY AUTUMN MODES

New Serge Dresses—Paris models that have just reached us—unusual and distinctive effects for cool evenings, traveling, etc., introducing many phases of the new Fall silhouette.

Advance Millinery—Charming hand-made hats in combinations of suede cloth and wolf—Reboux's Sailors of Satin Antique—Spanish coque-trimmed Velvet hats—burnt ostrich trimmings and many other smart effects for coming season.

New Suits That Show the Autumn Trend—Advance styles for traveling and for the first "cooler" days—made of high-character materials and introducing entirely new style features.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

On Monday and Tuesday

Extraordinary Price Concessions

Purchases will appear on bill rendered September the 1st.

DOMESTIC RUGS

Final Offering of the Famous French Wilton Rugs

At Actual Savings of 33⅓%

8.3x10.6 ft. and 9x12 ft.....**42.50**.....regularly 62.50 and 65.00

6x9 ft.....regularly 37.50, **29.75** | 10.6x12 ft.....regularly 85.75, **57.00**
10.6x14 ft.....regularly 96.50, **67.50** | 11.3x15 ft.....regularly 107.25, **72.50**

Also 100 Seamless Royal Wilton Rugs, size 9 x 12 ft.
28.00 formerly 37.50.

Every rug is new and perfect; handsome Oriental, medallion and all-over designs; attractive colorings; suitable for parlor, living room or library.

2,500 Yards of hall and stair Velvet Carpet,—heavy weight; limited number of patterns and lengths. regularly 1.45, sq. yd., **1.00**

FURNITURE SALE

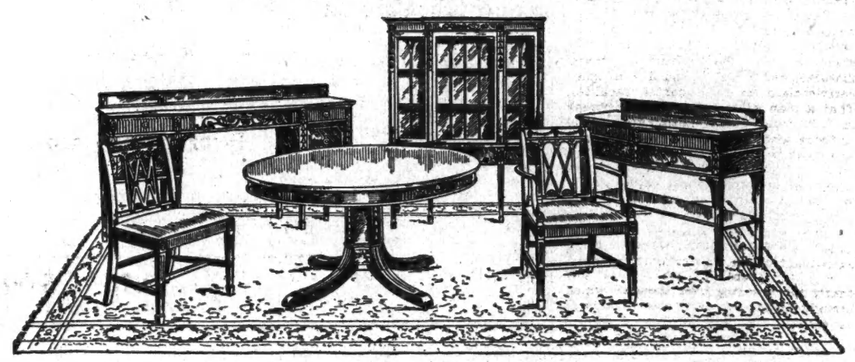
Over $40,000 McCreery "Master-Made" Furniture

At ½ Less Than Regular Prices

This Furniture has been selected from the regular stock and marked at unprecedentedly low prices preparatory to receiving new Fall shipments. Every piece is up to the "McCreery" standard.

In addition to the above remarkable offerings the remaining stock of High Grade Furniture will be reduced from 10% to 33⅓%.

Purchases will appear on bill rendered September 1st



Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Adam Model Suite as illustrated, all hand-carved and hand-rubbed dull finish. regularly 1,000.00, **500.00**

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites. **700.00** regularly 1,400.00

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites in Dull Mahogany. **525.00** regularly 1,050.00

Four-piece Adam Model Suites including Buffet, China Closet, Side and Extension Tables. regularly 700.00, **350.00**

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites inlaid with satinwood. **250.00** regularly 500.00

100 Odd Dining Room Chairs at ½ price.

Library Furniture

Sheraton Model Sofas.....**35.00** regularly 70.00

Overstuffed Sofas.....**75.00** regularly 150.00

Overstuffed Sofas.....**62.50** regularly 125.00

Wing Chairs.....**17.50** and **20.00** regularly 35.00 and 40.00

Mahogany Library Tables..**35.00** and **40.00** regularly 70.00 and 80.00

Mahogany Sofas with leather seat.....**61.25** regularly 122.50

Mahogany Revolving Bookcases.....**42.50** regularly 85.00

Mahogany Tip Tables.....**4.50** regularly 9.00

Brass Beds & Bedding

Brass Beds with 2-inch continuous posts and 1-inch filler rods. regularly 20.00, **12.50**

Brass Beds with 2-inch Colonial posts; panel in head and foot. regularly 33.00, **19.50**

Brass Beds with square posts and square top rods. regularly 34.50, **24.50**

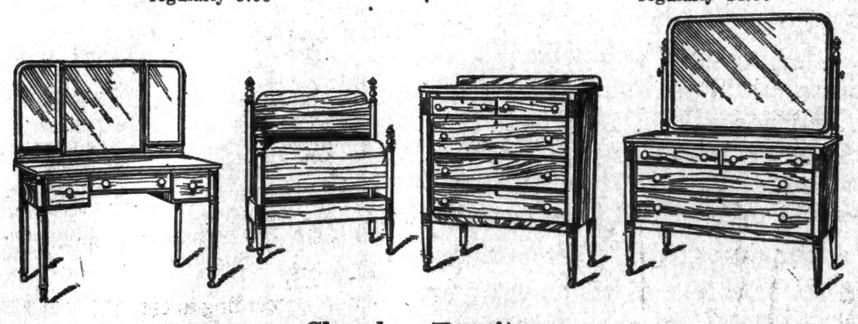
McCreery Hand-Laid Mattresses...**35.00** regularly 45.00

McCreery Special Upholstered Box Springs. regularly 35.00, **25.00**

McCreery Special Black Curled Hair Mattresses with French roll edge and Imperial tufting. regularly 35.00, **25.00**

French Upholstered Box Springs.....**15.50** regularly 20.00

Layer Felt Mattresses.....**10.00** regularly 14.00



Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Suite as illustrated, finished in French Gray or Ivory Enamel. **200.00** regularly 400.00

Five-piece Louis XVI. model Suites,—Ivory Enamel finish. regularly 600.00 **300.00**

Four-piece Ivory Enamel Suites, including Dresser, Chiffonier and Twin Beds. **175.00** regularly 350.00

Three-piece White Enamel Suites decorated in blue; Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. regularly 250.00 **125.00**

Four-post Solid Mahogany Beds. **25.00** regularly 50.00

Odd Circassian Walnut Chiffoniers. **62.00** regularly 124.00

Four-piece Decorated Ivory Enamel Suites including Dresser, Chiffonier and Twin Beds. regularly 400.00, **200.00**

Three-piece Decorated Enamel Suites including Dresser, Chiffonier and one Twin Bed. regularly 350.00, **175.00**

Five-piece Mahogany Suites, — Adam Model; including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. **325.00** regularly 650.00

Five-piece Mahogany Suites,—Louis XVI. Model, including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. **300.00** regularly 600.00

Mahogany Dressers,—Adam Model..**58.50** regularly 117.00

Mahogany Dressers..regularly 90.00, **45.00**

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

On Monday and Tuesday

Exceptionally Low Prices

Purchases will appear on bill rendered September the 1st

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century—The Finest Silks the World Produces.

15,000 Yards of Chiffon Taffeta Dansant Silks

Choice assortment of the latest evening tints, reception and street colors, including Delft, Copenhagen, Joffre and Navy Blue. Also White or Black. Yd. **95c** former price 1.25

SUMMER WASH DRESS FABRICS,—Specially Priced

20,000 Yards of this season's best styles in White and Colored Wash Dress Fabrics.

35c Quality 40-in. Plain White Voile, yd. **18c**

35c Quality 40-in Fancy White Voile, yd. **18c**

50c Quality 40-in. White Crinkled Wash Crepe. yd. **18c**

35c Quality 36-in. Madras Shirting,—white grounds; smart color combinations..yd. **18c**

35c Quality 40-in. Printed Voile in a large variety of desirable styles and colors..yd. **18c**

75c Quality 40-in. Printed Silk Stripe Voile,—white and light grounds with beautiful floral designs. yd. **38c**

75c Quality 32-in. White Corduroy...yd. **48c**

75c Quality 36-in. White Gabardine..yd. **48c**

Remnants of Best Qualities of Cotton and Wash Fabrics in suitable lengths for Waists and Misses' and Children's Dresses.
38c a Waist Pattern. | **88c** a Dress Pattern.

WOMEN'S FALL TAILORED SUITS

An extensive assortment of Distinctive Models in High Class Tailored Suits.
24.50 **38.50** **48.00**

The remaining stock of Spring Suits at Greatly Reduced Prices.

***Clearance Reductions*—WOMEN'S DRESSES**

Cotton Dresses,—smart models.....regularly up to 6.75, **3.50**
Cotton Dresses,—attractive models.....regularly up to 10.75, **6.50**
Lingerie Dresses,—effective styles.....regularly up to 19.75, **11.75**
Handsome Lingerie Dresses.....**19.75** and **25.00**
Taffeta Dresses.....**9.75, 14.50** and **18.50**

WOMEN'S SKIRTS—*Exceptional Offerings*

Tailored Skirts in the season's most desirable Cotton Fabrics....**2.50, 3.50** and **5.50**
Golfine Skirts,—plain white or with stripes..... **4.50**

***Fall Models*—WOMEN'S COATS**

Specially Priced

Smart Models in Attractive Mixed Fabrics for Travel and Motor Wear

Coats in English Mixtures,—most desirable models; half lined.....**24.50** and **29.50**
Smart Top Coats of Scotch Mixtures,—silk lined.....**12.50**

Summer Stock Decidedly Reduced

Evening Wraps of Charmeuse; trimmed with marabout.....**16.50**
The remaining stock of Coats and Wraps.....**4.50, 7.50** and **12.50**

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

Special Purchase of Silk and Mohair Bathing Suits in the newest and most effective models, greatly reduced.

667 Silk Suits in the most popular models; new skirts.....regularly 5.95 and 7.50, **3.95**
400 Mohair Suits,—very desirable, practical models.....**2.95** and **3.95**
regularly 4.95 to 6.50

Bathing Suits in odd sizes, at greatly reduced prices

WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS AND NEGLIGEES

To Close Out at Much Below Cost

NO C. O. D.'S. NO RETURNS. NO APPROVALS.

Negligees and House Gowns of Crepe de Chine,—graceful models.....**5.00**
reduced from 8.50 and 12.50

House Gowns,—copies of the latest Foreign models; prettily trimmed.....**9.50**
reduced from 14.50 and 19.50

987 Morning or Afternoon Dresses,—pretty new materials; latest models.....**2.50**
reduced from 4.95 and 5.50

2,000 Porch, Lawn or Beach Dresses,—desirable colorings; new models.....**1.00** and **1.50**
reduced from 3.95 and 5.00

***Absolute Clearance*—MISSES' SUMMER APPAREL**

At Extraordinary Concessions from Regular Prices.

89 Silk Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years. Navy Blue, Black or White Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Satin or Poplin. **9.75** and **12.75** regularly 18.50 to 29.50

69 Coats,—size 14 to 18 years. Wool Check Fabrics, Serge, Gabardine, Knitted Cloth or Corduroy. **9.75** regularly 16.75 to 24.50

250 Summer Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years. Choice collection of models made of Dotted, Striped and Flowered Voile. **2.95, 4.75** and **6.75** regularly 6.75 to 14.75

185 Washable Skirts,—size 14 to 18 years. Gabardine, Linen, Pique, Palm Beach Cloth, Check or Plaid Ratine and Corduroy. **1.95, 2.95** and **4.75** regularly 3.75 to 7.95

Clearance Sale
WOMEN'S SWEATERS

(Discontinued Models)
No C.O.D.'s. No Returns. No Approvals.

Thread Silk Sweaters,—various models with sash. regularly 24.75, **17.90**

Silk Fibre Sweaters,a variety of colors. regularly up to 8.50, **6.90**

Silk Fibre Sweaters,—varied assortment of colors. regularly up to 6.75, **4.95**

Specially Priced
WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black or White. pair **1.10** regularly 1.50

Thread Silk Hosiery,—novelty stripes or clox; various styles. pair **85c** regularly 1.00 and 1.15

Lisle Hosiery, — reinforced. Black or White..regularly 50c, pair **25c**, 6 pairs **1.50**

STANDARD SPURNS STRIKE MEDIATION

Rejects Compromise Offer of Committee, City Officials, and Federal Officers.

SITUATION GROWS CRITICAL

Governor Refuses to Order Out Militia and Sheriff Can't Get Enough Police.

GUARDS SNIPING AT HOUSES

Kinkead Threatens to Arrest Tide Water Officials—Fear Men Have Hidden Arsenal.

The Standard Oil Company last night refused the offer of the striking employes of its great plant at Bayonne, N. J., to go back to work on Monday providing the company would agree to the immediate arbitration of the strikers' demands.

The only concession held out by George B. Hennessy, Superintendent of the Bayonne plant, was that if the men would come back to work at once he would use his personal influence to procure consideration for what they wanted. This offer was refused, and the strike, which has tied up the plants of the Tidewater and Vacuum Oil Companies as well as that of the Standard, and which has caused the killing of three men and the wounding of many others, now reaches a more serious phase.

The Bayonne police, reinforced by about fifty men from nearby places, and the deputies sworn in by Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead, are believed to be unable to handle the situation that will arise if the strikers again become violent. Governor Fielder so far has refused to order out the National Guard.

The disappointment at the company's refusal to arbitrate was intensified by the fact that the proposal presented to it by the strikers' committee considerably modified their first demands, and had been formulated after a conference with city and State officials and with John A. Moffit and James A. Smythe, the two Commissioners of Conciliation appointed by the Federal Department of Labor.

Proposal of Strikers.

The proposals which the strikers' committee turned in to Supt. Hennessy at 6 o'clock last night were as follows:

To the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey:

Gentlemen: Your employes hereby submit the following terms under which, if acceded to, they will immediately return to work:

1. That the Standard Oil Company give 15 per cent. increase in wages throughout the works of the plant in Bayonne. Should this not be granted by the company, the same to be submitted to arbitration. The Arbitration Board to consist of two representatives of the Standard Oil Company and two representatives of the employes. Should the arbitrators disagree, the four so chosen should without delay select a fifth arbitrator. Should the arbitrators be unable to agree on a fifth arbitrator in three days, the Governor of the State is to be requested to appoint the same. Should the said Board of Arbitration grant the increase in wages to the employes, the wage shall begin from the time the matter was submitted to arbitration. This and other questions that may be submitted to arbitration now and in the future shall be settled in ten days.

2. For men working by the day or by the hour a week shall consist of fifty hours, as follows: Nine hours per day and five hours on Saturdays.

3. That all men shall receive time and a half for overtime uniformly throughout the place for all time over nine hours per day, Saturday afternoon, Sundays, and legal holidays.

4. The Standard Oil Company agrees not to discharge any of their employes because of their activities in the strike.

Should these wishes be granted we assure the company on behalf of all of its employes of their loyalty and earnest cooperation.

Signed by the Committee.

Counter Proposal Made.

The committee returned for its answer at 9 o'clock, and Mr. Hennessy issued the following statement:

This paper which you handed to me I cannot accept, as the question is not one for arbitration and you do not represent all of our employes. I will say to you, however, that provided the men go back to work at once I shall personally recommend that something be done, and feel fully satisfied that my recommendation will receive fair and favorable consideration from the company in not more than ten days from the day the men return to work.

The reply was reported to the meeting of the strikers at Mydosch's Hall, and their vociferous refusal was interspersed with cries of "Shoot Hennessy!" The men were in an ugly mood when they left the hall and violence was feared. They were somewhat mollified by the fact that the wages due on Friday, payment of which was held up on account of the fear of violence, were paid to about 800 men between 6 and 8 last night. The men went up in groups of twenty-five to their regular pay windows in the yard and received their wages, and it was understood that if conditions permitted the rest of the Standard's 5,000 strikers would be paid similarly tomorrow. At the paying off one of the Standard's hired guards, John Nolan of Jacksonville, Florida, fired his revolver into the air and was arrested by order of Sheriff Kinkead.

Mr. Moffit said after the failure of the attempt to arbitrate that he felt confident the dispute was on its way to an amicable solution. All day long he had been conferring with the leaders of the two sides. In the morning he had talked to Mr. Hennessy, who telephoned to the Standard Oil's headquarters at 26 Broadway, Manhattan, and then handed him a memorandum from S. S. Hunt, one of the officers of the company. This was a polite refusal of the offer of mediation.

"Our position," said Mr. Hunt, "is that order and peace in the community must first be restored, and when this is accomplished we are willing to take back all our former employes and freely to consider any reasonable demands made by them in any way that will permit of such consideration." It was added that the company had only the kindest feelings for its employes.

Mr. Moffit said he had been told by the strikers that on June 6 "a committee of six of the most intelligent of the men on strike" asked for an increase in wages and betterment of working conditions.

"Their petition," said Mr. Moffit, "was not only ignored, according to my information, but the six men were unceremoniously discharged for presenting such a petition."

This statement, if true, discredited the assertion made at the beginning of the strike by the officials of the company that while the present trouble was fomented by outside agitators, with whom they would not deal, they would treat at any time with their own men who presented complaints.

Strikers' Demands Revised.

The revised demands of the strikers were agreed on after conferences between the strikers' committee, the two Federal mediators, John A. Moffit and James A. Smythe, Adjutant General Wilbur F. Sadler, Mayor Pierre P. Garven, City Commissioner of Finance M. F. Cronin, and Commissioner of Public Safety Henry Wilson. The two Federal Commissioners, in particular, were busy all day going back and forth between the strikers and the Standard Oil officials and endeavoring to bring the two sides closer together.

The strikers' committee, consisting of Chairman Jeremiah J. Baly, Secretary Anton Dworzanski, John Bavan, Zygmund Lipinski, Albert J. Tselicay, and Alexander Trozdzieuski, met the mediators in the morning at Police Headquarters, and at first reiterated the original demands which the strikers had presented to the Standard Oil Company—an immediate increase of 15 per cent. in wages, time and a half for overtime, the dismissal of Anthony Jozwicki, still foreman, and better treatment from the other foremen.

The mediators, particularly Mayor Garven, laid stress on the fact that Bayonne was losing every week that the strike was on not less than $87,000 —the amount of the weekly payroll of the Standard, Tidewater, and Vacuum Companies, practically all of which is spent in Bayonne—and consequently that immediate resumption of work was the principal feature. The question of the removal of foremen, it was pointed out, could be made later to the superintendent, if necessary, as an ordinary shop complaint.

The strikers' committee agreed to the revised form of the demands, and the committee, accompanied by the Mayor and the two Commissioners, took the new proposal to the meeting of the strikers in Mydosch's Hall in the afternoon for ratification. The new demands were read in Polish and English, and Commissioner Cronin made a speech which was translated into Polish by Paul Supinski, a Jersey City lawyer who has been representing the strikers.

"I am convinced," Mr. Cronin said, "that you have grievances against the Standard Oil Company which should and must be corrected; but you can accomplish your object only in a lawful and orderly way. The Secretary of Labor is a laboring man, a former Pennsylvania miner, and these two mediators whom he has sent here are both laboring men. If you follow their advice you cannot help winning. Your cause will be reasonable and just, and the Standard Oil Company will agree to your demands. If it does not, you will have on your side the city, State, and Federal Governments."

Threatened Riot Averted.

When Mr. Baly put the question to a vote the modified demands were carried by a large majority. Mr. Baly took the demands to Mr. Hennessy at the works, and the meeting disbanded.

The adjournment was taken just in time to avert a threatened disturbance. At about 5 o'clock it was rumored the Standard Oil Company was going to pay off the strikers. The failure to pay them on Friday had increased the tension and done much to deepen the bitterness of the men toward the company. So late yesterday afternoon a crowd began to gather just beyond the police dead line in East Twenty-second Street, near the Tidewater Oil Company's plant, which was held at that time by only five policemen.

Inside the Tidewater plant were thirty-five detectives and a number of Deputy Sheriffs, and the latter poured out to aid the policemen when the crowd, halted at the deal line with the news that they were not yet to be paid, began to make angry and threatening remarks to the police.

A riot apparently was likely at almost any moment when the crowds that had gathered in Mydosch's Hall poured out with the news that they had agreed on milder demands, which the Standard, they thought, surely would accept. The crowd along the street, swallowing its disappointment, gradually dispersed.

Sheriff Kinkead, while frantically trying to get more uniformed police from neighboring towns, had to admit the practical failure of his deputies to make any impression on the mobs by ordering them away and ordering the company's guards to stay out of sight within the concrete stockades. The Sheriff found that the sight of armed guards along the wall enraged the crowds, which had seen those same guards fire on Wednesday and Thursday. The deputies, without uniforms, had no effect at all on the temper of the mobs.

The feeling of the crowds was intensified by the fact that all night long the guards in the Tidewater plant had been sniping at houses along East Twenty-second Street. The saloon and hotel of Mrs. Delia Boyle at 92 East Twenty-first Street was hit many times, and the lives of persons sleeping in it were endangered. A tenement at 6 Avenue F, inhabited by eighteen families, was hit many time, and the big electric light hanging in front of Mydosch's Hall was put out by a shot.

Sheriff Warns Officers.

Sheriff Kinkead went to the Tidewater plant and warned the officers that if any shot was fired except in defense of life—"and by that," he said, "I mean life, not property"—he would arrest officials of the company. So by evening all the armed men had disappeared from the fortifications, and there was outward quiet.

But still the supply of police on hand was far too small to handle any serious trouble. Sheriff Kinkead's appeals for policemen, whose uniforms would impress the foreigners who make up almost the entire body of strikers, caused North Bergen to send sixteen men. On the previous day five had come from Union Hill, five from West New York, besides eleven motor cycle Boulevard policemen, who are under county control. But Hoboken and Jersey City still refused to send any, the former city fearing a threatened dock strike and Jersey City's Commissioners being unable to agree whether it was either legal or desirable to send their police out of the city.

Captain Walter Usher and fifteen patrolmen from West Hoboken arrived at police headquarters in Bayonne at night, making a total of forty-two police from nearby cities, who have been added to the seventy-five policemen of the strike city.

The fifty rifles stored in Mydosch's Hall, which the police seized late Friday night, belonged to a Polish semi-military organization of which some of the strikers were members. The reason for the seizure was that detectives had trailed two men who went to New York yesterday afternoon and were alleged to have tried to find out where ammunition for the rifles could be purchased. Rumors were persistent that the strikers had more rifles, and not only rifles but ammunition, hidden away. It was said that 8500 worth of cartridges were brought in on Friday night in suitcases, and that four men who had seen service in European armies were drilling some of the strikers. These rumors could not be confirmed.

Several breweries sent beer wagons into the war zone, the saloons having been closed two days before. Lieutenant Keegan, in charge of the dead line, held them up; and soon afterward the boulevard motor cycle police went all through the districts and sent away the brewery wagons they found.

A man and a young girl, who said they were students of the Ferrer School, the anarchist institution at 63 East 107th Street, Manhattan, but refused to give their names, were in the neighborhood of the dead line making incendiary talks to little groups of strikers. Sheriff Kinkead ordered them back to New York. When two photographers tried to take a picture of them he arrested the photographers and shut them up in the fire house of Engine Company 4. They were released two hours later.

Suspected Spy Rescued.

Max Leipziger, who said that he had just been discharged from the United States Marine Hospital in New York, asked many questions of strikers in East Twenty-second Street. Some of the men became suspicious and asked him where he lived. He told them he lived in Avenue C, near by, and they said they would take him home. When they got there it became evident that Leipziger was a stranger to the town, whereupon the crowd, which had increased to about 500, began to howl "Spy!" The Boulevard motorcycle police under Lieutenant Broadhurst, who had been in the first line of defense ever since their arrival, broke through the crowd and rescued Leipziger.

The strikers had planned to hold a great public funeral for John Stezuncska, the first of the three men killed in the fighting. It had been intended to have a long procession of sympathizers march from his home at 98 Prospect Street to Cooper Hall, thence to St. John's Greek Church, which is in the war zone, and after ceremonies at both these places to go to the Central Railroad station and leave for the Moravian Cemetery at Port Richmond, S. I.

Sheriff Kinkead shut down on this and personally supervised the funeral. At 1:15 o'clock, nearly an hour before the strikers had expected the ceremonies to begin, a few of the friends of Stezuncska's family went to the house, where services were held under the direction of the Rev. Father Thomas Szabo of St. John's Church. The body was taken directly to the Staten Island Ferry and conveyed to the New Richmond Cemetery. The white hearse was followed by ten carriages, thirty honorary pallbearers, and about fifty sympathizers on foot.

Organizers of the American Federation of Labor, taking advantage of the situation and the absence of the I. W. W. leaders, who had left town on the suggestion of Sheriff Kinkead, organized the Boiler Makers' Union with 282 members. They set to work to organize the other trades comprised in the Standard's plant.

G. W. Hadley of the manufacturing department of the Vacuum Oil Company said its plant in Bayonne had been closed on Thursday, not because of any demands from the employes, but because the Superintendent thought it inadvisable to have men going to and from the plant during the rioting. A similar statement was made by the officials of the Tidewater Oil Company.

FIELDER ANGRY AT COMPANY.

Standard Oil Official Tells Him It Wants No Outside Interference.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 24.—Governor Fielder, angered at the refusal of the Standard Oil Company to submit Bayonne strike questions for arbitration to a committee of strikers, company's agent's, and one outsider, tonight served notice on the company in a telephone conversation with the Vice President, Alfred C. Bedford, that as far as he was concerned the company need look for no assistance from him either in the calling out of armed troops or by official influence.

Governor Fielder called Mr. Bedford by telephone after he was informed by Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, who tonight returned to Sea Girt from his inspection of the situation in Bayonne, that the company had declined flatly to consider the terms of settlement advanced by the strikers. The Governor urged Mr. Bedford at first to have the company reconsider its decision. He told Mr. Bedford that he thought the terms of the strikers were fair. Mr. Bedford's reply was a blunt assurance that the company was able to settle its labor difficulties and did not need, nor would it accept, mediation such as that proposed by the strikers.

It was then that Governor Fielder told Mr. Bedford that he positively would give the company no military aid or assistance of any kind so long as it maintained its present attitude. He said that no militia would be sent to Bayonne now unless the protection of lives and property necessitated it, and that the plea of its effect upon the mob could not influence him.

"We can settle our labor troubles ourselves," said Mr. Bedford. "We don't need assistance, nor do we want interference from the outside. If the workmen want to return to work let them do so voluntarily and without any strings as to concessions. We can handle our end of the situation ourselves. We met the Federal mediators and treated them courteously."

"If the Secretary of Labor should come to Bayonne from Washington personally, would you discuss mediation with him?" the Governor asked.

"No; we would not. We need no outside assistance."

The attitude of the company is surprising to Governor Fielder, because he has on his desk a stack of telegrams from the Standard and subsidiary concerns urging him to send troops and begging him to send military relief. He frankly told Mr. Bedford that the attitude of the company was a great disappointment to him, and that all of the good work done by the State looking toward a settlement of the dispute appeared to be wasted energy because of the company's position.

The Governor said the public realized the unreasonable peremptoriness of the demands of the strikers and had watched the rioting and attacks upon the company's property with sympathy for the company only. But the refusal to arbitrate would turn the tide of sentiment against the company, he predicted.

Governor Fielder announced that the Jersey Commissioners were holding a special meeting tonight to consider his request for uniformed aid for Sheriff Kinkead, and that he understood Hoboken had refused to send aid.

FALSE ALARM IN BROOKLYN.

Report Reached There That Oil Ships Were to be Dynamited.

Detectives and uniformed policemen were rushed to the Erie Basin early yesterday morning, when a report that an attempt was to be made to blow up three ships of the Standard Oil Company moored there reached Brooklyn Police Headquarters. The police watched the vessels until long after daybreak, but no one approached them either by land or water.

The information received by the police is believed to have come from Bayonne. It was to the effect that striking oil plant workers there, or some of their sympathizers, were on their way to Erie Basin in two power launches to dynamite the Standard Company's ships.

Detectives from the Poplar Street headquarters and uniformed men from the Hamilton Avenue Station boarded the vessels and kept watch for hours, but no launch entered the basin. Several police launches patrolled the waters outside. A guard remained on the oil boats throughout the day.

It was said at the basin last night that the Standard Company had decided to move its boats to an anchorage out in the bay.

STRIKE DELAYS SAILINGS.

Mallory Liner Huron Held Up—600 Longshoremen Join the I. W. W.

Six hundred longshoremen belonging to the 1,800 strikers who have quit work on the Mallory and Clyde Lines piers joined the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers Association yesterday, and the remainder of the strikers changed their headquarters from 131 Charlton Street to 326 Spring Street.

There were several slight scrimmages between the strikers and the men brought in by the steamship lines to work the cargoes on the piers, but there was nothing serious. Seven hundred strikebreakers are being housed and fed on Piers 36 and 37, North River, at the foot of Charlton Street, and trouble occurs only when some of them try to go out into West Street, where the pickets are stationed.

The strike delayed the sailing of the Mallory steamer Huron for Tampa, and she will not get away until this afternoon or tomorrow. The Clyde liner Apache for Jacksonville, and the Mallory steamer Medina for Galveston were delayed from three to six hours.

Jack Walsh, who is the leader of the strikers, said he was confident that the steamship companies would have to meet the men's demands for higher pay.

THE DUNSYRE IS AMERICAN.

Bark Seized by Germans Owned in San Francisco and Registered.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The bark Dunsyre, reported in Berlin dispatches as seized by a German warship and taken into Swinemunde, while sailing from New York to Stockholm, is shown by records of the Department of Commerce, to have been owned by an American firm, Eschen & Miner, of San Francisco, more than five years.

The new ship registry law gave her an opportunity to come under the American flag and the Dunsyre was provisionally registered at Sydney, N. S. W., Nov. 25, 1914.

BLISS PLANT POSTS GUARDS ON BRIDGE

Armed Men to Prevent Casting of Bombs from Manhattan Span Into the Works.

WOODS SENDS POLICE ALSO

Agency Detectives Inside Buildings Where Torpedoes and Allies' Munitions Are Made.

Two armed guards from the E. W. Bliss Company, manufacturers of torpedoes for the United States Government and lately engaged in filling large orders of shrapnel shells and other munitions for the Allies, have been placed at the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge. In addition, Police Commissioner Woods has ordered extra policemen in uniform and plain clothes to patrol the bridge and to look out for any suspicious looking persons who might try to blow up the plant. Some buildings of the plant are directly underneath the bridge and other buildings rise close to the structure.

The fact came to public notice first yesterday when Bridge Commissioner Kracke announced he had granted permission to the Bliss company to station guards on the north promenade, which passes over those of the Bliss buildings which are situated at Adams and Plymouth Streets. Coincident with the announcement, Commissioner Kracke telephoned to Commissioner Woods a request for the police patrol.

Further to guard the Bliss plant Burns Detective Agency guards have been stationed throughout the entire works. These agency men work in eight-hour shifts, night and day, as do the company's guards on the bridge.

Appeal for Bridge Guards.

The company sent this letter to Commissioner Kracke:

Hon. F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of Bridges, New York.

Dear Sir: In connection with the proper protection of our property at the foot of Adams and Plymouth Streets, we feel that it is necessary to station two guards at the north promenade of the Manhattan Bridge, which promenade is within a few feet of our buildings on the corner of Adams and Plymouth Streets.

The bearer of this letter, Mr. J. T. Galligan, is in charge of the guards we are employing for the above purpose, and he will go into the matter fully with you should you desire any further information on the subject.

Very respectfully yours,

E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
H. C. SEAMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When the Bridge Commissioner received the letter he got into communication immediately with Mr. Seaman, and learned of the efforts made by the company to protect its plant. Mr. Seaman would not admit that the company had received any threatening letters recently. It was known that missives threatening destruction to the plant had been received some weeks ago.

At the Brooklyn end of the bridge there is construction work under way. The north promenade would be closed for some time, Commissioner Kracke said.

The request of the officials of the Bliss plant to have armed guards stationed on the Manhattan Bridge follows closely upon the reports of a strike agitation in the ammunition works where Whitehead torpedoes are being manufactured in great quantities for the Allies. On Friday the company granted its machinists an eight-hour day. But, according to E. J. Deering, business agent of the International Machinists' Association, this concession will not prevent a strike unless it is coupled with an increase of the minimum wage from 18¼ cents to 41 cents an hour.

"In the Bliss plant," Deering said yesterday, "there are about 2,000 employes. Between 60 and 65 per cent. of these are union men. They have been organizing secretly and are now about to demand the pay that is coming to them. There are no German interests behind this agitation, but you can't blame the men for making their demands when they know business is booming and their labor is needed."

Makes Wage Comparison.

Deering asserted that in contrast with the minimum wage of 18¼ cents which machinists receive in the Bliss plant, helpers in other factories were receiving as much as 37½ cents. He also said that the Bliss Company officials induced their employes to accept low wages by the promise of a premium after three or four months. These premiums, he said, would rarely be paid because the machinists would be discharged before they were due.

Howard C. Seaman, Secretary-Treasurer of the E. W. Bliss Company, emphatically denied that the machinists employed in the munition works were dissatisfied with the present wages.

"I don't know how Mr. Deering gets his information, or upon what facts he bases his contention that there was, or is, or will be, a strike in the Bliss plant," he said. "Our concession of an eight-hour day was purely voluntary. Part of the machinists had already been working on an eight-hour day basis, and the company decided to extend the rule to those who were working nine hours.

"I know nothing about the demand for more money. No such demand has been made upon the company by the employes. They seem satisfied with the present rate of wages, and until there is some evidence to the contrary we do not intend to take any action. Certainly we cannot be held responsible for what Mr. Deering says or for what he does. We are concerned only with our employes in the factories."

WILSON TO SEE MACHINISTS.

President Will Discuss Wage Question with Employes of Navy Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Employes at the local navy yard were somewhat disturbed this morning when they learned that President Wilson had returned to his Summer home without acting on their appeal from the rule of Secretary Daniels of the Navy reducing their pay from July 1. A petition for a meeting to consider what course to pursue was circulated, and President McAllister of the Columbia Lodge of the International Association of Machinists called a meeting for Monday.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, has written to Nelson P. Aliafas, President of District 44, of the Machinists' Union, explaining that pressure of business had prevented the President from considering the matter, but that upon his return to Washington he would be glad to receive a committee of the workmen. The letter said:

As you probably realize, during the past week the President has been so absorbed in matters of very grave importance to the country that it has been impossible for him to give to the matter outlined in the two communications which you left with me recently the attention which it deserves.

Upon his return to the city, however, and before a conclusion is reached, he would like to meet a committee of three or four of the employes of the yard and go over this matter personally with them. I shall be glad to let you know as soon as it is possible to fix an hour for a definite appointment.

Mr. Aliafas said that in spite of Mr. Tumulty's letter, the call for the meeting on Monday would stand. He said that if wages could be increased on Jan. 1, they could be increased now, and no statutory amendment was needed.

Leonard's

Unprecedented Dress Sale

Linens, Voiles, Crepes, Pongees, Lingeres, $9.50

Nets, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines & Fine Linens, $12.75

Values due to large stock of raw material on hand. Every dress made on premises within last few weeks.

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Summer Visitors to New York

may obtain in B. Altman & Co.'s Store practically everything that is required for the Summer outfitting of Men, Women, Misses and the younger element.

Fashion's most advanced ideas here find their earliest representation, whether emanating from the foreign style centers or from the resourcefulness of America's own producers. Sports Garments are a special feature; and there are also innumerable articles appropriate either for personal use or for souvenir purposes.

The Store is spacious, well ventilated and fitted with every device conducive to efficient service. Visitors will, upon request, be furnished with special salespersons who will accompany them to the various departments and (if required) assist in the selection of purchases; or, if unable to visit the Store in person, representatives will call upon them at their hotels with samples of merchandise.

¶ The MAIL ORDER SERVICE is always at the disposal of patrons residing out of town. All purchases, whether charged or paid for in cash, are forwarded free of charge to any part of the United States.

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Important Clearance of 475 Pairs

Women's Pumps and Sport Oxfords

An accumulation of this season's best styles

White Canvas Sport Oxfords, tan trimmings, felt soles; also hand-made Pumps, patent leather quarters; White Calfskin vamps, or all patent leather, gun metal and tan calfskin. Reduced from 5.00 and 6.00 } 3.75

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275 Women's High Class Summer Dresses

Afternoon and Street Dresses of Taffeta and Crepe de Chine, also White and Novelty Crepe, Plain and Embroidered Nets, Laces, Allover Embroidery and Voile.

Regular values 20.00, 29.75 and 35.00

10.00 and 15.00

500 Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

Attractive models of Plain, Striped and Novelty Voile, Linen, Crepe and other sheer materials, smartly trimmed. Regular values 9.75 to 20.00

5.00 6.90 8.75

Women's Tailored Serge Suits—To Close Out

165 Navy Blue Serge Suits in several tailored models, superior tailored and lined. Regular 35.00 values } 15.00

95 Women's White Chinchilla Coats

Superior quality White Chinchilla, Silk Braid Bound Tailored model, with belt. Regular 20.00 values } 10.00

Women's Silk Hosiery

2,000 Pairs Hose, reinforced sole, heel and garter top, in Black, White and colors } 39c

500 Pairs Women's Novelty Silk Hose, with embroidered Clox, in various combinations } 85c

Women's Summer Kimonos

Cotton Crepe Kimonos, hand embroidered or accordion pleated. Regular 2.00 Values } 1.00

Imported Japanese Kimonos, cotton crepe, hand embroidered. Regular 2.50 Values } 1.50

Important Clearance Sale at Very Special Prices

"Kayser's" Venetian Silk Underwear

"Kayser's" Embroidered Venetian Silk Vests, Reduced to... 1.75
"Kayser's" Venetian Silk Bloomers.....Reduced to... 1.75
"Kayser's" Venetian Silk Union Suits.....Reduced to... 2.50

Glove Silk Vests.....Pink and White.....Reduced to... .95
Glove Silk Bloomers.....Pink and White.....Reduced to... 1.25
Glove Silk Union Suits....Pink and White.....Reduced to... 1.95

PLAN 8-HOUR FIGHT FOR 500,000 MEN

After Remington Settlement, Leaders Work Out Details for New England Campaign.

BRIDGEPORT STRIKE OVER

Improved Conditions in Arms Plants to Furnish Base for General War by Metal Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 24.—Following their acceptance today of terms guaranteeing the eight-hour day to the workers in the Remington Arms plants, leaders of the union workers in the metal manufacturing industry held a conference in the Atlantic Hotel here at which the details were worked out for a fight in all New England cities for the shorter workday.

As a piece of strategy, Vice President J. J. Keppler of the International Association of Machinists, who presided at the meeting, will war on the munition plants at first, and depend on superior working conditions in those factories to force other plants to make the same terms for their workers.

It is estimated that the success of the move would mean a shorter day for at least 500,000 workers. Only a few New England plants now have eight-hour schedules. Many have ten. Keppler says the average is slightly over nine hours.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company's plant at New Haven, employing 14,000 persons, is said to be slated as the next point of attack. Labor leaders believe that the Winchester firm will make the eight-hour concession rather than face a costly industrial war when munition contracts are pouring in.

Keppler Outlines His Plans.

To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Keppler this afternoon outlined his plans, which yesterday received the official sanction of President Samuel Gompers and other high officials of the American Federation of Labor, including heads of all the unions to be affected.

"The present Bridgeport fight was more or less of a premature explosion," said Keppler. "Early last Spring, when it became evident that for several years to come American mechanics would be called on to work for almost the whole world, labor officials decided that the immense profits to come to this country should be shared with the workers by the contractors. We didn't intend to force the issue until early Fall. But when the millwright question arose here and the machinists were involved, we decided to settle the whole thing at once, rather than subject Bridgeport to two industrial difficulties. The outcome has justified our course.

"I shall be busy here for a week adjusting the details of our settlement with the Remington people. Then we shall start the fight in New England. I hope that we shall get the eight-hour day without any serious industrial troubles. I have sincere hopes that this will be the case. But labor deserves something in consideration of what the contractors are getting, and labor will get that something.

"When we clean up New England we will extend the fight to the other sections of the East where big foreign contracts are being handled. When that work is done, other parts of the country will be involved. For instance, we have had organizers at work in San Francisco for months on the same proposition. It is my ambition to make this fight result in an eight hour day generally for American mechanics."

Will Resume Work Tomorrow.

After the labor leaders today officially accepted the proposals of the Remington munition companies for a settlement of the strike of the past ten days, all the union workmen were ordered to report for duty Monday.

By the terms of the settlement the unions withdraw their demand for a recognition of millwrights as metal workers by the Remington companies and agree to let the millwrights go back to work pending a settlement of the dispute by the labor men themselves.

To all workers in the Remington shops is granted a permanent eight-hour day, with a half-day holiday on Saturday.

Following is the agreement as announced by Mr. Keppler tonight:

Working Hours—Beginning Aug. 1 regular weekly working hours for the day and night forces will be forty-eight hours. Any time in excess of the regular schedule will be termed overtime.

Day Term—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 7 A. M. until 12 noon; 1 P. M. until 4:30 P. M. Saturdays, 7 A. M. until 12:30 P. M.

Night Term—Monday to Thursday, inclusive, 6:30 P. M. until 11:30 P. M.; 12:30 A. M. until 5 A. M. Friday (Saturday morning,) 12:30 A. M. until 5:30 A. M.

This schedule yields 9½ hours for each of the first four working nights of the week or 38 hours and 10 hours on Friday night, making 48 hours a week.

This means at least the same wage compensation that was in vogue for 10 hours a day prior to the present controversy for fewer hours, with the reinstatement of all employes who are involved in the strike.

"There remain some of the smaller sub-contractors for the Remington firms to be dealt with," said Keppler tonight, "but their cases will be taken up separately. The Remington firms have done very wisely in making this settlement; they will gain as well as the workers, for the best machinists in the country will come to Bridgeport."

Ironworkers Vote to Go Back.

General good feeling obtains in labor circles today. Early this morning J. A. Johnson, International Vice President of the ironworkers, who have been on strike for almost two weeks, called a meeting of his men, at which it was voted to go back to work Monday on the construction of the new Remington arms plant, which has been seriously handicapped by their absence.

The machinists' strike resulted not only in better hours for the union men, but for all of the 15,000 workers in the Remington plants, including 5,000 girls, members of no organization, who will receive what is equivalent to a 50 per cent. increase in wages. These girls load bullets into cartridges.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday had a conference with Hugh Frayne, organizer in New York for the federation; Michael J. Cearney, business agent of District 1 of the Machinists' Union, and other officials of metal workers' unions, at which was discussed plans for the national fight for an eight-hour day for American mechanics. Mr. Gompers repeated what he told the labor leaders in Bridgeport on Friday that he considered the eight-hour demands reasonable and that the federation would give every possible assistance in the fight, and then left for Washington.

A strike of metal workers in New York City for an eight-hour day would not mean a big industrial war. In the first place, there are a proportionate small number of plants in this city making munitions of war, and, in the second place, the working hours for mechanics are generally fewer in New York than in the smaller industrial centres, where most of the war munitions for the Allies are being made.

Labor leaders say that the big eight-hour fight is several weeks away.

ARRESTED AFTER THREATS.

German Said to Have Menaced Plants of Munitions Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—The espionage maintained over a man employed by a downtown catering firm, who is believed to be the author of threats to dynamite the plants of the American Steel and Wire Company, the Peerless Motor Car Company, and the White Sewing Machine Company, ended this afternoon when he was taken to Police Headquarters by Detective Shibley. Police and Federal authorities refuse to discuss any developments in the case beyond saying they are searching for the companion of the man held.

The suspect is a native of Germany, about 25 years old, and has lived in Cleveland for a year. Last Monday the night engineer in the building where he is employed overheard him make threats against the firms, each of whom is manufacturing munitions of war for the Allies, and promptly reported to Federal authorities.

Charles Dewoody, special agent here for the Department of Justice, communicated with Washington and was directed to turn his information over to the local police.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW WORD.

Pacifists, If Not All Poltroons, Teach Poltroonism.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Denounciation of the men behind the so-called Collegiate Anti-Militaristic League, members of which, he said, preached a doctrine of cowardice and "emasculated morality," and were unfit citizens and a discredit and a disgrace to the nation and to the educational institutions they represent," was the feature of an address by Colonel Roosevelt today at the Presidio to the men attending the War Department student instruction camp and soldiers and officers stationed at the post.

"I find on this letter," said Colonel Roosevelt, waving the league's protest against student camps, "the signatures of eight men, presumably Americans, and one Chinaman, and this is right and proper, for it is an appropriate thing for the eight who are trying to Chinafy the United States to associate themselves with a Chinaman in this effort.

"It is merely another of these peace-at-any-price efforts—efforts that prove that, if the pacifists are not all poltroons, they teach 'poltroonism,' and if they had their own way would breed a nation of poltroons.

"The motto of this Collegiate League is 'Above All Nations is Humanity.' These eight Americans who ought to be Chinamen do not take into consideration the fact that an anti-military nation that is powerless to help itslef is powerless to further the cause of humanity."

FELL DOWN WENDEL STAIRS.

Servant, Hurt In "Mystery House," May Die—Policeman Barred.

Loungers in the Union League Club windows were startled last night when they saw an ambulance draw up in front of the old Wendel home, called the "mystery house," opposite the club at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the surgeon step briskly through the door that is said to have admitted not one stranger since the house was built in 1856. An emissary from the club learned that the ambulance had been summoned by the housekeeper when Margaret Moriarity, 22 years old, one of the Wendel servants, had fallen downstairs and was unconscious with probable concussion of the brain. She was taken to Bellevue in a dangerous condition.

The housekeeper had to run into the street for a policeman after the accident, because the three sisters of the late John Gottlieb Wendel will not have a telephone in the house. They are said to be worth between $60,000,000 and $80,000,000. The sisters, Mary E., Ella E., and Georgiana, are at their Summer home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson and the Fifth Avenue house is in charge of servants. When Patrolman Hunter entered the basement and started upstairs he was waved back sternly by the housekeeper. It is said no person not a member of the family or a servant has ever seen the interior of the house.

San Francisco
Geary at Taylor
Bellevue Hotel
10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.
RATES FROM $2.00 UP.
H. W. WILLS, Manager.
Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.

SOMERVILLE GHOST HAS STRONG LUNGS

Wierd Cries at Night Keep Whole Jersey Town Awake and Worried.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 24.—Some sort of creature that prowls at night and is capable of emitting hideous shrieks has startled the inhabitants of this place for nearly a week. Many have been deprived of their nightly rest, and the aid of the police has been sought to stop the ghastly yells. At first it was thought the cries emanated from a screech owl or some other bird, but this suspicion was removed when a figure resembling a human being was seen flitting about the vicinity of the Central Railroad of New Jersey yard. The yard borders part of a cemetery tract and is a rather lonesome spot at night, with its big smoke-begrimed roundhouse, long lines of freight cars, and growth of bushes and trees along its boundary lines.

Thomas Hagan, night watchman at the roundhouse, was one of the first persons to hear the cries. They startled him so that his blood seemed to turn cold. He told several of the railroad employes about the sounds, describing them as more penetrating than the shrieks of locomotives.

The others at first laughed at Hagan's story. They told him he must have suffered a nightmare and dreamed that the safety valve of a locomotive in the roundhouse was blowing off steam with some sort of uncanny sound, as the valves sometimes do. Hagan insisted that the sounds did not come from any mechanical source.

"It's from a ghost," said he, "and I'm going to keep a lookout for it."

The next night the ghostly figure was seen. Hagan stuck to his story about the cries, but it was not until other residents of Somerville began to hear the same strange sounds that his story was taken seriously.

"We can't sleep because of the hideous sounds," was the complaint.

Rumors that a ghost was lurking in the vicinity of the Central yard spread throughout the borough, and residents began to sit up late at night, with their houses illuminated, listening for the sounds and trying to determine whence they came. When the cries sounded forth from the vicinity of the graveyard they sent shivers of fear through many households, particularly the women folks and children.

The climax came last night when Hagan and three car cleaners resigned their jobs through fear. They said they could not stand the strain any longer. They knew there was a ghost lurking about the railroad yard. They had seen it.

When it became noised that a ghost had actually been seen more than 500 residents gathered near the Central passenger station last night waiting to hear the cries and catch a glimpse of the ghostly figure. They waited until long after midnight, but the ghost did not appear nor did the sounds startle them as usual—until after they had departed.

"A foxy creature," was the verdict of the inhabitants.

Chief of Police Bellis, with a squad of officers and seven Central railroad detectives assigned to special duty, spent the entire night watching for the ghost, but so far as reported they failed to see it. They did hear some strange sounds, but could not locate them.

All inhabitants have been forbidden to pass the railroad tracks where there is much underbrush. Few care to take the route at night since the ghost sounds started for fear of meeting with some sort of appartion.

Fall Kills Elevator Operator.

Thomas McGowan, 21 years old, of 85 Warren Street, Brooklyn, employed by George R. Read & Co. of 30 Nassau Street, real estate agents, as an elevator operator at 39 Cortlandt Street, plunged from the fourth floor of the building to the basement through the elevator shaft yesterday afternoon. He died a few minutes after his removal to the Hudson Street Hospital. Attention was called to the accident by the sound of the body striking the bottom of the shaft.

S. S. GREEN DIED INSOLVENT.

Prominent Connecticut Banker Found to Have Large Debts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW MILFORD, Conn., July 24.—Seymour S. Green, who at the time of his death last May was President of the First National Bank, Secretary-Treasurer of the New Milford Hat Company, and confidential representative in this section of the New Haven Railroad's financial department, instead of being worth upward of half a million dollars was bankrupt. It has been found that he used his position as Treasurer of the New Milford Hat Company to borrow money from banks in New York and Connecticut to carry on private speculations. These notes amount to $133,000, and before a referee in bankruptcy the hat company is endeavoring to disown them.

The hat company filed a petition in bankruptcy some weeks ago, the schedule showing liabilities of $184,000 and assets of $94,000, but its attorneys maintain it would be solvent were the $133,000 notes wiped out. A partial list of these notes which the hat company disavows are: First National Bank, Bridgeport, $10,000; Bridgeport Trust Company, $5,000; Greenwich Trust Company, $10,000; New York State National Bank, Albany, $10,000; Mount Vernon Trust Company, $5,000; People's Trust Company, New Haven, $5,000; Yale National Bank, New Haven, $5,000; Milford Trust Company, $2,500; a Wallingford and a Hartford bank, $5,000 each, and also a Danielson bank, with amount not stated.

Mr. Green also borrowed much money on personal notes. A New York banker is short $25,000, and there are others. Against all these various claims Mr. Green left real estate valued at about $30,000. The Probate Court on representation that the estate was insolvent has appointed Samuel A. Herman and Walter S. Holcomb Commissioners, and they will hold their first meeting next Thursday.

Saks & Co. Employes' Outing.

More than half of the employes of Saks & Co. attended the outing at Van Cortlandt Park given by the Saks & Co. Managers' Association yesterday afternoon. There was a baseball game between married men and single men and various other games for prizes.

Store hours, 8.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Tomorrow, an Important Economy Event—

A Clearance of Women's Coats & Skirts

Mainly but one, two or three of a kind; broken assortments, but splendid variety as to styles, fabrics and colorings. **Values providing very pronounced economies.**

18 Coats of Pongee and Tussah Silk, **formerly from $25.00 to $45.00** } **$15.00**

40 Coats of Gabardine, Serge, Wool Poplin, or Yama Cloth that **formerly sold from $25.00 to $39.50** } **$12.50**

60 Coats of "Pongee" or "Tussah" or Palm Beach Cloth, **formerly sold from $17.50 to $25.00** } **$7.50**

35 Mohair Dusters, **formerly sold from $5.00 to $7.50** } **$3.95**

Women's Wash Skirts in a variety of styles, in ratine, linen, herringbone gabardine or Palm Beach cloth, **formerly $3.95 to $5.95** } **$2.00**

Women's Tub Skirts in many styles, fancy ratines, cordeline, pique or repp, **formerly sold at $2.50 and $3.50** } **$1.50**

Tomorrow, very Special Offerings of

Women's Bathing Dresses

Women's one-piece mohair Bathing Dresses, very special at } **$2.50**

Satin Smock Bathing Dresses at $5.00

Satin of splendid quality; large collar and cuffs of white satin; smocked front; black, all sizes.

Taffeta Bathing Dresses at $6.95

Fancy blouse models in fine taffeta; white satin collar; scalloped skirt and peplum, piped with white taffeta.

Women's Combination Swimming Tights at 45c, 95c and $1.50

150 Women's Silk Bathing Dresses reduced to **$3.95**

Satin, silk, poplin or taffeta. The smart models of the season. Three or four of a model; all sizes, but not in every model. Remarkable value. **Fourth Floor.**

An End-of-the-Month Clearance of

Women's Summer Blouses

very remarkable values at

$1.00, $1.35, $1.50 and $2.00

Fine organdie or voile; newest models in extensive assortment; attractively trimmed with Val. or Venise lace or batiste embroidery.

Tomorrow, an Early Showing of

The Newest Fall Blouses

The models, executed in the most favored fabric, are notable for their daintiness and *chic.*

12 Models at $5.00 and $5.95

Blouses of heavy crepe de chine; long sleeves; the newest collars; in white only.

Women's Sweater Coats

very attractively priced

Sweater Coats of fibre silk in blazer stripes; half-belt; self covered buttons; patch pockets. } **$5.95**

Sweater Coats of light-weight Shetland wool; solid colors with white, and white trimmed in color; half-belt, patch pockets, roll collar. } **$3.95**

Dainty New Undermuslins

special at $1 and $1.50

Night Gowns, Princess Slips, Petticoats, Envelope Chemise, Combinations, Bodices

Some are elaborately trimmed with laces, others embroidery-trimmed, or in combinations of lace and embroidery.

Women's Auto Coats at $9.75

reduced from $15.00 and $20.00

Silk Shantung, checked Surahs, Rajah silks, glorias, Panama cloth, with satin collar and cuffs. All this season's models. **Motor Apparel Shop, 6th Floor.**

Wavy Hair Switches at $1.95

In the various shades to match practically any hair in 22- and 24-inch lengths. Gray Switches are 22-inch. Beautifully made, readily convertible into the newest coiffures.

Clearance of Our Entire Stock of

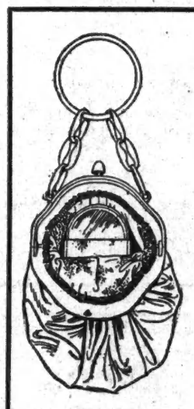
Women's Summer Footwear

at greatly reduced prices

Pumps, Oxfords and High Shoes

for street, dress, sport or tennis. All the leathers in the best styles. One color or combinations of two colors; all-black, or with piping and trimming of contrasting color.

$7.00 to $10.00 Shoes, reduced to **$5.85**	$6.00 Shoes, reduced to **$3.95**
$6.50 Shoes, reduced to **$4.85**	$5.00 Shoes, reduced to **$2.95**



The Newest Bracelet Bag

***special at* $4.95**

Frame, wrist circlet and Martha Washington links of simulated tortoise shell, amber, Ivortus, or Ivortus with jet inlay. Full pleated pouch of fine quality—black, white or navy silk moire. Also striped in various color combinations. Heavy ribbed flowered silk lining, shirred around edges; vanity mirror, small purse and pocket. As a thing of beauty and a novelty this bag is the blue ribbon creation of the season. **Main Floor.**

Porch and House Dresses

in extra sizes; 44 to 50 bust

at $1.50, $1.95, $2.15 and $2.95

Low neck; long or short sleeves; in a variety of striped voiles, percales, checked ginghams, French linens, and solid color crepes.

Women's Negligees at $1.50 and $2.25

Empire model, lace- and ribbon-trimmed. Made very loose with deep, shawl collar and cuffs. A two-piece model of white, or flowered, or dotted Swiss, cross-bar or white lawn. Sizes 36 to 44.

Tomorrow, a Special Offering of

Women's Silk Petticoats, $1.98

A fine quality of silk, effectively lace-trimmed. White only.

Crepe de Chine Petticoats at $2.98

Deep pleated flounce, prettily lace-trimmed; white only.

High-Luster Ribbons

at specially Low Prices

Moire faille silk Ribbon, 5¼ inches wide in a full range of colors, black and white; **regularly 29c** } (*yd.*) **18c**

Satin Ribbon 7 inches wide in a full color range, black and white. **Our regular stock price 39c** } (*yd.*) **27c**

Fine Dresden Ribbons 7½ inches wide, light grounds with colored satin edges; **regularly 45c** } (*yd.*) **27c**

Tomorrow, an Important Clearance of

Women's Summer Dresses

Including the broken assortments of many recent and very advantageous special purchases of fresh, new gowns, suitable for immediate wear

at reductions of about one-half

115 Voile, Linen and Lingerie Dresses, *were $7.50*—**now 3.95**

100 French Linen, Voile and Combination Dresses, *were $10.00*—**now $5.95**

150 Imported Linen, fancy voile and hand-embroidered gabardine Dresses, reduced from $12.50 — now } **$6.95**

40 Imported Rodier crepes, lace and net Dresses; reduced from $25.00 and $29.50 — now } **$12.75**

26 Afternoon and Semi-Evening Dresses of lace and net; reduced from $29.50 and $35.00—now } **$18.50**

3,000 Pairs
Women's Silk Hosiery

black, white, 10 colors, full-fashioned; silk lisle tops, reinforced sole, heel and toe, on sale tomorrow at **69c.**

***A Special group of Newest Fall Model Dresses** in Princess and Redingote styles; taffeta, charmeuse, serge-and-satin or serge-and-taffeta combinations.*

specially priced at $20 and $25

Clearance of Suits, Coats and Dresses for Misses and Girls

The newly marked prices represent reductions which have been made practically regardless of cost.

16	Misses' Suits	*were $15.00*	**now $5.00**
40	" "	*$29.50*	**" $10.00**
41	" "	*$35.00*	**" $15.00**
38	Misses' Coats	*were $12.50*	**now $5.00**
33	" "	*$18 to $25*	**" $9.00**
27	" "	*$25 to $29.50*	**" $11.00**
138	Misses' Dresses	*were $8 to $10*	**now $5.00**
114	" "	*$12 to $14.50*	**" $7.50**
103	" "	*$16.50 to $25*	**" $9.50**

126 Girls' Washable Dresses—now 85c
Reduced from $1.50 and $2.00.

196 Girls' Washable Dresses—now $1.55
Former prices $3.00 to $4.50.

102 Girls' Washable Dresses—now $2.50
Former prices $5.00 to $6.50.

500 Misses' Washable Skirts at $1.95

Tailored button-front models; fine quality gabardine, cordeline or khaki cloth. Tailored, detachable self belt; pockets. Waistbands to 29-inch.

400 Misses' and Girls' Middy Blouses

specially priced at 75c

Excellent quality twill or khaki cloth, in regulation, button-front or laced models. Sizes 8 to 20.

A Clearance of Children's Wear

Broken assortments of pretty and daintily made Dresses, Guimpes, Rompers and Undermuslins.

50c Garments are reduced to		**35c**
75c and 85c	" " " "	**50c**
$1.00 and $1.25	" " " "	**65c**
$1.50 and $2.00	" " " "	**$1.00**

CHILDREN'S GOWNS of flowered crepe; low neck, short sleeves, edged with lace; sizes 4 to 14. } **50c**

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS of crepe or cambric, knicker or straight leg, trimmed with embroidery. } **39c**

JAPANESE EMBROIDERED KIMONOS in rose, Copenhagen or pink, embroidered in white. } **$1.50**

Thoroughly Dependable Luggage

all specially priced

MENDEL WARDROBE TRUNKS, all fibre with metal edge; double trolley, regulation size. **Our regular stock price $50.00.** } **$42.50**

FIBRE DRESS TRUNKS with two trays, swinging style top, full-riveted, spring lock and draw-bolt; sizes 36- to 40-inch. } **$10.95**

STEAMER TRUNKS or week-end Trunks to match the above Dress Trunks. } **$9.95**

English Cowhide Bags at $7.50

Heavy sewed-on corners; claw fasteners; all sizes. **Basement Floor.**

(Closed Saturdays)
Gustav Stickley
Received To-Day Five More Carloads of
CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE
Which He Has Marked ONE-QUARTER to ONE-HALF Below His Regular Prices During the
Reorganization Sale
Full Sets and Odd Pieces
9-Piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite, $325
Priced heretofore at $475.
Odd pieces: Tables (all sizes), China Cabinets, Chairs, Sideboards, Beds (single and double).
Now is the time to pick up odd pieces or to furnish a house, as all the prices are decidedly inviting.
THE CRAFTSMAN
39th Street, No. 6, East of Fifth Ave.

GROUT IS GUILTY; JURY OUT 52 HOURS

Union Bank President and ex-Controller Convicted of Perjury After Long Trial.

FACES 10 YEARS IN PRISON

Counsel Will Ask to Have Verdict Thrown Out When Client Is Up for Sentence.

CLEMENCY RECOMMENDED

Jury Which Broke All Records for Long Deliberations, Shows Sympathy for the Defendant.

Edward M. Grout, first Borough President of Brooklyn and twice Controller of New York City, was convicted of perjury before Judge Harry E. Lewis in the Kings County Court House last night. The jury had deliberated for more than fifty-two hours and reported the verdict at 10:40 o'clock. The members of the jury recommended that clemency be shown the defendant.

The trial of ex-Controller Grout on the charge that he had committed perjury in filing a false statement with the Banking Department with reference to the financial condition of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, of which he was President, was begun on May 24. The maximum penalty which may be imposed on him is ten years' imprisonment.

Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel to the ex-Controller, announced last night that on Thursday, when the defendant was arraigned for sentence, he would move to have the verdict set aside as against the weight of the evidence.

Relieved by End of the Strain.

When, at 10:40 o'clock last night the Court Clerk informed Judge Lewis and Lawyer Baldwin that the jury had arrived at a verdict, an expression of relief came over Mr. Grout's face.

The Court Clerk, Thomas P. Crowne, turned to the foreman of the jury, Theodore Cramer, and asked him to announce the verdict. In a voice which trembled the foreman replied:

"We find the defendant guilty of perjury as charged in the indictment."

Mr. Grout flushed and then grew pale. He turned with an appealing glance to his lawyer. But it took Mr. Baldwin several minutes to recover from the shock of the verdict. When he did rise to his feet it was merely to ask that the jury be polled. The jury was polled and it was found that they were unanimous in their decision that Mr. Grout had committed perjury. Mr. Grout was allowed an hour's grace for consultation with his counsel before he was removed to Raymond Street Jail.

After the jury was discharged it was learned that the members had stood eleven to one for conviction when the Judge, at the request of James M. Murphy, Juror No. 11, reread part of his charge.

While Mr. Grout was consulting his counsel a large crowd gathered around the building to see the banker start for prison. They missed this spectacle, however, as Mr. Grout was taken to the Chief Clerk's office and departed for the prison from a part of the building which the crowd had left unwatched.

A little later Mrs. Grout, wife of the defendant, supported by her son, Jonathan Grout, and accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Paul Grout, left the building.

Grout Expected Acquittal.

With no prospect of a verdict up to night fall, the defendant, who had confidently expected an acquittal after the jury started to deliberate, did not appear so optimistic as to the outcome. In fact, the Grout forces, it was understood then, had abandoned all hope of a verdict, and looked for a disagreement.

This impression prevailed in the court house after the jurors filed into the court room shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning to have certain parts of testimony and the charge of Judge Lewis reread to them. The strain of the long deliberation, it was seen then, was telling on the jurors, and they looked weary.

Although all sorts of rumors prevailed during the day as to how the jury stood on a verdict, only one report was considered accurate. From the request of James M. Murphy, who is Juror No. 11, it was believed that the vote was 11 to 1 for conviction. Mr. Murphy asked Judge Lewis to repeat his charge as to the rights of a juror to follow his own judgment on any or all of the testimony and not be swayed by the opinion of the other jurors.

Judge Lewis directed the stenographer to reread the part of the court's charge bearing on the request of the juror. The charge instructed the jurors that it was their duty not to concur in a verdict unless they were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. The charge also stated in effect that while the jurors were to follow their own judgment it was the duty of each juror to give consideration to the views of the other jurors, discuss the case carefully with them, and not disregard their opinions.

At this point John T. Meehan, Juror No. 9, arose and said:

"Your Honor, that is not the interpretation given to the charge by the juror who made the request to have it reread."

That part of the Judge's charge was read again and Juror Murphy appeared satisfied.

While the jury was in the courtroom they had reread to them the testimony of Mr. Grout under direct and cross-examination concerning the E. R. Thomas item mentioned in the bank report. In his summing up District Attorney Cropsey emphasized the point that $125,000, which the bank would eventually receive from Thomas, had been charged to the profit side of the profit and loss account in the bank on April 14, 1909, on the same day when the defendant complied with an order from the State Banking Department to charge off $118,914, although no cash had been received at that time on which to base the credit of the larger amount.

When no word came from the jury-room at 7 o'clock last night Chief Clerk of the County Court John T. Rafferty sent out for supper for them. Mr. Grout, who had been waiting all day in Mr. Rafferty's office in the custody of Court Officer William H. Ten Eyck, or a verdict, was permitted to leave the Court House for supper. Accompanying him was his counsel, Stephen C. Baldwin, and Officer Ten Eyck.

History of the Grout Case.

Edward M. Grout was the fifth banker in Brooklyn to be brought to trial as a result of the Union Bank investigation. The indictment on which he was tried was found on Dec. 29, 1913. It was the second true bill against him, the first having charged him with a misdemeanor in that he filed a false report of the financial condition of the bank with the State Banking Department. According to District Attorney Cropsey, this idictment was "emasculated" by the ruling of former Justice Marean. The indictment charging perjury for swearing to false reports of the condition of the bank as of March 25, 1910, before Judge Lewis and a jury in the Kings County Court, followed.

One allegation in the indictment said Mr. Grout in the report complained of, credited the bank with resources amounting to $7,166,201, when the resources in fact amounted to only $4,924,553. Another allegation was that the report attested by Mr. Grout showed that the bank had loans and discounts, which were a part of its resources, amounting to $4,554,169, when in reality these items totaled only $2,955,489. The report also set forth that the real estate owned by the bank and carried as its resources was valued at $547,187, when it was worth not more than $480,187.

Once Gaynor's Partner.

Mr. Grout was born in New York City in 1861. He received his early education in the public schools of Manhattan and Brooklyn and then went to Colgate University, from which he was graduated in 1884, receiving the degree of LL. D. On leaving college, he studied law with General Stewart L. Woodford, formerly Minister to Spain, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. After being with General Woodford's firm for seven years he entered partnership with the late Mayor Gaynor under the firm name of Gaynor, Grout & DeFere. Soon afterward he went into politics, and in 1898 he was Democratic candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, for which office he was defeated.

After that he was prominently identified with many public movements in Brooklyn. He was Chairman of the Consolidation League that worked for the consolidation of New York, and was elected first Borough President of Brooklyn when the consolidation was brought about. From 1901 to 1905 he was Controller of New York City and in 1905 was candidate for the nomination for Governor. For ten years preceding 1904 he was Judge Advocate and Major of the Second Brigade of the National Guard.

GAMBLING RAIDS IN HARLEM.

Police Find Charts and 'Phones in Two Places, and Arrest 70 Men.

Inspector Ryan with ten detectives raided two alleged gambling houses in Harlem yesterday. The first was a cigar store at 1,484 Fifth Avenue, where twenty-five men were found in a poolroom on the ground floor in the rear of the building. There were racing charts and telephones which the police say were getting the returns from the Belmont track.

When the detectives entered the men about the charts and telephones ran in every direction. Sixteen were captured and taken to the West 123d Street station, charged with disorderly conduct. Later they were removed to Night Court.

After this raid the Inspector led his men to the four-story building known as Hollingwood Hall, at 41 West 124th Street. Here there is a hall on the fourth floor which may be hired. The police assert that men posing as representatives of the Bookmakers and Waiters Association rented this hall for the purpose of gambling. In the hall telephones and racing charts were found as before. Fifty-four men were arrested at this place.

The arrests bring Inspector Ryan's record up to a total of 117 made in raids during the last few days.

BABES STARVING, ENDS LIFE.

Father a Suicide at Home While Wife Hunts Food.

Returning from a search for food for her two young children yesterday, Mrs. Benjamin Stein found her husband, a clerk and suit operator, 36 years old, who had been out of work for several months, hanging from a gas fixture in his bedroom on the third floor at 19 Clinton Street. He was dead. On the floor in the same room his year-and-a-half-old son Samuel was playing.

After the police had been notified and the body removed, Mrs. Stein said that they had been without money for weeks, and had borrowed small sums to keep from being dispossessed. For several days she said, the family had had no money for food. She and her husband were practically starving, she said, the little food which she was able to pick up in the streets going to keep the two children alive.

A neighbor, Michael Farrell, who was sent to the flat from the East Fifth Street station, bought several loaves of bread and some milk for the children and their mother.

SCHERER ACCUSED WRONGLY

Man Held in Mail Fraud Case Is Released.

Henry C. Ritzheimer, who is connected with a bond and mortgage concern, was accused yesterday before United States Commissioner Houghton of having received a consignment of merchandise on the order of Leon Bamberger, who is under arrest on a charge of using the mails to defraud. It was said that the goods received by Ritzheimer were sent by the Chinese-American Fruit Company, which Bamberger said he represented. Ritzheimer furnished $1,000 bail and was released.

Charles W. Scherer was taken before Commissioner Houghton and permitted to go on his own recognisance, Assistant United States District Attorney Roosa consenting. Mr. Scherer was reported erroneously to have been one of the men connected with Bamberger's schemes.

CARRIED OFF ON STEAMBOAT

Police Boat Called to Take a Woman from the Priscilla.

When the steamboat Priscilla of the Fall River line left her pier at Fulton Street and the North River, and was rounding the Battery last evening Mrs. George A. Bruce of 641 East 175th Street, the Bronx, told Captain Roland she was a passenger against her will, as the gangplank had been hauled up while he was in the cabin chatting with departing friends.

The Captain reduced the speed of the steamer and whistled for the police patrol boat of Harbor A, and Mrs. Bruce was transferred to the deck of the police boat by a rope ladder. She landed at the Battery and the Priscilla went on her way to Boston.

To Revive Jamaica's Sugar Industry

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 24.—English capitalists are co-operating with Jamaica landowners to revive the island's sugar industry on a large scale. The newspapers are enthusiastic. The slump in the banana trade has given an additional impetus to the movement. It is confidently believed that after the war preference will be given by England to sugar from the colonies.

FUNSTON ORDERED TO GUARD NOGALES

Artillery on This Side Will Repel Any Force Firing So as to Endanger Americans.

CARRANZA HALTS ATTACK

News by Courier from Mexico City Shows Dangerous Conditions There Six Days Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the United States Army forces along the Mexican border, has been instructed not to permit any firing across the border in the threatened fighting between the Carranza and Villa forces at Nogales and Naco. These factions signed an agreement at Naco on Jan. 11, negotiated by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the Army General Staff, in which it was agreed that neither side would attack the border points at Nogales, Naco, and Agua Prieta.

General Funston's orders are explicit. They do not mean that he must send United States troops across the border into Mexico. He must not do anything that would be regarded as an invasion of Mexico or involve intervention, but he is to repel any force that attacks either Nogales or Naco and fires over the line. This would be done for the protection of American lives and property and instead of being an invasion of Mexico would be considered as repelling an invasion from Mexico. General Funston will use his discretion and act according to circumstances as they develop. He would not send any of his men across the border into Mexico but would so station his artillery as to repel any force firing in such a way as to endanger American lives and property.

Information reached Washington today indicating that the factions do not contemplate forcing the issue. The Carranza agent here, Eliseo Arredondo, has informally given assurances that the Calles military forces will leave Naco. It was stated at Carranza headquarters today that if Calles's troops had not already evacuated Naco they would do so tonight or tomorrow, leaving a Carranza civil administration behind.

Informal assurances were also given by the Carranza agency tonight that the Calles forces would not attack Nogales. Señor Arredondo announced that he had been informed by General Carranza that orders had been given to General Calles not to attack Nogales, or to fire across the border, or violate the Scott agreement. The message from General Carranza stated that Calles would remain outside of Nogales with a force of 2,200 men, 15 field pieces and 34 Maxims, and bottle up Governor Maytorena. It is the announced Carranza plan for Calles not to attack or fire on Nogales, but to hold his command of men around that place to prevent the escape of the Maytorena forces, and only to give battle if the latter attempt to escape. The Calles policy will be to endeavor to starve out Maytorena. The Carranza agency asserted tonight that "this means the end of Maytorena."

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 24.—Fearing that the Villa forces at Nogales, Sonora, would draw the fire of the Carranza troops and precipitate a crisis with the United States, General Felipe Angeles rushed through El Paso on the Golden State Limited for Nogales today and will cross to take command of the Nogales garrison early in the morning. The order of the United States War Department telling the commander of American troops to prevent any firing across the border caused General Angeles to postpone the meeting with Villa.

Villa reached Samalayuca, 100 miles south of the border, with a special train and then started back south in answer to urgent telegraphic advices from Chihuahua. His reason for coming to the border became known tonight when it was learned that a conference of General José Isabel Robles, Gustavo Espinosa Mireles and General Felipe Angeles was to have been held here to consider terms of peace.

General Juan Cabral of Sonora arrived here today to urge General Robles to take charge of affairs, saying that the situation was hopeless in Sonora unless a new leader was developed.

Miguel Diaz Lombardo is also here from Washington for the delayed conference.

Mexicans believed to have been connected with the Huerta junta here stole a complete machine gun and equipment from the camp of the Sixteenth Infantry in Camp Cotton, early this morning, and smuggled it across the river.

CAPITAL REPORTED QUIET.

Vera Cruz Hears That Gonzales Has Retaken Pachuca.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 24.—It is reported here that Pachuca has been retaken by General Gonzales.

Arrivals this morning from Puebla who left Mexico City in automobiles state that conditions are quiet and business houses open. A few Zapatista soldiers are in the city and detachments of Constitutionalists were seen close to the outskirts. No difficulty was experienced in leaving the city.

Traffic has been resumed at Omotusco, fifty miles east of Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, July 19, (by Courier to Vera Cruz.)—The city is in the hands of a band of 200 Indians. Zapata forces in in retreating have torn up the railroad to Cuernavaca and Toluca. All business houses and bakeshops are closed, and even the well-to-do find difficulty in buying food. The relief committee is unable to help, and the lack of food is being keenly felt. There is no communication with the outside world except by courier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Mexico City has been out of communication with the rest of the world for five days. The United States Government is unaware as to what may have happened in or around that capital since July 19, the day following the evacuation of the places by the forces of General Pablo Gonsales of the Carranza army, and the absence of news is regarded as ominous.

A dispatch reached the State Department this afternoon, dated July 19, and was rather cloudy as to the real situation. On the basis of the message the State Department made this announcement:

Delayed news from Mexico City, dated the 19th instant, is to the effect that the railroad connections with Toluca and Cuernavaca were destroyed by the Zapatistas when they retreated to the south and west, that all foodstuffs were scarce, the Relief Committees being unable to fully cope with the situation. The City Council has appointed a Chief of Police and order is being fairly well preserved. A few hundred soldiers are in the city. The city has no communication with the outside world except through courier, but it is hoped that cable service will shortly be restored. Nothing is said of the possibility of a wireless service being established. The news above alluded to does not mention the position now held by General Gonsales and his forces, nor does it make any reference to the whereabouts of the "flying column."

News from Mexico City and the battle area are keenly awaited by the State Department. Conditions were regarded as very bad and verging on anarchy in Mexico City when the Gonsales forces occupied that place on July 10. As these forces were there only eight days before communication was again cut and the city evacuated, little opportunity was afforded for the shipment of supplies into the capital, and it is feared that conditions are very grave.

The State Department today received word from George C. Carothers, Special Agent of the United States with General Villa, that he has been informed by one who just arrived on the border from Torreon, and is regarded as reliable, "that the story of the execution of thirty railroad men at Torreon is untrue, as is also the report of the execution of Francis Usarte, who, however, is said to be under arrest."

The same message said that information had been received that Villa had executed two Spaniards, Joaquin Fernández and Manuel Pinero, and several Mexicans, for "abuse in trade," at Torreon last Wednesday.

Telegraphic word received at Red Cross Headquarters today from the organization's special agent, J. C. Weller, at Eagle Pass, Texas, pictures the desperate straits of the people of Monclova, Mexico. He says they are subsisting on cactus there. At Saltillo, he reports, the people are actually dying from starvation. Mr. Weller's message says:

President of local committee, Monclova, arrived today with money and accounts of previous distribution in good shape. Leaving money in hands with Consul for translation. Reports people in Monclova now eating cactus. Says Saltillo conditions terrible, people dying there. Am leaving this morning with cars.

Mr. Weller is taking a car of corn and a car of beans into the Monclova district for the Red Cross. These will bring the total number of cars of foodstuffs carried into that territory by the American Red Cross up to four.

Carranza Issues New Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 24.—General Carranza has authorized the increase of the national debt by 50,000,000 pesos to cover the new issue of bank notes. The notes will replace all money in circulation. The total amount in circulation is 250,000,000 pesos.

Governor Aguilar is sending a commission to the United States to study the formation of agricultural schools.

FREE TO CRITICISE SUNDAY.

Efforts to Revoke "Walking Evangelist's" License Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—W. L. Meaker, who said he lived in Lawrence, Mass., and is known all over the country as "the walking evangelist," was brought before Chief of Police Bimson this afternoon on the complaint of the Paterson and North Jersey Ministerial Association. Meaker has been holding meetings in the City Hall Square of this city for some time. During some of his meetings it was alleged he had made remarks which reflected upon Billy Sunday.

Meaker had been brought before Chief Bimson to show cause why his permit should not be revoked. Mr. Meaker said that he had the same right to criticise the Rev. Mr. Sunday as Sunday had to criticise the Unitarians. His license to preach was not revoked.

Mr. Meaker held his meeting at the same place tonight, and it is estimated that about 1,500 persons attended. H. D. Ennenge, who assisted Billy Sunday in his Paterson campaign, is affiliated with Mr. Meaker.

ARRESTED FOR GIRL'S DEATH

Physician and Another Man Accused of Manslaughter.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., July 24.—Dr. F. C. Dildine of Port Jefferson, L. I., and Nathaniel Tuthill, son of Frank H. Tuthill, a Trustee of the town of Brookhaven, L. I., were arrested today on a charge of manslaughter, following an inquest into the death on July 11 of Estelle Petty, who had been a servant in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Tuthill for four years.

It was charged by Mrs. Davis, the girl's aunt, at one session of the inquest, that Nathaniel Tuthill paid Dr. Dildine $75 to perform an operation.

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NAVAL MILITIA SAIL ON PRACTICE CRUISE

New York and Brooklyn Men to Spend a Fortnight on Kentucky and Kearsarge.

CHANGE AT CAMP WHITMAN

Manhattan Soldiers Leave Fishkill Plains—Brooklyn Men Are Due There Today.

The naval militia of New York and Brooklyn sailed for a two weeks' practice cruise on the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky yesterday. The New York men went on the Kearsarge and the Brooklyn men on the Kentucky. A third New York battalion of naval reservists from the northern part of the State will sail on a similar cruise in about two weeks.

Commander H. C. Christie commands the Kearsarge, and Commander Douglas E. Dismukes is in command of the Kentucky. Each battleship carries only about a dozen officers and forty bluejackets of the higher grades. The militiamen themselves will have to make up the rest of the crews. There are about 350 reservists on each ship, and the great bulk of the work, from swabbing down decks to polishing and greasing the big guns will have to be done by them. The regular officers and seamen on the ships will act as drill masters and instructors, and the program of instruction arranged for the militiamen is said to be the most comprehensive yet offered to the civilian service by the Navy Department.

The 850 officers and bluejackets of the First Battalion, which represents Manhattan, slept Friday night on board the frigate Granite State, at the foot of Ninety-seventh Street. The old wooden ship has modern guns mounted, and for weeks the men have had sub-caliber practice with those guns in anticipation of the real practice that is to be provided on the cruise. They also have been taking short cruises on the gunboat Wasp getting points on navigation and sea practice with guns of the smaller calibres.

Assembly was sounded on the Granite State at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and ten minutes later steam launches with big naval barges in tow were alongside the old wooden ship ready to take the men to the Kearsarge, which was anchored in midstream opposite the Granite State. The transfer to the Kearsarge occupied less than half an hour. Eighty picked engine room men and stokers drawn from the harbor fleet of tugs, ferryboats, and other craft were assigned immediately on their arrival aboard the battleship to the engine and boiler rooms.

As soon as the battalion was on the Kearsarge the men were summoned to the deck and assigned by regular officers to their places. Each officer was assigned to an officer of the navy, and the duty of the regular officer will be to impart information as to the duties of his particular post to his civilian comrade. For instance, Commander Rayner, who commands the New York battalion, will have as his special instructor Commander Christie; the navigator of the battalion was assigned to the navigator of the Kearsarge; the Chief Engineer of the militiamen to the Chief Engineer of the battleship, and so on down the line to the warrant officers, the petty officers, and the seamen.

The Brooklyn Naval Militia, under Commander Charles O. Brinckerhoff, went on board the Kentucky at about the same time that the New York men boarded the Kearsarge. Each was assigned to a man of corresponding rank and duty in the regular service. The Brooklyn men were taken to the Kentucky on big lighters. The two battleships sailed shortly before noon.

The first three days of the cruise will be spent at sea between Sandy Hook and the Virginia Capes. The ships will proceed to Baltimore for two days, after which they will put to sea again and cruise as far south as the South Carolina Coast. During the second period there will be target exercises with the big guns of the main batteries. The ships are due back in New York two weeks from today.

NEW YORK TROOPS RETURN.

Brooklyn Men Take Their Place at Camp Whitman Today.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 24.—The soldiers from Manhattan evacuated Camp Whitman this morning and started back to New York. Tomorrow the Second Brigade from Brooklyn, under command of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, N. G. N. Y., will arrive and pitch their tents to remain one week. The manoeuvres will include battle practice with trench digging and mining featured in at least one of the principal battles.

The New York troops were up with the sun this morning, and by 9 o'clock the roads leading to Hopewell Junction, New Hamburg, and the other points of embarkation, were jammed with wagon trains, infantrymen, artillerymen, and cavalrymen.

General O'Ryan, the division commander, said the present encampment had been the most successful in the history of the National Guard of the State. There had been no "frills" and every day had been one in which practical hard work had been featured. Colonel A. T. Buffington, U. S. A., in charge of the regular army officers assigned to duty with the guard; Colonel Joseph T. Dickman, U. S. A., the camp cavalry commander; Captain Joseph H. Herron, commanding the squadron of the Second United States Cavalry at the camp, and Major H. H. Bandholtz, U. S. A., commanding the regular infantry battalion here, all praised the work of the citizen-soldiers.

During the week that the men were in camp tour military problems, which called into action all arms of the service, were worked out under war conditions. There were two big reviews, the last one in honor of the Governor, and many exercises in which drills by platoons, companies, battalions, and regiments were the main features.

"It is a great pity," said Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, "that the men have to return to New York just at this time. One more week of such work as has marked the administration of this camp would be of the greatest possible benefit to the guard. The men have just got limbered up, so to speak, and if they had a few more days in camp they would soon be able to dig themselves in with the skill of European troops. As it is, they are no novices, when it comes to that kind of work. The camp is the best thing of the kind held in this State since 1901."

Governor Whitman also expressed his high appreciation of the work done and said he was in favor of another such camp next year. General O'Ryan, the Governor added, was, in his opinion, one of the most efficient national guard commanders in the United States.

The brigade of Brooklyn troops due tomorrow will include the entire Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh Regiments of infantry. Squadron C of the First New York Cavalry also will arrive. The brigade will detrain at Hopewell Junction and march to the camp, about four miles distant.

NEW PLAYGROUNDS OPENED.

Three in Brooklyn on Land Loaned by Private Owners.

Temporary Summer playgrounds are being opened by Park Commissioner Ingersoll of Brooklyn in that borough on land donated for the use by private owners. Those which have just been opened for use are at Gates Avenue, near Throop Avenue, on property belonging to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; Myrtle Avenue, near Lewis Avenue, on property loaned by Mrs. William Zechiel, and Atlantic Avenue, opposite Alice Court, on property belonging to William Drennan and A. E. Engeman.

On the corner of Schermerhorn Street and Boerum Place a small playground is now ready for use, to be open for children under 12 between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. In the afternoons it will be used exclusively for children under the cars of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. An additional playground has been opened under the Williamsburg Bridge on property belonging to the city.

NEW MOVIE COMBINATION.

Keystone, Majestic, and New York Companies to be Merged.

Special to The New York Times.

LA JUNTA, Col., July 24.—An important meeting of motion picture men from New York and Los Angeles was held in this city this week behind closed doors. A. H. Kissel of the Keystone Motion Picture Company, Mark Sennett, D. W. Griffin, and several others, representing the Majestic and the New York Motion Picture Companies, met for the purpose of merging the three companies.

At the meeting a new company was formed, with a capitalization of $5,000,000, taking over the stock of all three companies, and to be known as the Triangle Motion Picture Company.

Girl's Auto Kills Aged Woman.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 24.—Mrs. Leppie Kelly, a widow, 81 years old, was killed near her home at Lake Mahopac tonight when the rear end of her carriage, into which she was stepping, was struck by an automobile driven by Miss Mary Marx, 19 years old.

FIGHT FIRE IN HOLD OF BRITISH STEAMER

Bomb May Have Caused Blaze on the Cragside, Loaded with Cargo of Sugar.

FLAMES BURST FROM HATCH

Longshoremen Forced to Leap for Their Lives—Three Heard Explosion.

While longshoremen were loading bags of sugar into the lower hold of the bags of sugar into the lower hold of the side of the public pier at the foot of West Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon, a sheet of flame suddenly burst out which enveloped the hatch in a few seconds. The men, all of whom except one, were colored, fought to beat down the blaze, assisted by the crew, but it gained headway so quickly that they had to jump to the pier to escape being burned.

An alarm was turned in and the fireboats Thomas Willet and James Duane and two engine companies quickly responded. Water was pumped into the hold and the fire was soon under control. It was estimated that the 25,000 bags of sugar, damaged by fire and water, were worth $125,000. A third of the cargo may be salvaged.

Neither the officers of the Cragside nor John McGrath, the boss stevedore, could say what started the fire, but they admitted that it must either have been due to spontaneous combustion among the sugar bags in the lower layers in the hold, which were about thirty deep, or to the igniting of a fire bomb previously placed in a sugar bag.

Seemed Like Fire Bomb.

Foreman Ryan was certain that there was no explosion preceding the blaze, but it was thought quite possible that it was started by a fire bomb, as three negroes said they heard an explosion.

There might have been bombs filled with chemicals like those found concealed in sugar bags on the British freight steamer in Marseilles on June 12, and also on the Bankdale, Devon City, Lord Erne, Lord Downshire, Cressington Court, and other steamers at Havre during May. Captain Fred Williamson of the Kirkoswald described the bombs as metal cylinders three to four inches long, one and a half inches in diameter, with a tap at one end and a wax seal at the other, which were strongly impregnated with some powerful acid.

The officers of the Cragside were warned last Monday by the stevedores when the vessel came alongside the pier to load 100,000 bags of sugar from the National Refinery at Yonkers to have two or three men on guard to see that no strangers came on board, as men were prowling about the New York piers who were unfriendly to the Allies. The chief officer said that he did not think it was necessary.

The Cragside is a shelter deck ship of 4,800 gross tonnage and owned by the London and Northern Steamship Company of London. She arrived here from Kingston, Jamaica, last week under charter to carry 100,000 bags of sugar to Gibraltar, where orders were to be received from the British Government to proceed to her port of discharge in the Mediterranean, possibly the Dardanelles.

Loading Nearly Completed.

The after holds were filled and the hatches battened down, and it only required 8,000 more bags of sugar, all refined and weighing 100 pounds each, to fill in the No. 2 hatch in the lower hold and the same on the lighter alongside, from it by a wooden bulkhead.

The flames and smoke got through the chinks of the bulkhead into the bunker hatch, but the fire itself was confined to No. 2 hold entirely. William J. Ryan, who was loading that hold, said there was no noise of any kind when the flames burst out at 2:40 o'clock. The temperature of the hold was 100 an d the same on the lighter alongside, where there were 6,000 bags waiting to be taken on board.

When the water was pumped into the hold it caused the smoke to rise in dense, thick volumes, which made it difficult for the firemen to stay 'tween decks.

By 4 o'clock the fire was out and there was about eight feet of water in No. 2 hold, which had melted the sugar underneath and caused the cargo to sink twelve feet from the hatch. There was a quantity of water in the bunker hatch, but the damage to the sugar there was not so great.

A report that there was an explosion was circulated by three colored men working in the hatch, who told Battalion Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin that they had been just wafted off their feet by the flame as they were standing on the wooden stage in the centre of the hatch landing the bags as they were lowered from the deck. Foreman Ryan, however, said they probably imagined they heard an explosion.

Sugar Bags Watched at Refinery.

The detectives who investigated the planting of the bombs in the sugar bags that were sent from the American Sugar Refinery in South Brooklyn, to the Kirkeswald, Bankdale, and other steamers loading at Bush Stores, South Brooklyn, said that the bombs had been placed in the sugar bags on board the lighters while they were in transit from the refinery.

Warren A. Kipp, Superintendent of the National Sugar Refinery at Yonkers, said yesterday that numerous guards watched while sacks were filled with sugar at the factory, and that no bombs could have been placed in the sacks while they were in the charge of the National Sugar Refinery.

He said that 25,000 sacks of sugar filled at the refinery had been placed on board of barger and towed by a lighter of Shortlamb Brothers of 110 Wall Street from Yonkers to the Cragside at the foot of West Twenty-third Street. He said that the only time in which bombs could have been hidden in the sugar sacks was after they had left the refinery.

While the two fireboats and two engine companies were fighting the fire the Coney Island steamboat Rosedale attempted to put in to the adjoining pier but was warned away by the firemen.

Captain Williamson, who was ashore when the fire started, was to have sailed on Monday, but now he will move his ship into the river and anchor off the Statue of Liberty, where the water will be pumped out of the hold and the damaged sugar discharged into lighters. After the hold and bunker hatch have been cleared out the Cragside will take on board another load of 25,000 bags of sugar and sail for Gibraltar.

BURLESON ACTING CHIEF.

Postmaster General Is Senior Official of Government at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—If there were such an office as Acting President of the United States it would be administered today by Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster General. With President Wilson away he is the senior officer of the Government present in Washington. President Wilson is at Cornish, N. H.; Vice President Marshall is in the West; Secretary Lansing is at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.; Secretary McAdoo is in Maine; Secretary Garrison is at Seabright, N. J.; Attorney General Gregory is at Blue Ridge Summit, Penn.

The Postmaster General ranks next in order of succession to the office of President under an act of Congress and by virtue of relative seniority in the Cabinet. Secretary Lane and Secretary Houston are keeping him company in the capital. Secretary Daniels is at Moorhead City, N. C.; Secretary Redfield is motoring in New York and New England, and Secretary Wilson is at Blossburg, Penn.

The forwarding of this Government's latest note to Germany was the signal for an exodus of the higher officials. Somebody is on the ground serving as the acting head of each department, but most of the subordinate officials have followed the example set by their chiefs and have gone to cooler places.

NEW POSTAL REGULATION.

Order Embraces All Fourth-Class Mail Matter.

Among the amendments to the Postal Laws and Regulations issued by the Post Office Department this month is the following addition to Paragraph I., Section 454:

Fourth-class mail matter shall embrace all other matter, including farm and factory products (and books) not now embraced by law, not either in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter, and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

Order No. 8977 issued this month announces that hereafter a person mailing an ordinary parcel of the fourth class may pay one cent and get a receipt for it.

Manufacturing on premises and selling direct, Lane Bryant prices are always lower than elsewhere.

Apparel for Stout Figures

Lane Bryant is the only house carrying a large assortment and complete stock of smart apparel for stout figures, (three types,) that *actually* will fit women measuring up to 56 bust measure.

Copyrighted 1915.

Lane Bryant's original and exclusive method of building all models for three distinct types of stout figures (as illustrated) makes it possible to *fit you from stock.* If you are hard to fit, call and be convinced.

Clearance Sale

Summer Apparel for Stout Figures

To effect quick clearance before beginning extensive alterations to enlarge our showrooms.

Sale Commences Monday, 9 A. M.

STREET AND AFTERNOON DRESSES

Tissue gingham, ratine, plain striped and novelty voiles, crepe, linen, taffetas, foulards and striped faille silk.

2.65 4.95 9.75 19.85

Skirts for every occasion—serge, wool, Palm Beach cloth, mohairs, taffeta and faille silk. Few tub skirts.

2.65 5.00 to 10.00

Waists—Lawn, madras, hand-emb'd voiles, hand'k linen, tub silks, crepe de chine, shantung, and lace.

.95 1.95 to 3.45

LIGHT-WEIGHT SUITS

Elegantly tailored on correct lines and of best materials to give stout figures slender lines and poise—serges, gabardines, shepherd plaids, imported novelty striped mohairs and silks.

14.50 19.75 24.50 29.50

Underwear—Brassieres, envelope chemises, combinations, tub and silk petticoats, nightgowns.

.65 1.15 to 3.95

Negligees and Sacques—Dotted Swiss, striped crepes, voiles, albatross and crepe de chine.

1.95 3.45 4.95

DRESS COATS AND DUSTERS

Mohairs, Palm Beach cloth, checks, serges, pongee and faille silks. Many silk lined. In natural, gray, navy and black.

7.85 12.50 14.85 19.85

Prices range according to material and article.

Lane Bryant 25 West 38th Street

Purchases made now can be billed September if desired.

Clearance of Entire Stock at Prices Far Below Cost

The immediate building alterations necessitate the absolute clearance of all Millinery, Suits, Gowns, Coats, Blouses, Skirts & Sports apparel.

Time is limited and prices have been marked accordingly.

Below is a partial listing of values offered:

$35 to $65 SUITS at . . . $12.50
$75 to $125 SUITS at . . . $24.50
$35 to $55 GOWNS at . $15.00
(for afternoon and evening)
$65 to $110 GOWNS at $25 to $65
(for afternoon and evening)
$35 to $125 COATS at $15 to $45
(for motor, sports, afternoon and evening)
$15 to $65 DRESSES, at $6.00 to $29.50
(Linen, Voile, Gabardine and Organdie)
BLOUSES, SKIRTS, SWEATERS and SPORTS APPAREL at ⅓ to ½ former prices.

Clearance of All Our Millinery Without Regard to Cost.

MAISON MAURICE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 43rd STREET, NEW YORK
Store Opens at 8:30 for Sale. No. C. O. D.'s, No Approvals, No Exchanges.

MAKES TENURE SURE FOR SERVICE BOARDS

Constitutional Convention Committee Continues Commissioners Until Terms Expire.

COURT REVIEW LEFT OPEN

Legislature to Determine the Power of the Courts Over Decisions in Utility Matters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—Under the terms of a proposed constitutional amendment which will be presented to the Constitutional Convention on Monday, the present Public Service Commissioners are protected in their tenure of office until the expiration of their terms, and the Legislature is prohibited from decreasing their salaries. To the Legislature is left the power of determining whether orders of the commissions shall be subject to review on questions of law and fact or on questions of law alone. The broader review is in effect now under a recent court decision.

Here is the new public service amendment as drafted by the Public Utilities Committee:

The existing Public Service Commissions are continued and the Commissioners now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their terms. Their successors shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and their terms of office shall be five years.

Each commission shall have the jurisdiction, powers, and duties it now has, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Legislature from enacting laws not inconsistent with this section, changing such jurisdiction, powers, and duties, except that the Legislature shall not enact any law prescribing a rate, or charge, or a standard of service, equipment, or operation for any public utility until after it has received from one of the commissions a report thereon made after investigation and hearing, at which interested parties may introduce evidence, or until after the expiration of such time following a request for such report as may be prescribed by law.

Decisions and orders of the commissions shall be subject to review by the courts in such manner and to such extent as the Legislature may provide.

Any Commissioner may be removed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended.

The salaries of the Commissioners shall not be diminished during their respective terms.

The proposal was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Public Utilities Committee.

The Constitutional Convention held a brief session today with thirty of the one hundred and sixty-eight members in attendance. Aside from receiving the report from the Committee on State Finances, outlined in dispatches to THE TIMES yesterday and a report from the Committee on Public Education recommending broader powers for the Boards of Education in the matter of appropriations and expenditures, the convention transacted no business.

Lemuel Ely Quigg, who is opposed to Saturday sessions, noticing the slim attendance, announced that at the session Monday night he would press a motion that delegates absent without prior excuse or subsequent explanation should be fined $10 for each offense.

"That would make this convention self-supporting, unless delegates mend their ways," said one of the members amid the laughter which greeted Mr. Quigg's announcement.

CIVIL SERVICE CONVENTION.

New York State Society Will Meet in Niagara Falls Sept. 4.

The New York State Civil Service Society will hold a convention at Niagara Falls on Sept. 4-6. Questions of importance to civil service employes will be discussed, such as protection against unjust removal, the extension of the merit system, retirement, and pensions, cutting of salaries, &c.

BROOKE WILL REJECTED.

Objections Made by Infant Daughter's Guardian Sustained.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 24.—Surrogate John J. Frahan of Nassau County today denied probate of a paper said to be the last will and testament of Hunter Brooke, the wealthy snuff manufacturer of New York City, who was found dead on his mother's grave at Media, Penn., on April 20 last.

A. M. Thornton of 1,000 East 101st Street, New York, who was in business with Brooke, and who, with William J. Reis, witnessed the paper offered for probate, testified he could not say positively Mr. Brooke had told him or Mr. Reis that it was his last will and testament, or that Mr. Brooke had told them he had signed it himself. Objections to the probate of the will were made by Henry Y. Moore, as special guardian of Mr. Brooke's infant daughter, Elisabeth Ann Brooke, who was born more than three months after Mr. Brooke had made a will. No provision for the child was made in the alleged last will, which was dated Jan. 5, 1915, and this omission to provide for the daughter, it was alleged by Mr. Moore, was sufficient in itself to invalidate the will. The child now receives two-thirds of the estate left by its father, the widow, Elizabeth H. Brooke, receiving the remaining one-third.

WIFE SUES M. R. VOLCK.

Seeks Separation from Man She Says Locked Her in Her Home.

Mrs. Elise Holmes Volck filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Morris R. Volck for a separation. On June 9 the plaintiff's father, Jabish Holmes, a lawyer, applied to Justice Greenbaum for a writ of habeas corpus to procure the release of his daughter from her apartment at 11 East Sixty-eighth Street, where he said she had been locked in by her husband. Mr. Volck denied this, and to prove it permitted his wife to visit her father's home. The defendant is the son of Mme. da Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador, who was the widow of Arthur Hearn, son of the late James A. Hearn, the dry goods merchant, when she married the Ambassador.

The Volcks have two children, a boy, 3 years old, and a girl, a year younger. In her complaint Mrs. Volck said that her husband treated her cruelly and finally abandoned her.

COURTENAY BENNETT QUITS.

Ex-British Consul General Will Sail for England Soon.

Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, the British Consul General in New York, who succeeded Sir Percy Sanderson in 1907, retired yesterday and will sail for England at the end of the month to live on his estate in Devonshire.

His successor has not yet been announced officially, but it is expected that he will come from one of the big cities in the United States.

Vice Consul Broderick will be the Acting Consul in charge of the consulate at 24 State Street until Sir Courtenay's successor arrives in New York.

OWN FLESH RESTORES SIGHT

Filling a Cavity Above Doctor's Eye Brings Back His Vision.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 24.—The sight of Dr. E. Derenedinger, a professor of Hood College, Frederick, Md., has been restored as the result of an unusual surgical operation, it was announced at a local hospital today.

Flesh was removed from the professor's abdomen and placed in a cavity above one of his eyes caused by an accident. The operation was performed several days ago, but was not made public until success was definitely assured.

SEEK TO OUST PROSECUTOR.

Though Convicted of Bribery, Cape May Official Holds On.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 24.—The New Jersey Supreme Court will convene in this city on Monday to hear argument on a rule to show cause why Prosecutor Matthew Jefferson of Cape May County should not be removed from office and disbarred from practice. Justices Garrison, Trenchard, and Black will form the court. Jefferson, who was a graduate of the office of Attorney General John W. Westcott, was appointed to the Cape May County office by Governor Fielder three years ago.

Jefferson, on taking office, let it be known that he intended to enforce the law, paying special attention to the sale of liquor and the operating of gambling appliances. Six months ago charges of accepting money from hotel men and gamblers were made against him. He resigned the "liquor ring" was after him. Following an investigation by Prosecutor Kraft of Camden County and detectives, Jefferson was indicted, with over twenty counts, by a struck Cape May County Grand Jury, charging him with malfeasance in office. He was recently convicted, but made a motion for a new trial, which was refused. Several weeks ago he was sentenced to serve two years in the State prison. An appeal has been taken.

Notwithstanding his indictment, conviction, and sentence, he has refused to resign his office, and the action of the court is now directed toward his ejection from office.

AUTOIST ESCAPES JAIL.

Pittsburgh Man Accused of Driving Car While Intoxicated Freed.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 24.—John R. Taylor, wealthy Pittsburgh cottager, was found not guilty today as the first person arrested under New Jersey's new automobile law making his alleged offense of driving a machine under the influence of liquor punishable by from thirty days to six months' imprisonment. The visitor was arrested by State Inspector Grant on June 17, and then held under heavy bail until the 1st of July, when his trial covered two days of heated legal battle. Assistant Attorney General Stryker aided in prosecuting the case.

Testimony records covered several hundred pages. Recorder Edmund C. Gaskill this afternoon announced his verdict in favor of the defendant. He was guided, he said, in the testimony of Turnkey Nash, who swore that as far as he saw there was no evidence of intoxication when the arrest was made.

LOSES $50,000 ESTATE

But Wife of Joseph White's Adopted Son Will Be Provided For.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—Although Mrs. Ida J. White loses an estate valued at $50,000 by an opinion of Vice Chancellor Backes in the Court of Chancery, she is to be provided for just the same. The estate was the gift of Joseph White to the wife of his adopted son. He gave her all he possessed, including the land upon which stands the Hotel Spray View, Ocean Grove. He resided at Ocean Grove, and when he died he was 76 years old. The will was attacked by Mr. White's heirs at law.

It was testified that Mrs. White for sixteen years had taken care of the aged man's household and other affairs, and that for this reason he wished to compensate her. The Vice Chancellor declared that he would set a date for a hearing on the matter of what Mrs. White was to receive.

HAYES LEAVES BLACKWELL'S

Warden's Place Will Be Taken Temporarily by J. J. Murtha.

Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis yesterday announced that she had granted three months' leave of absence to Warden Patrick Hayes of the penitentiary, the vacation period, as it is put, to begin tomorrow. The Commissioner announced several days ago that she intended to retire the Warden, who had been continuously engaged in prison work for twenty-six years. In her announcement Commissioner Davis pointed out that Warden Hayes had rendered valuable service.

Warden John J. Murtha of Hart's and Riker's Islands has been assigned to take Warden Hayes's place in his absence. Warden Henry C. Schlath of the City Prison, Queens, has been assigned the branch workhouses, and Head Keeper Robert Barr, on duty at Blackwell's Island, has been sent to the City Prison at Queens.

N. H. Raymond's Home Burns.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 24.—The home of Newman H. Raymond at River Edge, near here, was destroyed by fire last midnight, entailing a loss estimated at about $8,000, covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. The house is used as a Summer home by the Raymond family, who are in Nova Scotia. Mr. Raymond is a promoter and building contractor with offices at 149 Broadway, New York.

Play Tennis by Moonlight.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., July 24.—A feature of a garden party given this evening by Mrs. Lena Wright of Ridgevale Inn was a tennis tournament in the moonlight. All along the border of the courts were large electric lights, and it was easy to follow the ball. Guests were present from New York, Boonton, Brooklyn, and Stroudsburg. A large canvas was afterward stretched over the courts for dancing.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—While chasing chicken thieves who had visited the premises of James Daly at Fourteenth Street and Willow avenue, yesterday morning, Patrolman J. Finkedie of the Second Precinct squad fell into a water ditch and would probably have succumbed to exhaustion in trying to extricate himself had Patrolman Harrison, who accompanied him, obtained planks and pulled him out.

NEWARK.—Fire yesterday destroyed a motor truck garage of the Lyons Brewery at 96 Commerce Street. A touring car was also destroyed, and Fred. Denninger, a chauffeur, slightly burned. Ethel Gilbert, 19 years old, who was confined in a room of an adjoining house after an operation performed on her earlier in the day, was carried to safety by Fire Chaplain Corcoran.

NEWARK.—Joseph Molinis, 62 years old, of 200 Eighth Avenue, a machinist, while burying across First Street at Orange Street yesterday, tripped and pitched forward, his head striking the curb. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to the City Hospital, where it was found his skull is probably fractured.

PASSAIC.—Edmund La B. Gardner, owner of the Algonquin Mills, manufacturer of woolens since 1853, when he erected a small factory here, announced yesterday that he had disposed of the plant to Theodore Tiedemann, a woolen commission merchant of New York. The Algonquin Mills is one of the largest woolen weaving plants in the State.

TRENTON.—The New Jersey Children's Home Society has brought a friendly suit in the Court of Chancery asking for the construction of the will of Theodore G. Miller of Paulsboro. Mrs. Miller left $500 to the organization, but failed to use the correct corporate name of the institution, and the executor, Benjamin G. Paul, will not pay over the money until the court gives an opinion.

KRANICH & BACH
Ultra-Quality
PIANOS and
PLAYER PIANOS
237 East 23d Street

SMITH ASKS $2,500 CUT IN HIS SALARY

Commissioner of Docks and Ferries Wants That Sum Added to Assistant's Pay.

REDUCES BUDGET $184,000

Springs Another Surprise by Proposing to Dismiss a Large Number of Useless Employes.

R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, in presenting the needs and economies of his department to the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate yesterday, made the unusual request that his salary of $7,500 be decreased to $5,000 and the difference added to the salary of his assistant, Deputy Commissioner Richard C. Harrison, whose present salary is $5,000.

Commissioner Smith is a wealthy man, much interested in his work, and feels that he may easily make the sacrifice in salary to retain Deputy Harrison, whom he considers a very capable man. It is known that Mr. Harrison has had several offers from large contracting firms.

Commissioner Smith has made another unusual request in asking that his department allowance for 1916 be only $1,826,904.60, which is $184,282.83 less than the appropriation for 1915. The reductions are to be made chiefly by the dismissal of employes. Cuts on this line amount to $177,658.71. The reduction in the purchase of supplies, &c., amounts to only $6,624.12.

The allowance to the Dock Department for 1914 was $2,676,586.27.

Among the detailed budget changes recommended by the Commissioner are these:

For general maintenance and engineering, $50,754 is requested, the 1915 allowance being $48,000. One assistant engineer is recommended to be increased from $2,400 to $2,700, and one from $2,400 to $3,000. One hydrographer at $1,800, three chainmen and rodmen at $1,080 each, one assistant engineer at $4,000, one at $3,000, one at $2,100 and one at $1,800, as well as one clerk at $1,800, are to be dropped on retired. Other changes in the engineering schedule are the elimination of clerical positions involving a saving from all funds of $12,500, of inspectors of various kinds with aggregate salaries of $7,500. Pilots with salaries of $3,870, four marine engineers and one launch engineer at $1,800 each, and one supervising diver at $1,800, for all of whom positions were provided in 1915, are also not to be provided for in 1916.

In the general maintenance and repairing, one $4,000 mechanical engineer is to be dropped.

Under the administrative office for docks, piers, bulkheads, and marginal streets a saving of $5,700 is proposed. This is accomplished by dropping messengers and dockmasters.

For the administration of ferries it is proposed that one Assistant Superintendent of Ferries at $3,500 be dropped and a new place known as Superintendent of Ferries at $5,000 be created. One clerk at $1,500 is to be dropped, and one mechanical engineer increased from $2,700 to $3,500. For the operation of ferries a reduction of $29,042 is proposed, consisting of ten deckhands at $762 each, one chief marine engineer at $1,800, seven marine engineers at $1,650 each and two stokers at $1,080 each. Cleaners, laborers, and stationary engineers employed in operation of ferries with aggregate salaries of $22,446 are also to be dropped.

CUTS SNOW REMOVAL PRICE.

Fetherston Recommends Contracts That Mean Great Saving.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, in his report and recommendations for contract snow removal next Winter, which he will submit to the Board of Estimate next Thursday, will show that as compared with last Winter's cost, there will be a saving of about 16 per cent. in Manhattan and 20 per cent. in the Bronx. In Brooklyn, where the territory is divided into four snow removal districts, the reduction per cubic yard will be approximately 6 per cent.

The Commissioner recommends to the Estimate Board that it approve awards of the snow removal contracts to the following:

No. 1, for the Borough of Manhattan entire, to Celestino De Marco, at 87 cents per cubic yard.

No. 2, for the Borough of the Bronx entire, to the Thomas Crimmins Contracting Company, at 30 cents.

No. 3, in the Borough of Brooklyn: First Snow Removal District, to Parsons & Lantry, Inc., at 34.7 cents; Second District, to the Rosenthal Engineering Contracting Company, at 28 cents; Third District, to the Rosenthal Engineering Contracting Company, at 31 cents; Fourth District, to Thomas Calandriello, at 34 cents.

The contract price in Manhattan last Winter was 47 cents, and in the Bronx 39 cents. Under the new contracts the department will do more snow piling than heretofore.

DAWBARN WILL FILED.

Lock of First Wife's Hair to be Buried with Physician's Body.

The will of Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn, disposing of an estate in excess of $25,000, was filed for probate yesterday. He died on July 18. Several days ago his executors, under the terms of his will, obtained from the Surrogates' Court an order to receive from the Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Company a lock of hair of Dr. Dawbarn's first wife, Ethel, in order that it might be buried with the physician's body.

The will bequeathed $1,000 to the decedent's sister, Mrs. Mary Waring Meade, while the widow, Mrs. Caroline H. Dawbarn of 105 West Seventy-fourth Street, receives her husband's personal effects, all furnishings in the home, and the income for life from one-third of the residuary estate.

Robert H. and Ethel G. Dawbarn, children of the first marriage, receive equally the income from the remaining two-thirds of the residue until Ethel becomes 27 years of age, at which time the income is to be divided into three equal shares for the two children of the first marriage and Waring Dawbarn, a son by the second marriage. This income remains in that proportion during the lifetime of the beneficiaries, and then the principal goes to their children.

VIENNA TREATS ALIENS WELL.

A Great Contrast to Berlin, Says a Passenger on the Oscar II.

Miss Louise Noltze, a young Viennese woman who arrived yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. to visit realtives in this country, said that the treatment accorded to foreigners in the Austrian capital was very different to that in Berlin.

"In Vienna the stores owned by foreigners are all open," Miss Noltze continued, "and they are doing business with the Viennese. There is no trouble of any kind in the city and foreigners are treated with courtesy.

"In Berlin it is just the reverse. The foreign stores are all closed and it is not safe to speak English or French on the streets. The prisoners of war are insulted and jeered at as they pass through the streets on their way to the concentration camps."

Miss Noltze added that the Prussian officers were not popular in Vienna on account of their arrogant manner and a general belief among the people that the Austrian troops had been put in the front to do the heaviest fighting, so that their losses had been enormous.

Aurcole Borris of New York, a naturalized German, who returned from Germany on the Oscar II., after living in Berlin for two years, said that when he left Germany he was awaiting the result of an appeal made to the civil courts following his arrest for discussing in public prohibited military affairs. Mr. Borris was kept in prison a week and said he used his American passport to leave the country sooner than run the risk of going back to prison.

"The Socialist Party is strong in Germany," he continued, "and while its members are loyal to the Government on questions of defense they are opposed to a war of aggression, or in order to confiscate Belgian or French territory. It is plainly evident in Germany that the War Department is making preparations for another Winter campaign."

Dr. Carl Eggers of the German Hospital of New York returned after five weeks in Germany, where, he said, he visited the chief hospitals in the large cities and found conditions excellent. "Germany, apparently, has no lack of men or supplies," Dr. Eggers went on to say. "In every city and town I visited I saw thousands of uniformed soldiers on furlough, while others were reserves waiting orders."

Dr. John Lancer, a member of the American Red Cross, who has been serving at Essen, said that there were plenty of doctors and nurses in Germany, and up to the time he departed there had been no sign of any epidemic of a contagious disease.

The officers of the Oscar II. reported that the steamer had been questioned by vessels by one of the British cruisers off the north of Scotland, but had not been ordered into Kirkwall.

GAVE EDISON HIS DUST.

Careless Chauffeur Annoys Inventor, Who Complains to Wrong Police.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 24.—Thomas A. Edison paid his first visit to a police station today and incidentally showed that he did not know just what part of his plant was in Orange and just what part is in West Orange. Riding with one of his men in a small electric automobile from his chemical works at Silver Lake this afternoon the inventor was going west on Lakeside Avenue when a large auto truck passed him. As the truck went speeding by the driver opened the exhaust and stirred up a lot of dust which beclouded the Edison car, the inventor, and his friend.

Mr. Edison shouted a warning, but the truckdriver continued to race on. Without slowing up, the inventor instructed his man to turn about and go to the Orange police station. When Lieutenant Callahan McCarthy asked Mr. Edison where the trouble occurred the inventor told him and it was found the offense was not committed in Orange but in West Orange.

"I guess I don't know which part of my plant is located in Orange and which part in West Orange," said the inventor humorously.

The lieutenant told him he would notify the West Orange police of the case, but Mr. Edison remarked:

"This is my first appearance in a police station and the first time I ever complained to the authorities about the actions of anyone. I won't make a complaint against this fellow, but he ought to be warned not to commit the same offense again, or at least change the exhaust pipe on his machine."

DR. SHAW'S AUTO SAVED.

"Eastern Victory" Bought for $230 by Suffragists at Tax Sale.

MEDIA, Penn., July 24.—The little yellow car "Eastern Victory," presented to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw by New York friends of the woman suffrage leader, and seized for non-payment of taxes, was put up at a constable's sale today, bought in by the Woman Suffrage Society of Delaware County, and returned to Dr. Shaw. There were two bidders against the Media Society, and it cost the organization $230 to redeem the automobile.

The sale was not made until after Judge Johnson of the Delaware County Court had refused to grant an injunction restraining the constable from selling the car.

Dr. Shaw, who was not at the sale, had refused to pay $128 taxes on her property at Moylan, Penn., because she claimed the assessment was unjust and that she had removed her residence to New York.

A Benefit for Arverne Hospital.

Mrs. P. Walcoff is giving a charity bridge and whist for the benefit of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Beth Israel Hospital at 110 Seaview Avenue, Arverne, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Sarah Strauss Hess is President of the auxiliary. Among those who will assist are Mrs. John Schwarz, Mrs. Harry Walcoff, Mrs. P. Katz, Mrs. Max Schwarz, and Mrs. Levinsky.

Progressives to Elect Chairman.

The new County Committee of the National Progressive Party, through its Vice Chairman, Jacob H. Schiff, has sent out notice that it is to hold a special meeting at Bryant Hall on next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock to elect a Chairman of the County Committee to succeed Lindon Bates, Jr., who was lost on the Lusitania. A Second Vice Presidency is also to be elected.

Hughes
CORSET
IMPORTER MAKER
FINAL REDUCTION SALE
Summer Dresses
Dancing Frocks
Linen Suits
Tailleur Suits
Sport Coats
10.00
Values up to $40.00
25.00
Values up to $95.00
Blouses, Values up to $25.00, 5.00
27 WEST 46TH ST. Just off Fifth Ave.

LOCKJAW NEVER DUE TO SMALLPOX VIRUS

Such Is Report of Dr. Anderson, Director of United States Public Health Service.

INVESTIGATED FOR 13 YEARS

Supports New York Health Board's View That Infection Is Cause of Post-Vaccination Tetanus.

Lockjaw has never been caused by smallpox vaccine virus, according to a report of Dr. John F. Anderson, Director of the United States Public Health Service. This statement has been received with no little satisfaction by the physicians of the Health Department here. It gives national indorsement to a theory that the department has long held, as the result of wide experience and deep investigation into the subject. The conclusions reached by Dr. Anderson followed years of investigation, which convinced him that authentic cases of tetanus developed after inoculation invariably had been due to infection of the wound after vaccination.

"The report of Dr. Anderson is a gratifying one to every person who is working for the public health," said Health Commissioner Goldwater yesterday. "Among the many false arguments of the opponents of vaccination none has been more frequently made than that tetanus was conveyed through smallpox vaccine virus. The very elaborate and careful investigation made by Dr. Anderson indicates clearly the fallacy of such views, and those who have opposed vaccination because of the supposed tetanus danger must now recede from their position.

"In the work of the Health Department great care had to be exercised when tetanus followed vaccination, and the most painstaking investigation followed in each of the few cases reported. There have been only one or two cases, and they happened very long ago. Where genuine tetanus was found our doctors discovered, just as Dr. Anderson did, that infection of the sore, and not infected virus, was the cause of the trouble. In two cases, not very long ago, the newspapers printed stories that tetanus had been the result of vaccination. Both these cases were very thoroughly investigated by the Health Department. Both patients were found to be suffering with meningitis.

"The Health Department has been manufacturing smallpox vaccine many years. All lots are carefully tested before they are sent out. In the few cases in which tetanus developed after vaccination, investigation always showed that no other person vaccinated with the same lot of virus had developed tetanus. Moreover, the most careful bacteriological tests are made to determine the possibility of tetanus infection.

"Last year we vaccinated 70,000 pupils of the parochial schools out of a total registration of 117,000, and among these there was not a single case of illness due to vaccination. The Bureau of Child Hygiene has vaccinated 75,000 in a year. In the last two or three years there were instances of alleged tetanus, and it was charged that vaccine supplied by this department had been infected. Investigation in each case showed that where there was tetanus the cause was infection and not the virus."

The research as to post-vaccination tetanus covers thirteen years. In that time the laboratory of which Dr. Anderson is the head has examined specifically for the organism of tetanus sufficient vaccine to inoculate more than 1,000,000 persons. Not in a single instance has the presence of tetanus bacilli been established.

Dr. Anderson's record shows that since 1904 there have been forty-one cases of tetanus supposed to be connected with vaccination, with twenty-nine deaths.

Dr. Anderson thus sums up the result of his research work:

That it is difficult, if not impossible, to produce tetanus in susceptible animals by vaccination with virus containing large numbers of tetanus organisms which have been purposely placed therein.

That, in view of the failure to demonstrate tetanus organisms in the large amount of vaccine virus specifically examined for that purpose, it seems exceedingly improbable that vaccine virus as sold in the United States contains tetanus organisms.

That from 1904 to 1913, inclusive, over 81,000,000 doses of vaccine virus were used in the United States, yet information was obtained of only forty-one authenticated cases of tetanus occurring subsequent to vaccination. From this it is concluded that had the vaccine virus used during that time in the United States been at fault many more cases of tetanus should have followed vaccination.

That, in view of the large number of vaccinations (about 585,000) done in the United States Army and Navy and the absence from them of a single case of tetanus following vaccination, the cases of tetanus following vaccination in the country at large were not due to infection contained in the virus.

That the average period from vaccination to onset of symptoms of tetanus in eighty-three cases of tetanus following vaccination was 30.7 days, while the average mortality of ninety-three cases was 75.2 per cent., this being slightly higher than the mortality of cases of tetanus due to other causes with an incubation period of ten days or less.

Conclusions: Cases of tetanus occurring fifteen or twenty days subsequent to vaccination do not receive their infection through the vaccine virus, but in all probability the infection is received about the tenth day or later after vaccination. The infection with tetanus is received by a contamination of the vaccinated wound, such as may occur in the infection of any other surgical wound not properly cared for.

There were eight cases of tetanus in the army and navy in eleven years, but not a single case was traceable to the 585,000 vaccinations.

HUMAN SUBMARINE CAUGHT.

Boy, Fleeing Policeman, Dives Under Water, but Is Hauled Out.

Charged with holding up another boy and stealing 35 cents from him, Antonio Del Gratto, 16 years old, of 689 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, plunged into the Harlem River yesterday when pursued by Patrolman Beck of the Highbridge Station. Del Gratto's plunge was near Macomb's Dam Bridge, but he had not gone far in striking out for the Manhattan side when a strong eddying tide caught him and he was swept into the tide channel in midstream.

Patrolman Beck hurried to the Manhattan side of the bridge and there requisitioned a rowboat. As he neared the fugitive swimmer the latter dived several times, but Beck caught Del Gratto by his hair and dragged him into the boat.

Before Magistrate House in the Morrisania Police Court Del Gratto pleaded not guilty to a charge of robbery, but 35 cents and a campaign button found on him were claimed by Samuel Klein, 15 years old, of 133 East Ninety-sixth Street. Klein said he and two other boys had been held up by Del Gratto and two of his boy friends, who escaped.

Del Gratto was held in $1,000 bail for examination Monday.

SAVED BY A YOUNG GIRL.

Miss Fall Plunges Into Park Lake to Rescue a Child.

Mildred Fall, 16 years old, of Bradford, Mass., who is visiting her uncle, Arthur W. Fall of 697 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, was hailed as a heroine yesterday morning in Prospect Park, when, with a crowd of women and children looking on, she jumped into the lake and saved eight-year-old Ida Blesh of 13 Essex Street, Manhattan, from drowning. Ida was in the park with her mother and was playing near the flower garden when she tripped and fell into the lake. Although she could not swim, plucky Mildred plunged in after the child. The water was up to her chin, but as she was about to walk ashore with Ida her feet sank into the soft mud. Both were in danger when John M. Quigley, a park gardener, appeared and rescued them.

As a reward for her bravery Mildred was taken to Coney Island by her uncle last night to behold the wonders of that resort.

RICH WIDOW ADOPTS MAN OF 43 AS A SON

Mrs. Seabury and Mr. Noland Find Relationship "Agreeable and Beneficial."

DROPS HARRY MINER'S NAME

Theatre Man's Son Adopted by Stepfather—Hopes to Inherit Prestige as Physician.

Mrs. Clara F. Seabury of 160 West Seventy-second Street, widow of G. Thurston Seabury, has just received permission from Surrogate Cohalan, to adopt Albert Hill Noland. The latter is 43 years old.

Mrs. Seabury said she became acquainted with Noland several years ago and after a bit told him that if he would have his name changed to Seabury she would make him her heir. Noland consented and the change was made by the court on Jan. 17, 1912.

In her petition to the Surrogate, Mrs. Seabury said that she was of "mature years, and considerable means, being worth $50,000 and upwards," and was without children or blood relatives.

When Noland changed his name the law of the State did not permit the adoption of an adult, but a change in the law has since made the adoption possible. Mrs. Seabury and Noland, the petition says, "assumed mutual relations of mother and son." He lived with her and they traveled extensively here and abroad in such relations, and she has made financial provision for him. The relationship has been mutually agreeable, beneficial, and advantageous."

Dr. Allen S. Thomas of 35 West Fifty-fourth Street, who married the widow of Henry C. Miner, the theatrical manager, got permission from Surrogate Fowler to adopt his stepson, John Lansing Miner, 15 years old. The petition said that the boy's mother was Anne O'Neill and that when she married Mr. Miner, in 1896, she was an actress.

Harry Miner was a picturesque figure in the theatrical and business life of the city. He began life as a drug clerk, then became a policeman, and later was an advance agent for lecturers. His first playhouse was the Bowdoin Theatre in the Bowery, and afterward he had two others in the Bowery, the People's and Miner's. Then he opened a theatre in Fifth Avenue. When he died he had theatres in various sections of the city and in various big cities. Pat Rooney first played under his management, and among the other well known actors and actresses whom he employed were Francis Wilson, Lillian Russell, Pauline Hall, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Eleanora Duse, and McKee Rankin. He was a widower when he married Miss O'Neill.

Mr. Miner died Feb. 22, 1900, about six weeks before the birth of the child.

In explaining the reason for the adoption, Dr. Thomas and his wife said that it was to avoid embarrassment for the boy, who is attending the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Conn. Mrs. Thomas said:

"My husband enjoys an enviable reputation in his profession, and it is our intention that our son shall also become a physician, and as such I desire him to have the advantage of bearing the name of his stepfather."

Laura Grant, who was born on March 18, 1913, and shortly afterward abandoned by her parents, has been adopted by Dr. John E. L. Davis and his wife Isabella. The child was sent to the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital and was turned over to Dr. Davis and his wife last March. In authorizing the adoption Surrogate Fowler said:

"She will receive devoted care and attention, and the affection of parents of refinement and culture."

Permission was given to Emma Dunn, the actress, and her husband, John Wycliffe, who is an actor and playwright, to adopt Helen Lucille Farrow, 8 years old. The petitioners said they have a joint income of more than $7,000 a year, and that the parents of the child are Forrest and Elsie Farrow. They got acquainted with Mrs. Farrow in Denver four years ago, and became attached to the child. Mr. Farrow's husband deserted her and she divorced him.

Two other petitions for permission to adopt children were also granted. One was from Charles N. Harlow, manager of the Riker-Hegeman Company, and his wife Maude. They have adopted Rodney Ridley, who was abandoned by his father on May 18 last. The mother is unable to support him.

The other petition was filed by Frank B. Dunaway, an importer, and his wife Mary, of 601 West 184th Street. The child is an infant girl. Her parents are Harold Gibson Benedict and his wife Jennie, who recently brought a separation suit against her husband alleging that he neglected his family after he had received a legacy from his grandmother. The Benedicts have two children, the other being a two-year-old boy. Mrs. Benedict said she could afford to care for only one of her children.

PLEA FOR WIDOWED MOTHER

Association Asks Aid for Family About to be Broken Up.

Although apparently in his usual fair health, a man of 38 went to bed three weeks ago and never awoke again. He had a weak heart but had not known it. He leaves six children, the eldest 14 years old, and his widow expects another child shortly. He had earned about $13 per week, was not known to any charitable agency, but left his family destitute. They have resided in the same rooms for nine years, but the widow has been served with a dispossess and must pay rent or move within a week. The woman is overwhelmed by her sudden sorrow, but appears quite able to care for her family as soon as she gets her bearings again.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, has just heard of the case, and as the man was an alien his family will not be able to claim State aid, and must be cared for by the association. Gifts for this urgent need may be sent to Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, New York.

Thanks are offered to W. H. D. for a gift of $5, to From a Friend for $5, and to Friend for $1, in response to previous appeals.

EVERS AND QUIGLEY FINED.

Zimmerman, Too, Assessed $100 by President Tener.

BOSTON, July 24.—Captain John Evers of the Boston Braves and Umpire Quigley were each fined $100 today for their part in the dispute during the Chicago-Boston baseball game last Thursday, when Quigley struck Evers, he asserting that the Braves' captain had stepped on his foot.

According to President John K. Tener of the National League, who announced the fines, Evers was penalized for not taking his base when the umpire called four balls, and Quigley for failure to handle the resulting situation in a proper manner.

Heinie Zimmerman of the Chicago team was also fined $100 for "improper conduct" on the field during the same game. Zimmerman's penalty resulted from remarks which he addressed to Umpire Emslie.

HARVARD COXSWAIN DEAD.

Francis S. Marden of New York Loses Life Bathing in Otsego Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 24.—The body of Francis S. Marden, Jr., of New York, 20 years of age, coxswain of the Harvard freshmen crew this year, who was drowned in Otsego Lake yesterday, was recovered today near the spot where he disappeared while bathing near the Summer home of Mrs. S. S. Spalding of Buffalo, whose grandsons, the Meadows boys of Buffalo, Marden was tutoring.

Marden arrived here from New York a week ago and intended to spend the summer here. The young man's father came here today and will return with the body.

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Men's Furnishings

Weighty Pure Silk Shirts—New assortments; finest grades and patterns; satin stripe. Value $4.50 and $5.00 3.00
Soft Cuff Madras Shirts—Of our better grades, in all sizes. Value $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 1.15
New Summer Raincoats—Tan and field shades in gabardine; silk yoke and sleeve lining. Value $19.50 13.50
Latest Neckwear—New Printed Crepe Four-in-hands; finest of all Summer Scarfs. Special value at 50c
Silk Half Hose—Popular Pearl Greys with lisle foot. Full range of sizes. Regularly 50c pair. 39c pair. 6 Pairs 2.00
Mercerized Pajamas—Plain white, cream, blue, lavender and pink. Value $1.50 95c
Night Shirts—Of "Fruit of the Loom" Muslin with V neck or collar attached. Sizes 15 to 19. Regularly $1.00 75c

Silks

Crepe de Chine—39 to 40 in; superior quality, highly lustrous. Black, white and ten most fashionable day and evening shades. Regularly $1.25, yard 85c
Black Chiffon Taffeta—39 in.; finest imported; exquisitely soft and lustrous. Regularly $2.25, yard 1.38

Travelling Bags

Travelling Bags and Suit Cases—Of genuine cowhide and sole leather in tan and russet shades; finest construction. Regularly $7.50 5.50

Silk Sweaters

"Sport Coat Style"—of the fashionable Fibre Silk, lustrous and soft; smartest two tone, plain color, novelty and blazer stripes. Very Specially Priced 5.75

Women's Furnishings

Satin Bathing Dresses—Smart new models, all black or fashionable color combinations. Values up to $9.00 3.95
Hand Embroidered Japanese Robes—Canton Cotton Crepe, embroidered in delicate colors on pink, lavender, blue and coral grounds. Value $3.75 1.75
Figured Japanese Crepe Kimonos—In a large assortment of dainty designs and best colorings. Very Special at 1.00
Newest Silk Petticoats—Chiffon Taffeta and Messaline; latest designs; street and evening shades. Regularly up to $5.75 2.95

Women's Apparel

Linen Suits—Natural and colors, finely tailored. Formerly $17.50 to $21.50. 9.50 to 18.50
Dimity Dresses—In dainty Summer colorings, trimmed with white. Reduced to 2.75
Smart Voile Frocks—In choice models and colors. Reduced to 5.25

Wash Goods

Figured Marquisettes, Fancy Voiles and other dainty cotton fabrics. Formerly up to 35c yard 15c
Imported Crepes, Printed Voiles and other fashionable Summer dress materials. Formerly up to 45c yard 19c

Rain Coats
For Women and Misses.

Of the Celebrated Priestley Cravenette Fabric—"Roseberry"; rubberless and thoroughly waterproof. Smart model in black, navy and tan. Regularly $12.50 8.75

Summer Gloves

Women's Chamoisette and white Lisle Washable Gloves in two clasp and elbow length. Specially priced, pair 45c
Women's Pure Silk Gloves in black or white; 16-button length; superior quality; double finger tips. Regularly $1.25, pair 85c

Waists and Blouses

Black Habutai and India Silk, also White Habutai, Fine Voile and Crepe. Regularly up to $6.95 3.95
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1915.

OUR LAND DEFENSES.

The announcement that President WILSON has called for reports from the heads of the War and Navy Departments upon their present condition, with a view to the submission to Congress of an adequate program for the development of our defenses, indicates that further delays are to be avoided in the essential work of placing this country in a position to defend itself from attack. The need of army and navy improvement may be no greater now than it was a year ago. The need was recognized then, not only in the service but by many intelligent citizens throughout the country and by many members of Congress, who were powerless to arouse their associates to reasonable action. No alarm of war now disturbs the nation. But the object lessons of the war in Europe have been heeded, and that we are far behind most other nations in armament, while our need for adequate means of defense is imperative, are facts now more generally recognized throughout the country than they have been in the past. Few of the States are not alive to the desirability of building up their contingents of the National Guard to fit them to fulfill their function as a part of the first line of defense. There is ample promise now that prompt measures will be taken to strengthen our naval defense and to transform the regular army into a more effective nucleus for a great army to be recruited from the citizens should occasion unhappily arise for the mustering of such a force. After all, the principal problem to be solved is how to induce the people to view this matter of defense on which they are now theoretically agreed in the most practical light.

Of the various measures lately discussed to increase the effectiveness of our land defenses in case of peril the proposed introduction of some sort of military training in the public schools seems most open to reasonable objection. The boys in the public schools get too little instruction as it is in the subjects that fit them for industrial or commercial life. Daily drill and calisthenics are good physical training, and should be common to all schools, but military instruction should not be carried further than that among children of the overcrowded public schools. Nevertheless, a special commission in Massachusetts has reported in favor of military training for all school children, while rejecting the proposal of universal service in the militia. What is called the Swiss plan is, indeed, uppermost in men's minds in this hour of much military discussion. Mr. ROOSEVELT highly praised this plan, as a means of keeping a nation prepared for emergency, in his recent speech at the Panama Exhibition. But it is well to bear in mind that all commendation of it is more or less theoretical. Switzerland's citizen army has never been put to the war test.

Major General WOOD long since urged the formation of a permanent army reserve by the institution of short terms of enlistment in the regular army, the soldier who received two years of thorough training with the colors to take his place for a term of years in the reserve, whence he could be summoned for active service in time of trouble. This simple plan he likened to the Swiss system, but obviously it is very different from enforced service of from four to ten months for every able-bodied man in the country, with service for a limited number of days yearly thereafter. The Swiss military system is not likely to be copied bodily by a nation with 100,000,000 inhabitants. Many of the suggestions now more or less favored, however, treat of some modification of that system.

The plans Secretary GARRISON will submit to Congress in the next session comprehend an increase of the regular army as it now exists, somewhat above the present statutory strength, and a corresponding increase of the members of the National Guard, and it is likely that the question of payment to the members of the Guard will be brought up and thoroughly debated, as it needs to be. There are sound arguments to be heard on both sides. With the first line of our defenses thus strengthened according to the plans, we shall still need an effective reserve, and no matter how large the number of men may be who have served with the colors, great dependence must always be placed upon a "citizenry trained."

The importance of the forthcoming encampment of citizens who are willing to devote a month or a fortnight to arduous military training is obvious. The camp will be at Plattsburg in this State, and will open Aug. 10. There are already more than 1,000 enrollments of men between the ages of 30 and 40 years from various States. University men predominate in the list, and all the volunteers are professional or business men who are willing to undergo much personal sacrifice in order to fit themselves to answer their country's call in the hour of need. They will provide their own equipment, pay their own carfares, and undergo the severest kind of soldiering under the eye of officers of the regular army while they are in camp. This encampment is an outgrowth of the system of undergraduates' military camps which have been held for a number of years under the auspices of the National Reserve Corps and with the co-operation of the War Department. It is expected that five of these larger training camps will be in operation next Summer. There may be many more. In these camps men fit to be officers of volunteers will be prepared to receive commissions in case of war. The idea of general military training will be widely spread.

The excellent showing of the men of the First Division of the National Guard of New York in their week of soldiering at Fishkill Plains encourages the belief that the ancient tradition of the inefficiency of citizen soldiers has received its death blow. The ample public recognition of the splendid work done by officers and men alike which is sure to follow will be influential in the upbuilding of the National Guard. Mayor MITCHEL, in his speech at the camp, sounded a true note. He drew a rather doleful picture of our national lack of preparedness, but he gave cordial and well-earned praise to the efficiency of the National Guard.

A DIPLOMATIC CAREER ENDED.

The acceptance of the resignation of Mr. JAMES M. SULLIVAN, for two years our Minister to Santo Domingo, will put an end to a series of deplorable scandals, due, according to Senator PHELAN, who investigated the charges against the eminent diplomat, to his "temperamental unfitness" for his post. "Temperamental unfitness" is a handy phrase. We do not deny that it applies fairly enough in this case. But Mr. SULLIVAN never showed any fitness of any sort for a diplomatic post. He was a lawyer of not the highest associations, and he lost no time, after he arrived at the Dominican capital, in his efforts to "make good" according to his lights. The customs receipts, which are collected under the eye of an official of our Government, were transferred to the newly established Banco Nacional, an American institution of which he constituted himself protector. His general bearing during his occupancy of the post was certainly not that of a clever schemer. He blustered and threatened so much as to make enemies on every hand.

He has not been in Santo Domingo since June, and it is understood that he is now in Ireland. Careless appointments to such posts as those in the West Indies and Central America are apt to cause more trouble for an Administration than the appointment of a weak incapable to a European Ambassadorship. Few of the appointments of the State Department during Mr. BRYAN'S term of service, however, were quite so bad as SULLIVAN'S. It is reported that Mr. WILLIAM W. RUSSELL of Washington, who filled the place acceptably in President TAFT'S Administration, will be returned to it by President WILSON. That would be a wise action and we hope the report is true.

TWO NEEDLE TRADES SETTLEMENTS.

The Mayor's Council of Conciliation has reported upon a plan for the settlement of the disputes between the employers and the workers in the women's garment trade. The settlement in the men's and children's trade, in which 21,000 were on strike, was announced on Friday. These two trades are leaders in New York industry, employing scores of thousands of workers upon the production of scores of millions of dollars' worth of garments. In both cases there is some advance of pay. It is more remarkable that the settlements are based upon opposite theories of the relations between the employers and the unions. The men's and boys' garments are to be made in closed shops, that is in shops whose hands are exclusively unionists. But in the women's trade even the preferential shop is abandoned.

That was the arrangement which was hailed as a formula for the settlement of all labor troubles, and which led a troubled life for five years. It was denounced as unworkable by the employers, because of thousands of complaints which deprived them of the management of their shops. It caused more strikes than it prevented, nothing being too trivial for action by the unions in defense of unionists, without regard for the welfare of the industry. Now the industry is to be "open shop." The employers are to have entire freedom to "hire and fire," if exercised in good faith, and without prejudice toward the unions. The unions lose on another point, regarded by them as of prime importance. They had demanded that there should be equality between unionists. There should be no aristocracy of labor, no selection of the especially fit for difficult jobs, no giving of more work to one than to another for any reason. A cutter was a cutter, a presser was a presser, and so on. All in the same class must have the same pay, and the same share of work when dullness of trade necessitated reduction of employment, according to the contention of the unionists. Not a shred of either contention remains. The Council gives precedence in theory neither to the efficiency of the shop nor to the "human rights" claimed by the workers. Both should be applied jointly, priority allowed to neither.

Efficiency may not be sacrificed to the interests of the workers, for how can it be to their interests to destroy the business upon which they depend for a living; nor may efficiency be declared paramount to the human rights of the workers, for how in the long run can the industrial efficiency of a country be maintained if the human values of its workers are diminished or destroyed?

It will be seen that the findings of the Council do equal credit to its sense and its humanity. They draw a distinction between ideals and rights. But the ideals are declared not Utopian, nor are substantial approximations impracticable within the near future. The employers are urged to their best endeavors to regularize employment, and to make such increases in wages as shall provide an average adequate for a decent standard of living throughout the year. On the other hand the employés are advised that their ideal of a permanent tenure of employment is "impracticable, calculated to produce needless irritation, and injurious to all concerned." A considerable part of the old protocol is maintained, and a tribunal is established to administer the findings of the Council, which remains in existence for further and more fundamental inquiries and recommendations. Its last word is to counsel the promotion by the leaders on both sides of mutual good-will, and an appeal to the better elements of human nature on both sides.

It remains to be seen how far the advance of wages will reconcile the unions to the loss of their principal contentions. Also it remains to be seen how far the concessions of higher wages will be recouped to the employers by the advantage from the control of their shops. It would seem that the unions lose nothing they ought to have, and that the employers could gain as much in efficiency as they lose in money. Public opinion ought to hold both sides to the observance of this disinterested award. Employers should not be allowed to be ruthless in the exercise of the rights conceded to them. And there is a limit of possible concessions to workers, whose perceptions of the quality and the results of their demands are not always intelligent. The public wishes to be fair, and it can approximate fairness no better than by upholding the Council even as it upheld the abandoned protocol. That was the best possible then, and the present award is the best possible now, whatever its imperfections, and however it displeases either side.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN PEOPLES.

In our note just delivered in Berlin we speak of the "unbroken friendship between the people and the Government of the United States and the people and the Government of the German nation." The phrase is significant, and it is not unusual when stress is to be placed upon the nature of friendly relations. The existing friendship between Germany and the United States is not purely a matter of Government relations, it is the feeling between two peoples who have always been at peace one with the other. Our people are friends of the German people, we hope that they will continue to be our friends.

Our people support the President in his declaration that laws and rights must be respected. The position the German Government has taken is in effect that necessity knows no law. It is not easy to believe that the German people give their unqualified approval to that contention. Wrong is not made right by argument and assertion. Although the German people have a good deal less to say about the policies of their Government than our people have to say about our policies, we should be most reluctant to believe that the German people would willingly consent to a rupture of friendly relations with our people because of an undefensible position taken by their Government.

THE BAYONNE RIOTING.

Sheriff KINKEAD is unable to suppress the rioting and protect life and property at Bayonne. He knows it, he admits it. He appealed to the Governor of New Jersey to send troops to support him in his efforts to prevent dangerous outbreaks. Governor FIELDER weakly paltered with the situation, made some foolish move to get the help of the police in near-by cities, and then left the Sheriff to his own devices and went to bed. That is the way politicians in office behave when they are afraid of the labor vote. It is not the behavior of public officials who are intent only upon the performance of their duty.

There have been strikes without number in which failure to take action promptly and firmly has resulted in a great destruction of life and property. It would seem that no Governor in any State could possibly be blind to the perils of timidity and delay. It cost Allegheny County, Penn., many million dollars in damage awards because, in the railroad strike many years ago, the rioters were allowed to get the upper hand. Hudson County, N. J., may have such a bill of costs to pay if adequate force is not provided by the State authorities to quell disorder.

Sheriff KINKEAD scolded the guards of the oil works for shooting at the rioters. It ought not to be necessary for the oil company to hire private guards to defend its property. That is the business of officers of the peace, and they have the power to invoke the aid of the State to any extent required. When rioting begins the merits of the dispute are no longer the leading question. The first and imperative duty is to put a stop to rioting.

THE CHICAGO DISASTER.

Americans are too familiar with "accidents" whose fatalities rival battles. Peculiarly shocking is the drowning of hundreds of Chicago pleasure seekers, mostly women and children, aboard a vessel lying at her pier. Where can safety be found if not there? There could be no stress of weather. Help was within arm's reach. Yet the Eastland rolled over, "turned turtle," with thousands aboard. The boat's officers say the Eastland listed a little, stopped, and went over when her hawsers broke. In open water the passengers would not have crowded to one side under any ordinary conditions. If the listing began it could have been checked before it became dangerous. But the Eastland listed while her hawsers held, and there was an accumulation of top weight which was not noticed until the hawsers broke. Then it was too late for anything to be done.

It is too soon to apportion blame, but some things are indisputable. The Eastland had a bad record, having listed alarmingly before. There had been structural alterations, and their sufficiency is disproved. Also there had been recent amendments of legislation with particular reference to lifesaving. It is clear that they failed. It is even possible that they contributed to the disaster. That is the explicit suggestion of those who opposed the law for this reason when it was pending. The enlarged amount of top hamper in the way of boats and rafts which might have saved life in open water contributed in some degree to the topheaviness under the particular conditions of this case.

It is not necessary to say that there should be a searching inquiry. If it were made sure that the only way to escape punishment is not to have disasters, owners and officers might have a livelier sense of their responsibility for allowing them, even if they had complied with every law.

The Hideous Mob Spirit.

From The Augusta Chronicle.

The Chronicle prints elsewhere today a few extracts from the Georgia and South Carolina press dealing with the murderous assault upon Leo M. Frank at the State prison farm by another life convict.

The majority of them seem to agree with The Chronicle that the act itself sinks into insignificance by comparison with the underlying causes of it. It seems to be agreed that the "atmosphere" created by those who have been either advocating or defending mob violence in Georgia has penetrated the very walls of the penitentiary, with the result that a half-crazy life-term murderer became obsessed with the idea that "the right thing to do" was to take the law into his own hands and mete out punishment to Leo Frank against whom such a furor had been raised throughout the State.

As we see it, it is not the crime of William Creen or the suffering and possible death of Leo Frank that so seriously concerns the State at this time, but the fearfully solemn thought that the spirit of mob violence has so taken possession of the people of Georgia that even one of the State's life-term convicts could feel called upon to make a victim of a man who had previously escaped the mob, and for whose blood almost the entire State has been crying for months.

More horrible still was that telegram to the Governor from Harris County citizens asking him to grant a full pardon to William Creen, obviously on the idea that his murderous assault upon Leo Frank fully atoned for his two previous murders.

But those were, no doubt, either ignorant or vicious people who sent this telegram; yet what must we say of those men of admitted intellect and influence who make a business of inciting such passions in the people? Verily, Georgia has fallen on hard days when incendiary publications can find a readier sale on the streets of her capital city and elsewhere than the sanest message ever penned by editors of more conscience and patriotism. We fully agree with The Albany Herald when it says: "There may have been no plot to murder Leo Frank, but there are those in the full enjoyment of liberty who share the guilt of the convict who attempted to take his life."

An Efficient Beggar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me about time that a well-dressed mendicant who goes about lying for the purpose of securing money from women in private houses, as well as in places of business, should be brought to the attention of the public. To my knowledge he has been plying his despicable trade for more than a year in the neighborhood of the West Fifties, and I know at least one woman who was beguiled into giving him money. He also begs from shopkeepers and art galleries, I am told. He is about 50 years old, well dressed, and gentlemanly in appearance. He dresses in mourning as to hat band and gloves. His sister has met you in Paris, or she was interested in two girls in a certain art club. He frequently refers to a nurse that he has failed to find. He always has been unfortunate as to his pocketbook. Recently two women sitting on the front steps of their home were approached by him with a request for 48 cents to get him to a small town near Tarrytown, his alleged home. L.

New York, July 21, 1915.

THE VOGUE OF MURDER.

Killing Many Times More Frequent Here Than in Europe.

Greene, N. Y., July 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interesting editorial on the last event in the Thaw case, "A Prophecy Fulfilled," in THE TIMES of the 17th, closes with the following sentence: "But undeniably it is a scandal and a monstrous perversion of justice that this murderer should be at large."

As a member of the bar let me mention a few plain facts. The scandal and perversion of justice are not limited to the Thaw case, to "this murderer." America has become a country that in general does not execute its murderers, a country wherein the law provides in most of the States that murderers shall suffer the death penalty, but a country wherein the administration of the law in capital cases usually prevents the execution of murderers. Thaw is one shining illustration of the effect of that system.

The statistics of murder, on the authority of Andrew D. White, appear in the book, "Pay-Day," by C. Hanford Henderson, p. 109:

> For every million inhabitants, Canada has each year three murders; Germany under five; Great Britain ten; France fourteen, and Belgium sixteen. These records are distressing enough, but they fall into insignificance before our own record. In the United States of America, Mr. White says, we have one hundred and twenty-nine murders per million inhabitants every year! In one single year over eleven thousand men and women and children are murdered.

Such a record of murder would be inexcusable in darkest Africa. It is the more shocking here in America, because it could have been prevented had our courts of law and the officers of the law done their very plain and elementary duty. One murderer in seventy-four pays the death penalty, and for the rest an average imprisonment of seven years settles the score. All over the United States these terrible murders are taking place, over thirty of them a day; and they are most numerous in the Southern and Western States—that is to say, in precisely those States where our Democratic friends are most in power. It is a grave charge against the ideal of justice entertained by the ruling class that such outrages should be permitted to go on. Yet we are so little shocked by them that we accept them quite as a matter of course.

Are the readers of THE TIMES aware for the most part of the existence of this frightful condition? Are those members of the bar who, for pay, stand ready to do "anything to win" sensible of their own responsibility for assisting to cause such a condition in this great country? L. E. CHASE.

THE TEACHER'S SUMMER.

What the Ambitious Instructor Might Do with Vacation Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I comment on a new thought suggested by the concluding sentence of your editorial, entitled "Columbia's Summer Session," published in THE TIMES July 20? Your assertion that, "with two such instances, [Columbia and the New York University,] it might be well for the Board of Education of New York to take a leaf from the experience of these universities, and see if it cannot utilize its great educational plant from June to September in some better way than in locking the doors of the schoolhouses, and leaving the children to roam the streets," made me wonder whether there are not others than the New York Board of Education who could, with equal benefit, read there that "leaf of experience."

It is not necessary for me to mention the arguments put forth by those who favor having school children put under the teacher's jurisdiction during the Summer months. Let me speak from the less prominent position of the teacher. Just as some one has claimed that the words "America and opportunity" are synonymous, so should the Summer school session spell opportunity for the teacher. Too many of those who claim membership in the army of instructors regard the period of time from June to September just as it is popularly titled—a vacation. In spite of Dr. Butler's statement that "thousands have gathered into one homogeneous body from all over the world," there are many more who have not joined the ranks.

Like all ordinary people a teacher wishes to make a success of his business. Austin Phelps has penned a definition of success which could well be adopted by all. He says: "Vigilance in watching opportunity; tact and daring in seizing opportunity; force and persistence in crowding opportunity to its utmost of possible achievement—these are the virtues which must command success."

Why, then, when such splendid advantages are offered by Columbia, New York University, and other institutions should not all teachers who possibly can seize these opportunities? All sorts of courses at reasonable prices are open to those who seek knowledge. The Summer months give teachers a chance to equip themselves for better work and higher station. Too many of our teachers refuse to consider the vacation at all seriously, and it will not be until it is taken from them that they will realize what opportunities have slipped by them. Is it not worth while to spend six weeks of the year in an effort to "keep modern" and "up to date"?

LOUISE IRVING CAPEN, B. A.

Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., July 21, 1915.

The Motor Cycle Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing that THE NEW YORK TIMES is always ready and willing to give "credit where credit belongs," we beg to call your attention to an article published in your paper on Wednesday, July 14, under the heading "Topics of the Times," covering the motor cycle law recently passed by the Board of Aldermen, from which we quote:

> We believe that Dr. Goldwater, head of the Health Department, and the National Highways Protective Society are entitled to much credit for this measure to abate a long-standing nuisance.

The facts in this case are as follows: This ordinance was introduced by Alderman Frederick Trau of the Twenty-ninth Aldermanic District, (Twenty-eighth Assembly District,) and was not suggested or advocated by any one connected with either the Health Department or National Highways Protective Society, or any one else, except this committee. After considerable effort on the part of Alderman Trau this bill was voted out of the committee to which it had been referred and passed on July 6, and now awaits the signature of Mayor Mitchel.

ISAAC SIEGEL,
Secretary, Civic Welfare Committee, Twenty-eighth Assembly District.

New York, July 21, 1915.

The Soul—Pooh!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent's letter, published lately in your paper, had for an idea that this was a war between brain and soul—the brain being Germany and the soul the Allies. This would make the Allies without brains. Will the writer of that article please state where this soul he refers to is located? We can understand the brains end of the argument. The soul, I take it, is a sort of by-product of the brain; but maybe your correspondent can enlighten us on this point, as he has been to Rome and other allied districts. Or mayhap that soulful gentleman, Mr. Poultney Bigelow, will do another turn and amuse our intellects. C. T.

Spruce Point, Me., July 20, 1915.

Waiting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ernest L. Mandel, in his letter to THE TIMES, calls France's alliance with Russia, which, by the way, was forced on her by the Triple Alliance, "that unnaturally criminal alliance." The world is waiting to hear how he would designate the Kaiser's alliance with the Turk. B.

New York, July 13, 1915.

NEW CALENDAR PERFECTED.

Benefits to be Derived from One Conforming to the Lunar System.

New York, July 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it would interest your numerous readers to know something of the proposed perpetual calendar, as worked out by the Rev. H. P. Hames of All Angels' Church in this city. It is a practical, ingenious solution of a problem to which scientists have given much thought, and, as the latest of Mr. Hames's publications, can be as easily understood by the working man as the professional man.

Our present calendar has come down to us, with very few alterations, from the year 46 B. C., when it was adopted by Julius Cæsar. It is generally recognized by most people in the astronomical, civil, and ecclesiastical worlds that this calendar is unsatisfactory for several reasons. These the Rev. Mr. Hames has tried to eliminate in his plan.

The revised calendar is made to conform to the lunar system, and consists of thirteen months of 28 days each, with an extra day without legal date, called New Year's Eve, following immediately after Dec. 28 each year, and two extra days without legal date every leap year, (except once in 400 years.) This second extra day, falling between the 14th and 15th of Holiday, (which is the new month, introduced between June and July,) is to be known as a general holiday. Inauguration Day is changed from March 4 to May 4 for climatic reasons. Under this system the first day of every month will always be a Sunday and, therefore, the last a Saturday.

Some of the other advantages are that Decoration Day and Labor Day will not only fall on Monday, but will always be the same date, as indeed all holidays will be, thus giving the business man the longest possible recreation. Furthermore, Thanksgiving Day, coming on the last Thursday in October, always the 26th, removes it a month further from the Christmas season. As only dates coming after the 28th of the month have been transferred, people born on the 29th, 30th, or 31st of the month will keep their anniversaries on the 1st, 2d, or 3d, respectively, of the month following. Christmas Day will still be Dec. 25, but will fall on a Wednesday, so as not to clash with a Sunday, but Easter Day will always be the third Sunday in April, thus eliminating the great variation in the present calendar from March 23 to April 25.

While this calendar is of a very revolutionary character, nevertheless the compiler has received a number of letters from prominent men attesting to the efficacy of the plan. The reason why other proposed calendars have not received public sanction has been due to the difficulty of changing customs. This is illustrated by the time-honored custom of manufacturing clock faces having IIII. instead of the Roman numeral IV. to denote the fourth hour. Just as the clock is a permanent part of the household, so this calendar will be, and the avalanche of advertising calendars with which we are burdened the first of each year will be a thing of the past.

How often, under our present calendar, one forgets the number of the days in each individual month and must revert to the old-time saying:

Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November.
All the rest have thirty-one, excepting February, coming once in four,
Giving to that month one day more.

PHILIP W. HULL.

Cold-Storage Bread Nothing New.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to your editorial on cold storage bread in this morning's paper I would like to tell you that for many years we have put bread and cake in the icebox and in a very cold room in Winter to keep it moist and fresh. It is very easy to tell the difference between bread so kept and really fresh bread; however, it does save frequent bakings. Most of the bread that is bought these days is very hard to keep fresh in any way, probably because no ingredients but flour and water are used to any extent. Therefore, the article becomes dry and stale soon after being taken from the oven.

It does not seem to me that the University of Minnesota has "discovered" anything that was new to everybody, although it may be new for men-run kitchens on a large scale, where it was not possible to keep the bread cold until a large cold storage plant had been built. From time immemorial the good housewife has had her cool pantry, and I have found in my experience that it is the poor housekeeper from whom you continually hear the cry of "so much stale bread on hand." It must not be forgotten that a good cook may be a very poor housekeeper. I would very much like to taste some of the University of Minnesota's cold storage bread, and hope, for the sake of the students, that it has a better flavor than cold storage chicken.

DOROTHY CARR.

New York, July 20, 1915.

The Redeemable Sex.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the stenographer who resented criticism of Miss Addams on the ground that it was unchivalrous has spurred me to put pen to paper. You ask "How many women [when they get the vote] will go into a fight insisting on chivalry and interpreting chivalry as the willingness to receive a blow without returning it?" In this particular instance I for one agree that there will be a whole lot like that when they first get the vote. Education and political and business activities have drilled into lots of women a proper sense of fair play, but the vote will far more rapidly and effectively educate all women in that sense. If, on the other hand, as you probably think, women are irredeemable when it comes to a question of willingness to give and take, are you not straining at a gnat in denying them the vote? For you have already swallowed the camel by appointing them the teachers of ethics and morals and fair play to the rising generation of boys and girls. We are not perfect, we admit, but as long as you intrust to women the upbringing of the human race you must try to redeem us, or rather, you must with your sense of true chivalry give us the same chance that Osborne has given the convicts of redeeming ourselves by self-government.

NORA BLATCH de FOREST,
Member of the Executive Board of the Woman's Political Union.

New York, July 22, 1915.

Germany's Inventiveness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read with interest your late article giving the dialogue between the two war correspondents, McCormick and Bennett, and from the latter's pro-German arguments having tried to extract the essential basis of Mr. Bennett's claim for final success of the Germans against the superior numbers and financial resources of their opponents, I find his contention, so far as any definite reasoning is concerned, boils down to the claim that the Teutons must in the end succeed because they are more inventive and resourceful than their combined opponents.

In this connection it is of interest to note the various modern agents most essential to successful warfare with the nationalities of their inventors: The aeroplane, French and American; the automobile, American; the submarine, (Irish,) American; the torpedo, American and English; the telephone, American; wireless telegraphy, Italian; the armored warship, American and English, and guncotton, German.

Guncotton was invented seventy years ago in Switzerland, but by a South German, so that it can fairly be attributed to the Teutons.

J. MURRAY HOWE.

Boston, July 11, 1915.

What Some Hats Do.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Really, it is interesting to read Miss Lewis's triumphant declaration that she goes to church solely to show her new hats—taking it for granted, apparently, that the other attendants go solely to see them. Perhaps that is one of the reasons why less energetic persons stay at home entirely.

H. E. FINDLAY.

New York, July 13, 1915.

THE STATE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN FEELING.

Efforts to Embitter It by Commercial Claims Which Are Not All as Clean as They Should Be—Great Britain's Disappointment.

A letter from a member of the British Government to George Haven Putnam.

Westhampton Beach, July 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received from a correspondent who holds high office in the present British Administration, in reply to a letter of suggestion of my own, a report in regard to certain issues now existing between the United States and Great Britain, issues which have made trouble, and which may be made the text of a pretext for serious friction, between the United States and Great Britain.

I belong myself to the group of those who consider it of first importance that sympathetic friendly relations should be maintained between the United States and Great Britain, and believing, as I do, that Great Britain and her allies are fighting in the cause of civilization, I am anxious that the United States should take pains to minimize the difficulties in the way of a successful outcome in the contest, and should in any case do nothing that might serve to increase those difficulties. I can but think that the information presented by my English correspondent is of importance and should prove of service in making clear the nature of certain of the cases that have been utilized to bring about friction and difficulties.

The letter is personal, and I am not permitted to use in connection with it the name of its distinguished author, but it is my belief that he could not object to having the information that he presents utilized to further this all important matter of international relations.

With reference to one expression in the letter of my correspondent, I may say here that a number of months back I suggested that our Administration ought to have brought into existence a league of neutral nations, of which the United States would naturally have been the leader. It would have been the duty of this league to take cognizance from time to time of actions by any of the combatants which impaired, or seemed likely to impair, the rights of neutrals, and to place on record a protest against such actions. Even although at the time there might have been available no naval or military power with which to enforce such protest, the protest itself would have been of value with reference to the maintenance of the rights of neutrals in future similar wars. Such a league would, I am confident, have proved of material service in placing on record the necessary protests against the serious breaches of neutrality which have occurred from the very beginning of the war.

The fact that by far the larger portion and the more flagrant of these infringements of neutral rights has been on the part of Germany is something for which the league of neutral States would, of course, have had no kind of responsibility.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

The Letter.

London, England, July 7, 1915.

My Dear Putnam—It was a pleasure to get your letter. * * * As for the matters of policy which you discuss, I need not say how valuable they are coming from yourself, and I am sure you will understand that anything I say in answer is simply due to my desire that you should understand how some of the matters to which you refer appear to us over here.

While I held the office of ——, I had considerable experience of American claims in the prize court, and in the result it is my clear opinion that the allegations as to delay in proceedings, which I know are from time to time raised by American claimants, have no real foundation in fact. It has happened more than once that when everything was ready it was the American claimants who required further time, and not unreasonably since they had to communicate with America, and America again might have to communicate with other countries in order to obtain all the proper and necessary material to enable the case to be properly and finally determined.

Let me add one thing more—and here again I feel sure you will not misunderstand me—that most of the American claims with which I had to deal did not impress me with their straightforwardness. It happened more than once that Americans who had shipped goods to Germans, and had forwarded to the Germans the bills of lading, and all the commercial documents, thereby of course effecting a complete transfer of the property in the goods, got back the bills from the German consignees and then attempted to claim, by virtue of these documents, to be the owners of the cargo.

You know me well enough to know that I am not so unwise as to think that small individual cases of this kind represent the national attitude or national conduct, but you know also that it is precisely the class of man who puts forward such claims who is the loudest in complaint of the procedure by which his claims have been defeated. It would be indeed easy for a man, without telling all the facts which I have given, to declaim indignantly against an English court which had refused to recognise a title evidenced by bills of lading in American possession. There may be cases not before me in which there has been delay owing to the difficulty of sifting the evidence and getting the matter settled, but the largest cases which have given rise to the greatest complaint are in my best and impartial judgment cases where the real complaint should have lain on our lips and not on the lips of the American merchants.

With regard to the national attitude toward ourselves, excepting speaking privately to yourself I should not speak at all; but if I tell you personally what we feel it is this—that although there is abundant evidence of sympathy and good-will for our cause, yet we find it a little difficult to understand why the nation did not speak earlier when the rights of liberty, that must be dear to every ear that answers by nature to the English tongue, were being ruthlessly and wantonly trampled under foot.

It may be that the infamy and the perfidy that have laid Belgium waste spoke to us with an added appeal because it meant imminent danger to ourselves. That cannot be overlooked. None the less that the civilized world should have stood by in patience and silence while all the laws of civilization were being broken is a thing which fills us here with some surprise. I repeat again that you and the very large section of trustworthy American papers did do and would do all that could be done; but I think we did hope that some stern reprimand would have been administered by the nation itself, speaking through official organs, when Germany defied every rule by which civilized nations are bound together. We are fighting desperately for our existence, and, of course, it is hard to understand how other people are entirely unaffected in such a struggle.

(Signed) ——

SUFFRAGISTS AND WAR.

A Protest Against the Generalization That They Are for Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the letter from Harrison Smith in today's TIMES, and as an English suffragette, may I be allowed to say that it is as untrue to say that suffragists are for peace as it is to say that English suffragists are recruiting? One cannot generalize in that way about a question with such little evidence as Mr. Smith gives. All the women of the belligerent countries stand outside the political pale; their voice has not been asked by the Governments at war. It is not because, as Mr. Smith suggests, I feel that we women can do everything better than men that I am for peace, but because I feel that perhaps we women know a little better than men what it costs to bring life into the world, and that women are horrified at the ruthless way life is being sacrificed just now. Anyhow, I must say that, however bad politicians women in Europe may prove to be, they could never have made a greater muddle of politics than men have made today in belligerent Europe. As a suffragette, I say that it is not our business either to recruit or to denounce enlisting. If my husband wants to enlist I shall do all I can not to stand in his way, but I hate to hear of young girls sending white feathers to their men friends who are not at the front. No man, not even her husband, has a right to tell a woman to go "into her firing line," and I think the same law holds also for women.

Lest Mr. Smith has forgotten, let me remind him that Mrs. Pankhurst, quite one of the most ardent of our English suffragists, has given up all her work in order to devote all her time to recruiting. I think Mr. Smith would be surprised to know how many of the women today at the front in Flanders and those who have come forward to do all kinds of other very useful work at home are very ardent suffragists. In England my experience is that most women who work want the vote, and it is just they who now are doing so much to relieve the disorganization created by the war. Surely if all these women were only for peace they would not have given their ideals so readily. FRIDA LANKI.

Philadelphia, Penn., July 20, 1915.

The Sanger Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of July 19 carries a dispatch from San Francisco entitled "Clash Over Comstock—Purity Congress Refuses to Listen to Attack Upon Anti-Vice Man." The dispatch deals in large part with the case of William Sanger of this city, arrested by Anthony Comstock on Jan. 19 on the charge of giving away a pamphlet on family limitation written by his wife, Margaret Sanger. In a paragraph appended to the dispatch you state: "The case of William Sanger is due to come up before Judge Swann in General Sessions. Mr. Sanger, who, upon the earnest request of a Comstock agent, furnished him with a copy of Mrs. Sanger's book entitled 'Family Limitation,' asked for a jury trial, but this request was denied by Judge Swann last Monday."

May I be permitted to correct two errors of fact in your statement? Mr. Sanger was not denied a jury trial by Judge Swann last Monday. He appealed from an order of Judge Swann last March denying a jury trial. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this State dismissed his appeal on July 16 on the ground that the order is intermediary and not appealable. Mr. Sanger's case is not due to come up before Judge Swann in General Sessions. It is due to come up in Special Sessions in this city some time during the latter part of August.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

New York, July 23, 1915.

WINDOW-SILL GARDENS.

Attitude Toward Them of the Tenement House Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Tenement House Department is receiving numerous inquiries from tenants about its regulations concerning flower boxes and flower pots on sills of windows in tenement and apartment houses. I beg, therefore, the courtesy of your space to explain the attitude of the department on this question, and the reasons therefor.

The Tenement House law prohibits absolutely any obstruction of any kind being placed on fire escapes or on the sills of windows opening on fire escapes. On sills of windows other than those opening on fire escapes, flower boxes and flower pots may be placed, provided they are fastened by means of wire or metal attachments or railings. The need for this requirement is obvious. Frequently complaints are received of injuries to persons by the falling of articles placed on window sills without their being properly secured.

The department is in entire sympathy with the effor

PAGEANT OF NATIONS AT NEWPORT FETES

Mrs. H. C. Cushing, as Joan of Arc on a White Horse, Represents France at War Benefit.

MRS. BIDDLE AS AMERICA

Girl Bathers in a Fountain a Feature of Fashion's Passing Show at Mrs. Oelrichs's Rose Cliff.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—Fashion's Passing Show, a charity fête for the Secours National for the relief of French women and children and Belgian refugees, was held on the lawn and in the ballroom of Rose Cliff, the residence of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, this afternoon and evening, under direction of a committee composed of Mrs. Whitney Warren as Chairman,. Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, and Mrs. Conde Nast.

More than $5,000 was realized from the sale of tickets. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt gave her check for $1,000 and bought $54 worth of seats.

At night the grounds presented a fairy like appearance with electrical effects everywhere the eye rested. Upon the lawn was a dancing pavilion, where society danced after the night fête. The entertainment was given under the direction of Richard Ordynski.

Twenty-two models came from New York to wear the beautiful costumes made by their firms.

The first fête opened at 4 o'clock, and was divided into four parts—an outdoor display of fashions, rhythmic dances, seven tableaux called "The Pageant of the Nations," in which ten prominent society women represented the various countries, and the tea scene.

"Looking Into Fashion's Mirror."

The opening number was called "Looking Into Fashion's Mirror," showing the girls bathing in the fountain upon the lawn, wearing costumes to impersonate Neptune's daughter, Charm of the Ocean and Sea Foam.

"A Game of Tennis at the Casino" showed the costumes designated as "A Summer Day" and "The Queen of Sports."

"A Girl and a Goal in Sight" was a pretty polo number, displaying polo suits and the wearers coming on the scene on polo ponies belonging to Hermann Oelrichs.

"Afternoon Tea in the Gardens of the Trianon," from which Rose Cliff was designed, brought forth fourteen of the newest costumes for afternoon wear, and shown perfectly by manniquins.

"The Dauphin's Bride," showing the bride and the bridesmaids, with the organ on the lawn playing the familiar wedding march, was very pretty.

But it was the Pageant of the Nations which brought forth the greatest applause, in which Miss Jacques Arche impersonated a prologue with the verses by Clinton Scolland. Mrs. Howard G. Cushing represented France, and came upon the lawn as Joan of Arc on a white horse. Mrs. King Carley was China; Mrs. David F. Dyer, Holland; Miss Marguerite Caperton, England; Mrs. William Woodward, Spain; Miss Gabrielle Warren, Japan; Miss Margaret Perrin, Russia. Miss Henriette Post was Iceland and threw snowballs. Miss Muriel Winthrop represented Italy, and Mrs. Craig Biddle was America. Miss Winthrop added to her realistic appearance by leading a donkey, with flower baskets over his back. For each representative the national anthem of her country was played.

Miss Lydia Lopokova gave a series of pretty dances, assisted by the Misses Bertha Knight and Sybil Maitland, and the Misses Ruth Cramer, Lois Lambert, Cecile Lancer, Sylvia Bremer, Laurel Carey, and Janet Jackson, and the Misses Doris Lloyd, Martha Perrie, Mildred La Gue, and May K. Jenning, the last four dancers being supplied by Miss Gertrude Hoffmann.

Throughout the Summer colony and at Hill Top Inn and Berger's there were many dinner parties before the evening fête, which did not start till 9:30 o'clock. At Hill Top Inn there were at least 200 Summer residents entertaining dinner parties, including Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, ex-Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Horatio Winslow, Miss Blair Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, and Mrs. F. H. Valentine, who brought over a large party from Narragansett Pier.

A pretty feature was the appearance during the dinner of Miss Betty Lee, grandniece of General Robert E. Lee, who presented a series of costume recitals, featuring Southern songs and dialect stories.

Transformed Into a Theatre.

The ballroom of Rose Cliff was transformed at night into the Oelrich's theatre. The audience represented the major portion of Newport's Summer colony, the Diplomatic Corps, State and Federal, and army and navy officers. The play "Her Ladyship's Wardrobe" was acted by Miss Mary Nash as Mrs. Madison Lenox, Miss Florence Nash as Gertie, her manicure, and Mrs. Conde Nast as Julie, the maid. During the action of the play eleven girls in fascinating negligee filed in front of the audience, and while Mrs. Madison Lenox was supposedly dreaming seventeen beautiful evening gowns were paraded by mannequins.

Three harp solos, rendered by Miss Ada Sassoli, charmed the audience.

Once more the Pageant of the Nations was given, and with even greater success than during the afternoon.

Miss Lopokova danced "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and the Misses Sybil Maitland and Bertha Knight and other dancers assisted Miss Lopokova. Dances on the lawn and white marble terrace, with special lighting effects. This was followed by dancing by the guests.

In the Audience.

In the vast ballroom were Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Whitman, wife of the Governor of New York; Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, the Hon. and Mrs. Murrough O'Brien of the British Embassy at Washington, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy and Señora Heeren, Joseph Loris-Melikoff and Lieutenant Fedotoff of the Russian Embassy, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, Captain and Mrs. Edward Simpson, Mrs. Frederick P. Sands, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Sands, Colonel and Mrs. George F. Landers, Mrs. James J. Brown, Miss Helen Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley, Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. William F. Draper, Miss Margaret Draper, Clarence W. Dolan, Miss Dolan, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Frank Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Whitehouse, Mrs. John H. Hanan of Narragansett Pier, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Van Alen, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, George Henry Warren, Jr., Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Miss Blair Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Perry, Mr. and Mrs. William De Forest Manice, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Henry W. Satterlee, Mrs. Burke Roche, and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. George W. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Dixon, George W. Widener, Jr., Miss Mabel Norman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Miss Miller, Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid, Mr. and Mrs. William Paine Thompson, Miss Ketcltas, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Abney, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie.

Early this forenoon the Misses Mildred Rives, Helen Rives, Sarah S. Butler, Rose Dolan, Anita Grosvenor, and Alice Drexel sold Secours National flowers about the Casino, Bailey's Beach, and other places, adding additional revenue. Automobiles were decorated with similar flowers. The flowers were tied in red, white, and blue ribbons.

MISS GARDNER A BRIDE.

Congressman's Daughter Is Married to Grafton W. Minot.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 24.—In Ascension Memorial Episcopal Church at Ipswich this afternoon Miss Constance Gardner, daughter of Congressman and Mrs. Augustus Peabody Gardner of Sagamore, and granddaughter of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, became the bride of Grafton Winthrop Minot, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Grafton Minot of Boston, and an Attaché of the United States Embassy at Berlin. The ceremony took place in the presence of a brilliant gathering of relatives and friends representing all the colonies along the North shore.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Sherrard Billings of the Groton School, assisted by the Rev. Robert B. Parker, rector of the Ipswich Church. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with rare lace, which was worn by her mother on her wedding day. The maid of honor was Miss Helena Lodge, daughter of Mrs. George Lodge of Nahant, and a cousin of the bride. There were six bridesmaids, all in pale blue—Misses Doris and Anne Means of Boston, Miss Anna Agassiz of Hamilton, Miss Frances Bardley of Pride's Crossing, and the Misses Katherine McClintock and Caroline Ogden Jones of Washington.

The best man was Henry Potter Russell, Harvard, '16, a brother of C. H. Russell, who was associated with Mr. Minot at the United States Embassy at Berlin. The ushers were Lieutenant Governor Calvin Coolidge Chaney, William French Preston, and Charles Russell Codman of Boston, Richard Rogers of Mamaroneck, N. Y., George H. Lyman, Jr., and Samuel Hooper of Boston.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the Sagamore Farm, the home of Congressman and Mrs. Gardner. There were more than one hundred and fifty at the reception. Mr. and Mrs. Minot will go to Berlin, where Mr. Minot will take up his work at the Embassy there.

MISS GREENWOOD WEDS.

Comedienne Quickly Marries Cyril Ring, a Moving Picture Actor.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 24.—Revealing a secret romance and her marriage within thirty minutes after she received the proposal, with her maid as her only attendant at the wedding, Charlotte Greenwood, the comedienne now starring in "So long, Letty," at Morosco's, today announced she was the wife of Cyril Ring, a motion picture actor, and brother of Blanche Ring and Frances Ring.

The news created a double surprise, as many had supposed that Miss Greenwood was the wife of Sydney Grant, her stage partner.

The bride laughingly denies ever having been married to Grant.

"He and I worked together for four years and didn't get married," she declared. "After falling and I met three months ago and were married July 17. When Mr. Ring proposed to me we abolished an engagement by mutual consent, went to the apartment of the Rev. Mr. Meyer and were married there. I advise everybody to cut out the foolishness of being engaged and get married right away instead."

Carpenter-Richardson Engagement.

Mrs. George Rice Carpenter of 612 West 112th Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Seymour Carpenter, to Dr. Henry B. Richardson.

Miss Carpenter is the daughter of the late Professor George R. Carpenter of Columbia University.

Dr. Richardson is a son of the late Dr. Maurice Howe Richardson of Boston. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1910, and of the Medical School, class of 1914. He is at present house officer of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

No date has been set for the wedding.

NARRAGANSETT PARTIES.

Many Colonists Entertain at Dinner Before the Casino Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 24.—Many dinner parties given by the cottagers and others of the Summer colony preceded the Saturday night dance at the Casino, which was well attended.

Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Providence entertained a dinner party of ten at her Kentara Green villa. Mr. and Mrs. Horace S. De Camp gave a dinner at the Casino, and their guests were Miss E. E. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farquharson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wheelock of New York. Others entertaining were Charles G. Curtis of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Salisbury of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McDonald, who gave a dinner for Mrs. L. J. Ireland.

Among those who motored to the Point Judith Polo Club for the polo tournament today were Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Charles R. Snowden, Miss Hannah Randolph of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stevenson of Westbury, L. I., and Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Crane.

Miss Hope Beale of Washington and Miss Cornelia Leidy of Philadelphia, the latter a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Leidy, went to Newport today, where they were guests at luncheon of the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff.

At the Casino last night a silver cup was awarded in a tango contest to Frederick King and Miss Lillian Hobson of New York. The judges were Mrs. John Corbin, Rowland Hazard, Henry B. Kane, and Philip S. P. Randolph, Jr. The fox trot followed the dancing competition.

William R. Hunter arrived here from Newport today and entertained at luncheon on the Plaza of the Casino. His guests included Charles de L. Oelrichs and H. Casimir de Rham, who accompanied him from Newport, and Mrs. Edward G. G. Burgess, Jr., and Mrs. Marion Ashdown of New York.

Lieutenant Commander Cyrus Miller of the Wyoming, who arrived at the Pier from Newport, gave a luncheon at the Casino for Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte of Washington, D. C.

Jay Coogan of New York, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Coogan, who is here for the Polo Tournament, was a visitor today at the Casino.

Miss Marjorie Smylie of New York motored to the Pier from Watch Hill today and gave a luncheon at the Casino. Her guests were Miss Gladys Robbins and Gino de Morse of New York.

Casino registrations include Mr. and Mrs. William H. Pendleton of Cedarhurst, L. I., who are at the Arlington; Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Crane of Boston, and Harry D. Holloway of Philadelphia.

Charles E. Gautier of New York sailed here on the yacht San Toy, which was obliged to make a landing at Saundertown on account of the heavy sea.

Broker to Celebrate 90th Birthday.

Henry Goodman of 157 East Seventy-third Street, the oldest active insurance broker in this city, celebrates his ninetieth birthday today. He was born in Bavaria and came to this country in 1849. He was a pioneer clothing merchant in Brooklyn and later entered the insurance business in Manhattan.

Howard Taylor Sails for Berlin.

Howard Taylor, with his son, Murray Taylor, sailed yesterday on the Amsterdam for a short visit to Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard in Berlin.

MRS. RUDOLF FRIML TO RECEIVE DIVORCE

Emma Trentini Is Co-respondent in Wife's Suit Against Opera Composer.

"DARLING EMMA," HE WROTE

Referee Recommends Plaintiff Keep Couple's Children—$15,000 In Lieu of Alimony.

Copies of the report of Henry F. Miller, the referee in the suit of Mathilde Friml against Charles Rudolf Friml for a divorce have been sent to the principals in the case. The report recommends that a decree be granted to Mrs. Friml; that the two children, Charles Rudolf Friml, Jr., 5 years old, and Marie Lucille Friml, 2, be placed in the custody of the mother; that the father be permitted to see them at stated intervals, and that the plaintiff shall receive $15,000 in lieu of alimony.

Mr. Friml is a composer of several light operas, among them being "The Firefly," "The Peasant Girl," and "High Jinks." He has been in this country ten years and from the beginning of his musical career here has met with much success. Emma Trentini played the leading rôle in some of his musical productions, and her name appeared in Mrs. Friml's complaint as the co-respondent. The evidence against her and Mr. Friml was presented by Herman L. Roth, Mrs. Friml's attorney.

The report finds that the defendant and co-respondent were guilty of misconduct at the Claridge Hotel on Election Eve, 1914, on a train going to Albany on Nov. 12, 1914; at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo on Nov. 17, and at an apartment house at 600 West 169th Street, in this city, in the week beginning Dec. 13, 1914. Mr. Friml is also accused in the report of having misconducted himself with an unknown woman in the same apartment house in the same month.

"The plaintiff, in my view of the case," the referee says, "is entitled to be divorced from her husband. Her natural inclination would be at least for a time to return to the home of her parents, who happen now to be living in California. To compel her to keep the children in New York would, in my opinion, be tantamount to depriving her of the children altogether, which would be most unjust and a severe hardship."

Friml Found Excitable.

Mr. and Mrs. Friml were married on May 26, 1909, in Los Angeles. The date of the marriage was about six years after the arrival of Mr. Friml in this country, and he already had achieved fame as a musician. He was earning a great deal of money in royalties. Some of the royalties were to run for twenty-five years, and his total annual income from this source alone was said to be $50,000. The referee described him as of an excitable temperament. His wife described him as being extremely cruel to her and to the children.

The evidence submitted to the referee was that Mr. Friml treated his children with "great cruelty." Mrs. Friml testified that while she and her husband lived together the rent of their apartment was $600, that a number of servants were employed, and that her husband opened accounts for her in many department and jewelry stores. They lived in luxury, but Mrs. Friml was not happy. She complained that her husband was cold and cruel, and several times "assaulted her with his hand and kicked her," and that he would "horribly beat his children."

Mrs. Friml said that in December 1914, he threw her out of the house and she went to her parents' home in Los Angeles. Her husband offered her $5,000 to get a divorce, and promised to pay her $200 a month if she would do as he wished, she asserted. Among the exhibits in the case was a letter written to Mme. Trentini, in which Mr. Friml addressed her as "Dearest, Darling Emma," and closed, "I am so lonesome without you. Love to you, Dearest Emma."

The referee found that Mr. Friml was frequently in the company of Mme. Trentini. He said:

"The constant attendance of the defendant upon Mme. Trentini and his presence in her dressing room on so many occasions, coupled with the interference that this caused in the judgment of the managers to the proper conduct of the performance, resulted ultimately in his expulsion from the theatre."

Mr. Blumenthal, Mme. Trentini's manager, testified to this effect, according to the report:

"He saw the defendant in the room of Emma Trentini at the Statler Hotel on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday mornings, from Nov. 15 to 18, inclusive, from 10 to all of these occasions the parties were more or less dining together at times in the room, eating their meals. He testified that Mme. Trentini was always in negligée, and that on some mornings it looked as if the room had not yet been made up."

Agreement for Divorce.

Toni Novaeck, who was employed by Mr. Friml as a maid while he lived at 600 West 169th Street, testified of visits made to the apartment by Mme. Trentini. An effort was made by the attorney for Mr. Friml to show that the action for divorce was the result of conniyance and collusion, but the referee said he found no evidence of this. This agreement was made part of the record:

Apt. 62, The Courtwood,
600 West 169th Street, Oct. 16, 1914.

It is mutually agreed between us that I, Mathilde Friml, am to sue for divorce and sole unconditional custody of the children, Rudolf, Jr., and Marie Lucille Friml. I am promised not to have the suit contested and to receive $40 a week support until the final divorce decree is granted. Furthermore, in consideration of our mutual agreements I am to receive the lump sum of $1,217.81, an automobile, Western Union, and all costs of divorce paid by Mr. Rudolph Friml, Sr. Furthermore I, Mathilde Friml, am to receive a settlement of $5,000 cash when the final divorce decree is granted, and whatever pecuniary remuneration Mr. Friml sees fit to make at his own free will from time to time.

It is clearly understood between the parties undersigned that any variations from these premises will terminate this agreement, and each party may do as they choose toward the other.

Signed (in good faith)
MATHILDE L. FRIML,
RUDOLPH L. FRIML.

The referee found that while the plaintiff had received $5,000 from the defendant it had no connection at all with the agreement. A telegram from Mr. Friml to his wife in California was to the effect that the money was sent her to buy an automobile. The referee said: "The plaintiff impressed me very favorably while on the witness stand. Her attitude appears to me to be fairly expressed in a letter to the defendant, from which it appears that her action is prompted in sorrow, and compelled by her self-respect and love for her children, and that it is not in pursuance of any collusive agreement with her husband. I find no collusion. This agreement in respect of alimony impresses me as corroborative of the defendant's knowledge of his guilt; for without expressly so stating, it carries to my mind the implication of the defendant's belief that judgment would have to be rendered against him in this action."

Osborne to Lecture at Columbia.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, head of Sing Sing Prison, will address the students of the Columbia Summer session on Aug. 2, according to announcement made yesterday by Professor James C. Egbert, the Director. The registration at the Summer session has now exceeded 6,000, breaking last Summer's record by about 500 students.

EDWARD B. PHELPS DEAD.

Publisher of Insurance Journals Was a Member of Many Societies.

Edward Bunnell Phelps, editor and publisher of The American Underwriter and President of the Thrift Publishing Company, died yesterday at his home, 500 West 122d Street, in his fifty-third year.

He was born in New Haven and was graduated from Yale University in 1885 with the degree of B. A., later, in 1902, taking his M. A. While at college he was correspondent for a number of newspapers, and after graduation took up journalism. In 1894 he founded the monthly insurance journal Thrift, which he changed to the The American Underwriter Magazine and Insurance Review in 1908. During 1909 he established and edited the insurance section of The Financier of New York.

Mr. Phelps wrote a number of books on insurance topics and was a frequent contributor to magazines and technical publications. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the American Sociological Society, the American Economic Association, the National Geographic Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the New York Genealogical and Biological Society, the American Statistical Association, the Yale Club, and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F. and A. M. Mr. Phelps was also a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London. His widow and a stepson survive him.

Henry Marks Conkey.

Henry Marks Conkey, cashier of the Chase National Bank, died yesterday at his home, 391 West End Avenue, in his thirty-eighth year. He was born in Canton, N. Y., and was a son of Charles M. and Mrs. Miranda S. M. Conkey. After being graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1898, he taught Latin and Greek in the West Jersey Academy for two years. In 1901 he entered the employ of the Chase National Bank, four years later being made manager of the Credit Department. In 1910 he became cashier. Mr. Conkey was a member of the Bankers' Club of America and the Union League, the Upper Montclair Country, and the St. Andrews Golf Clubs. He was also a member of the St. Lawrence County Society a Trustee of St. Lawrence University, and a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

Dr. Edward Bedloe.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Dr. Edward Bedloe, a retired veteran of the American Consular Service and one of the founders of the Clover Club, Philadelphia's widely known dining organization, died today after a long illness. He was 67 years old. Dr. Bedloe was a physician and dentist, but spent most of his life in the Consular Service, and in traveling. He had been Consul at Verona, Italy; Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt, and at Amoy, China.

HER LOVE TEST WORKED

But Mrs. Schnorr Suffered in Proving Husband's Devotion.

Mrs. Anna Schnorr, the young wife of John C. Schnorr of 409 West Fiftieth Street, wanted to find out whether or not her husband really loved her, last night, and as a result Mrs. Schnorr lost a perfectly good supper, while the husband was nearly scared out of his wits. When Mr. Schnorr arrived home he found his wife apparently very ill.

"I have swallowed a quantity of iodine," she said between gasps.

Mr. Schnorr ran out into the street shouting for help. Policeman Baumann of the West Forty-seventh Street Station sent in a call for an ambulance. Dr. Sechtig of the Polyclinic Hospital responded and used a stomach pump, after which he informed the husband that Mrs. Schnorr had not swallowed iodine, or any other kind of poison.

"What's the meaning of all this, then?" the policeman asked.

"Oh, I just wanted to find out if John still loved me. I guess he does," Mrs. Schnorr replied with a smile.

And that was the end of it.

HOSTESS AT BAR HARBOR.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor Gives a Dinner at Islecote.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 24.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a dinner this evening at her Summer home, Islecote. With her sister, Miss Katherine Force, and her mother, Mrs. W. H. Force, she attended the ball at the Swimming Club later in the evening, together with a number of her guests.

Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna gave a dinner at her home at Seal Harbor Friday evening.

Miss Anne Morgan, who spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., at Schooner Head, left for New York. Miss Marjorie Curtiss, who had been with her at Schooner Head, also left with her. It is understood that Miss Morgan will go abroad, probably to Paris, to take charge of a branch of war relief work in which she is interested.

Mrs. Dave H. Coddington of New York, arrived Friday to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. William P. Draper, at her cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer of New York, gave a dinner dance at their cottage Friday evening, the guests including the Misses Dorothea Fremont Smith, Teresa Fabbra Coates, and Maurice Fremont Smith, Archibald Coates and M. S. Shepard.

PATTERN AFTER RIBOT.

Good Suggestion for the Elderly from the Famous Frenchman.

Every old or elderly man would do well to take to heart this little passage in the news from Paris detailing the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the new French loan: "Premier Viviani exclaimed once upon what he called M. Ribot's successful efforts in behalf of workmen's pensions. To this the Minister of Finance replied: 'This is not the hour to recall the stages of my career. I have lived, I have acted, and in aging I try not to constrict my ideas.'"

Age is subject to a constant temptation to "constrict its ideas." It loses not only in enthusiasm, but in self-confidence and often in the common faith of humanity. The futility of human endeavor becomes one of its watchwords. It looks back, not forward. It minimizes the scope and value of man's possible accomplishment. It draws in upon itself. It suffers from an ingrowing mind and spirit.

M. Ribot, one of the "elder statesmen of France, a veteran of many and varied campaigns, finds himself at length confronted in his latter years by the supreme emergency of his life. And instead of yielding to depression and discouragement he simply says: "In aging I try not to constrict my ideas."

A man is young or old according to his success or failure in combating the influences against which the French Minister of Finance has so successfully striven.—Providence Journal.

AT THE SODA FOUNTAIN.

A Bit of Lovemaking That the Girl Misunderstood.

No matter where they were, he made love to her. Their engagement had lasted for several weeks, but he could scarce bear to wait for comparative privacy to whisper his devotion and to ask for vows of constancy. And so it was that he murmured sweet somethings across the little gloss-topped table in the drug store where they were consuming cooling beverages and messes.

He looked deep into her sparkling eyes. "You are all mine!" he breathed. And then a doubt seemed to come over him, and he whispered anxiously: "Could you bear to think of another?"

"Oh, darling!" she whispered, blushing a little. "I've already had two. But I don't think one more fruit sundae would hurt me. You're so thoughtful, dear—and so extravagant."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ONFFROY CHILDREN SEIZED BY MOTHER

Finds Her Babies in Cos Cob and Rushes Them to New York in Auto.

FIGHTS NURSE TO GET THEM

Greenwich Police Follow in Another Car, but She Beats Them to the State Line.

Along a shady road in the environs of Cos Cob, Conn., a nurse girl walked yesterday afternoon with a child by either hand. One little boy tugged ahead, but the nurse couldn't walk fast because the other boy's legs were shorter far than those of his four-year-old brother. Around a turn in the road a quarter of a mile away came a big, black touring car. The nurse picked up the smaller child and hurried both into the house, which sat back from the road.

The automobile stopped before the house. A woman dressed in black alighted, followed by two men. She knocked at the front door, but there was no answer. Opening the door she went up the stairs, down which came the sound of childish voices. Forcing the second door, she had scarcely entered the room when the four-year-old tot cried "Mama," and with outstretched arms rushed to the woman.

"I am Mrs. Onffroy," said she, "and these are my children. I have come for them."

"You can't have them," replied Anna Rob, the nurse girl.

Just then Mrs. Benjamin Peck, who conducts the boarding house, entered the room to see what the trouble was.

"I am Mrs. Kathleen Onffroy and these are my children," explained the visitor.

"You can't have them," Mrs. Onffroy was told. "Mr. Onffroy put them here with me."

Brushed Nurse Aside.

That was enough for the mother. Brushing one woman aside, she seized Roland, 4 years old, and reached for Paul, 1 year old. The nurse girl who was holding him screamed, bringing upstairs Hugo Wintner, Mrs. Onffroy's lawyer, and his clerk, Charles Schneider. Mrs. Onffroy seized the nurse girl bodily and carried the two children and the woman down the stairs, with slight assistance from Schneider, and into the waiting automobile. The nurse girl couldn't be separated from the child, and so Mrs. Onffroy told the chauffeur to drive ahead.

As the car was starting, up rushed a constable whom Mrs. Peck had telephoned for. Running toward the car, he demanded:

"Where's the papers?"

"I have lots in my pockets," shouted Mr. Wintner, but by that time the party was off.

The three miles from Cos Cob to Greenwich were made in record speed. Down the main street the car flew, but in the distance a figure waved his arms in the middle of the road. The man was a policeman, who had been notified by a telephone call from Cos Cob what was coming that way. He told Mrs. Onffroy he had orders to arrest her. Mrs. Onffroy told him she knew the auto was looking for and that he had the wrong number. She suggested he telephone to Cos Cob for verification. When the policeman started to follow her suggestion he had to dodge the car, which jumped ahead, and in ten minutes had covered the eight miles which took the mother and children over the line into New York, closely pursued by a car carrying four members of the Greenwich police force.

Mrs. Onffroy is the wife of Roland D. Onffroy, Vice President and General Manager of the United 5 and 10 cents stores, who is suing her for a separation. On June 10 he caused Mrs. Onffroy to be committed to the House of the Good Shepherd because of her alleged intemperance. She was released July 3d by Supreme Court Justice Shearn, who severely criticised the method by which Mrs. Onffroy had been put away. He impugned the motives of Mr. Onffroy in having Mrs. Onffroy committed at a private hearing. In the habeas corpus proceedings by which she obtained her release, Mrs. Onffroy said she had learned to drink when she was taken to dances and cabarets by her husband. In releasing her the Justice said:

"If a husband may take a short cut have his wife locked up for three years upon his mere oath to a magistrate in private that his wife is 'intemperate,' no woman is safe."

Finds Where Babies Were.

After she was released Mrs. Onffroy went to the apartment where she and her husband had made their home, at 725 Riverside Drive, and asked for her children. She said her husband would have nothing to do with her, and that he told her he had given the children to his secretary, John Bertram. Then Mrs. Onffroy got a writ of heabeas corpus calling on Bertram to produce the children in court. On Thursday Bertram said in court he did not have the children, but that they had been kept at the Hotel Marseilles. Mrs. Onffroy then obtained a writ calling on her husband to produce the children in court. Process servers had up to yesterday been unable to hand this writ to Mr. Onffroy.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Onffroy's telephone bell rang in her apartment on Riverside Drive, where she had been staying alone. When she answered it a woman's voice she had never heard said: "I have read of your troubles. I am a mother myself and know how you feel. Go to Cos Cob and ask for a boarding house kept by Mrs. Peck. Your children are there."

Mrs. Onffroy lost no time in calling up Mr. Wintner, and they agreed that inasmuch as the New York writ was of no value if the children were in Connecticut, the best thing to do was to go get them. Mrs. Onffroy, with Mr. Wintner and his clerk, left the Grand Central Station at 9 o'clock. They hired a touring car and it took considerable time to find Mrs. Peck's boarding house. After she got across the bridge, Mrs. Onffroy rode into New York and at Broadway and 135th Street dismissed the chauffeur.

Mr. Wintner refused last night to say where the mother had taken the children. He did say that she had them, and that she would retain possession of them.

"We were with Mrs. Onffroy in case legal complications arose," said Mr. Wintner last night, "but she engineered the whole thing, and I want to say she did it well."

STIMSON AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Votes for Women Would Be Dangerous at This Time, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War and a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention, issued today, through James R. Nugent, a statement of his views on woman suffrage.

Mr. Stimson said that he was against woman suffrage; first, because it was not needed to right any substantial grievance or wrong in woman's present condition; second, because by introducing a large element of voters into the electorate who are entirely devoid of business training and experience, it would powerfully tend toward inefficient government at the very time when efficiency is most needed; and, third, because in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, it would most certainly tend to throw a disproportionate amount of political influence and power into certain localities and classes of citizens of these States, as against other localities and other classes.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. JAEGER, wife of Frederick Jaeger of Woodhaven, L. I., died yesterday at her residence. Mrs. Jaeger's death came after having made arrangements for her twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, which was to have been celebrated today. Mrs. Jaeger was 48 years of age and had lived in that section for thirty years.

JOSEPH WARWICK, a charter member and for several terms President of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association and an active Republican for many years, died in the Home for Men and Couples, Classon Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Mr. Warwick was 85 years old and had held a position in the Custom House during President Hayes's administration.

JACOB M. BROWN, 79 years old, a civil war veteran and member of Winchester Post, 197, G. A. R., died on Friday at his home, 252 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CATHERINE WESCOTT, mother of Attorney General J. W. Wescott of New Jersey, died on Friday at her home in Berlin, N. J. Her son was in Denver when he learned of her illness and reached home eight hours after her death.

Dr. FRANK H. HARRISON died on Friday in Bellevue Hospital, in his sixty-first year. He was said to be a relative of the late President Harrison, and made his home at 220 West Fourth Street. His mother, Mrs. Margaret Harrison, lived in Indianapolis.

HORATIO S. MANNING, formerly editor of a newspaper in San Francisco, died on Friday in Albany, N. Y. Of recent years he had been a hop grower in the Middleburg district. He is survived by his wife and a son, Bradford Manning of this city.

CHARLES J. CONNOLLY, a retired automobile supply merchant, died on Friday at his home, 1,046 Amsterdam Avenue. He was born in Ireland and was a member of the Brick Presbyterian Church in that city. His widow and a son survive him.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. GILBERT, widow of J. Loring Gilbert and the mother of Charles H. Gilbert, architect, died on Friday at her home in Washington, D. C. Besides her son, she is survived by a daughter.

Mrs. ESTHER J. MORELAND, widow of John Moreland, died on Friday at her home in the East Orange, N. J., borough. She was the mother of Andrew M. Moreland, one of the Carnegie partners, and now President of the Guarantee Title and Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

ALBERT PARKER, for many years cashier of the National Bank of Coxsackie, Greene County, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home in that city, in his seventy-fourth year. He had been active in county affairs.

JOHN H. GANS, President of the Gans Steamship Line, died on Friday at his home, 58 Central Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., in his forty-third year. He was born in Germany, but had lived here most of his life. Mr. Gans was one of the best known shipping men in this city. He is survived by his widow and three children.

OLDFIELD B. BURTIS, 66 years old, whose ancestors held land and farmed on Long Island Sound, died suddenly on Friday at his home, 196 Amity Street, Flushing, L. I., Friday night. Mr. Burtis was born in Elmont, L. I., and for many years ran a farm in that section, retiring a few years ago. He was a member of Paumanok Lodge, F. and A. M., of Great Neck. His son, Clare Burtis, is Superintendent of the Astoria and Ninety-second Street ferry.

MICHAEL KLEM, 90 years old, for sixty years a resident of West Orange, N. J., died Friday night at the home of his son, Councilman John E. Klem of Northfield Road, St. Cloud.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CRIGLER.—Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Webb Crigler are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter, Dorothea, Friday, July 23, at their home in New Rochelle.

SPECTOR.—On Sunday, July 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Spector of 260 Convent Av., a girl.

Engaged

ARLUCK—BERLFEIN.—Molly Berlfein to Dr. Samuel S. Arluck.

HOGUE—AUSTIN.—Gwendolyn Austin to J. Roland Hogue.

Married

BERLSTON—ROSENCRANTZ.—July 18, at Hotel Ritz-Carlton, Elizabeth A. Rosencrants to Fritz Berlston.

Newark.

BRITTING—FISCHER.—July 22, Martinetta Fischer to George Britting.

Married.

BURNS—CONWAY.—July 21, Alice A. Conway to Joseph A. Burns.

Long Island.

RAPELYE—ERNST.—July 21, Winfield Elizabeth J. Ernst to Foster H. Rapelye.

SIEBERT—SCHONIGER.—July 20, Elizabeth Schoeniger to Jacob Siebert.

Died

AVERILL.—On July 23, in his 59th year, Joseph Otis Averill, son of the late Joseph Otis and Mary B. Averill. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Monday, July 26, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

BIBB.—Cordelia E., of New York, widow of Wilson Cary Bibb, on July 24, at Briar Cliff Lodge. Funeral services at All Saints Church, Briar Cliff Manor, on Monday, July 26, at 4:30 P. M

FRANK'S ASSAILANT BEFORE GOVERNOR

Declares He Thought by Killing Frank He Would Prevent Attack on Prison.

NO BLAME FOR WARDENS

But Prison Reforms Will Be Urged Upon Legislature—Frank Continues to Improve.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 24.—William Creen this morning told Governor Nat E. Harris that he tried to kill Leo M. Frank last Saturday night because he believed that in so doing he would rid the Georgia State Prison of a man whose presence would result in the attack by a mob on the prison and loss of lives in a battle with the guards.

This opinion, he said, he had formed in reading newspapers. He asserted that his attack was inspired by no one, and was made simply because he himself felt that it was his duty to kill Frank.

Governor Harris stated, following his talk with Creen, that he did not hold Warden James E. Smith or other officials responsible. He said he proposed to see if prison conditions were up to the standards of the resources of the State of Georgia, and that he would send a special message on the subject to the Legislature soon after his return to Atlanta.

"I don't like it," he said, in referring to the prison situation.

Creen told his story to Governor Harris in the presence of Adj. Gen. J. Van Holt Nash. Unmanacled for the first time since his attack on Frank, Creen was closeted with the Governor in the room adjoining that in which Frank lies wounded. All doors leading from the room were bolted.

Creen's story, as repeated by the Governor and General Nash, substantially was:

"I had heard talk of the danger of Frank being kept here.

"I felt that as long as he was here there was danger of the prison being attacked. I was afraid the guards and the people making the attack would shoot at each other and people be killed, so I came to the conclusion that it was my duty to save the people from the danger to which Frank's presence exposed them. I determined that Frank was subjecting us to danger⅛ so decided that I would kill him."

"When did you conceive this idea?" asked Governor Harris.

"A few days before it happened," replied Creen. "I studied over it and decided to carry my plan out."

"Now tell the Governor the truth, Creen," said Governor Harris. "Was there any suggestion made to you from the outside?"

Creen fell to his knees and raised his hand. "I swear that I never talked of the Frank case to any one inside or out of the prison before or after the attack."

"Did you mean to kill him?" Creen was asked.

"I did," he replied calmly. "I felt it was my duty."

Asked where he obtained his knife, Creen replied that he had slipped it from the kitchen on the Friday night before he attacked Frank and had hidden it in his cot.

After Creen's talk with the Governor the newspaper correspondents were called in to hear Creen's statement in reference to charges that he had been beaten by prison authorities.

In the presence of correspondents Governor Harris asked him whether he had ever been whipped here.

"No," was the answer.

Creen bared his back, which was said to have been scarred from floggings. There was no evidence of his ever having been beaten.

"Have you ever been mistreated here in any way?" Creen was asked.

There was no answer, but the Prison Commissioners and the Governor stated that Creen, a few minutes before, had told them he had no fault to find.

"I propose to find out," Governor Harris said, "why one inmate of the prison would attack another, and how. With the facilities here, I don't see how any one could have prevented this attack on Frank, unless the prisoners were provided with separate cells. I am not blaming prison officials."

Asked whether he thought Creen crazy, the Governor replied that he thought him "weak-minded."

Several convicts were questioned briefly by the Governor and Commissioners, and all expressed the belief that Creen's action was the result of no influence in or out of the prison.

To set at rest the reports that Frank has not been seriously wounded, the Governor and Commissioners saw Frank's wound dressed. They did not question Frank, merely watching the physicians, leaving the room as soon as the surgeons had finished.

"There is no doubt about the fact that Frank was seriously wounded," said Governor Harris.

The condition of Leo M. Frank this morning continues good. He rested well last night and is declared to be steadily recovering.

Following the talk with Creen the Governor and members of the Prison Commission met behind closed doors in the office of Warden Smith. They called in Charles W. Dyer, trusty on night duty in the prisoners' sleeping quarters, and questioned him about Creen's attack on Frank.

Dyer merely stated that he was off duty at the time of Creen's attack and was asleep on his cot near Creen, and that he knew nothing of the attack until it was over.

Dr. W. J. McNaughton, serving a life term for murder in Emmanuel County, will be freed if the wishes of his fellow-prisoners at the Georgia State Farm are carried out. Today Governor Harris was presented with a petition for clemency for McNaughton, signed by 137 of 150 prisoners in the main building.

"Not a man to whom the petition was presented refused to sign it," said the prisoner who circulated the petition.

The petition was inspired by the quick action of Dr. McNaughton in saving the life of Leo M. Frank when his throat was slashed last Saturday night by William Creen. But for the work of Dr. McNaughton Frank would have died.

Dr. McNaughton was convicted of poisoning W. J. Flanders, a wealthy patient. It was alleged McNaughton and Mrs. Flanders were unduly intimate and planned the murder of the woman's husband. McNaughton was found guilty, but Mrs. Flanders was never tried.

Bessie Lucile, six-year-old daughter of Edgar Stripling, Georgia's Jean Valjean, has obtained Governor Harris's promise that her father shall be freed.

As the Governor stood in the lobby of the prison this morning, the little girl dashed up to him and clasped his hand.

"Governor, let my papa out," she said. "We've nobody to work for us, and mamma's sick. Won't you please let him go home?"

"Tell your papa," said the Governor, "that I'm going to let him out before my term of office expires. I can't just say when, but I'm going to let him out."

The news was rushed to Stripling, who has been here about two years, following his arrest at Danville, Va., where he had for many years, under an assumed name, held the office of Chief of Police, following his killing of J. B. Cornett in Harris County, some fourteen years ago.

KEEP UP FRANK AGITATION.

Citizens of La Grange, Ga., Hold Meeting and Pass Resolutions.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., July 24.—Agitation which has been going on for some time, engineered, it is said, by Tom Watson, the former Populist leader, resulted today in a mass meeting of citizens at La Grange, in which the following were among the resolutions adopted:

"Resolved, That the Jews of Georgia be called upon to affirm or deny the charge that they have been subjects of prejudice or race hatred. By their silence they have indorsed all the vile charges, and if these charges be true it is high time that they were seeking more congenial climes.

"Resolved, That John M. Slaton and William J. Burns never be permitted to pollute the air of Georgia with their foul breath."

FOUGHT FOR BELGIAN ART.

Works Worth Millions Saved from Germans Along the Yser.

FURNES, Belgium, July 9, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The little Flemish towns that loafed for centuries on the banks of the Yser before being reawakened to give their names to the history of some of the most dramatic episodes of the war—Nieuport, Dixmude, Ypres—counted little commercially, and only Ypres figured much in history.

Wars had reduced the former proud capital of Flanders to a droning town of less than 20,000 inhabitants, of whom virtually only the Valenciennes lacemakers worked. The men were called "tournesols," which may be translated either as "sunflowers" or "shadeseekers"; they earned the name by shifting their lounging places on the Grande Place so as to keep in the sun when the weather was cold, and to keep out of it when it was hot. The remaining importance of the place was, as that of Dixmude, Nieuport, and Furnes, chiefly its treasures of art.

Those of Ypres were mostly gathered in the Merghelynck Museum and have been practically all saved, including pictures by Snyders, van Oost, and van Thulden, with rare specimens of wood carving, Spanish leather, jewels, and manuscripts. While the Germans were approaching the line of the Yser, Henri Dommartin, State Librarian at Brussels, transferred the museum intact to Dunkirk, and from there to Havre. The most precious work of art in the entire region, "The Adoration of the Wise Men of the East," by Jordaens, valued at $800,000, was lost at Dixmude. It had been removed from the bombarded church to a theatre for safety; the theatre was caved in by a shell and the picture destroyed.

A number of other works of art, including rare specimens of Cordovan, relics of the Spanish occupation of Flanders, were saved here by M. Dommartin and M. Eugene de Groot, Deputy for Furnes and Dixmude.

When the French troops went through Loo to meet the Germans along the Yser, they saved a valuable picture, "Christ Between the Two Thieves," by Van Brockhorst, pupil of Rubens. Other objects of lesser value were left, but afterward saved by M. Dommartin, with the aid of the curé of the parish. They were about to leave when the cure cried: "I was going to forget the mass book." The mass book of Loo was one of the most valued relics of Flanders. It was printed by the widow of Balthazar Moretus, son-in-law of Plantin, in 1701. It contained many beautiful engravings and was ornamented with precious stones and escutcheons with the arms of Loo.

The pride of Furnes was its famous pieces of Cordovan leather and specimens of art of the middle ages, when in Flanders every man condemned was required to execute in bronze a reproduction of his crime in the form of the part of the body on which he had committed it, or the part of the body with which he committed it.

The value of the works of art saved from ruin along the Yser runs high into the millions. The value of what is known to have been lost is also formidable.

GIRL SAVES HER ANNOYER.

Holds Broadway Crowd at Bay with Cane After Man Struck Her.

That he had insulted her and struck her with his cane was the charge made at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last night by a young woman who described herself as Grace Tuttle of 300 West Forty-eighth Street, against a man who said he was Meyer Hofer, a Swiss engineer, of 117 West Twenty-first Street. Miss Tuttle said that while she was walking along Broadway Hofer accosted her, asking what she was looking at. She struck him and then he hit her with his cane, she said.

A crowd gathered and, breaking the cane, threatened to do serious injury to Hofer, but were deterred by the prompt action of Miss Tuttle, who seized one half of the broken cane and menaced the crowd with it. Patrolman Frank Sullivan of Traffic Squad C arrested Hofer and took him to the station.

AUTO CLIPS OFF BOY'S EARS.

Four Persons Injured in Two Accidents in New Jersey.

There were two automobile accidents in New Jersey yesterday in which four persons were injured and taken to hospitals.

Michael Yeoman, 9 years old, of 33 Johnson Street, Newark, was run over by a jitney bus at Railroad Avenue and Tichnor Street last night. He is in St. James's Hospital suffering from a fractured skull. Both of his ears were torn off.

At Point Pleasant automobiles driven by William Sharp and Edward Foulks collided and were wrecked. Miss Catherine Stacy, Miss Grace Larrabee, and Foulks were injured and taken to Spring Lake Hospital.

SHIPS COLLIDE IN HARBOR.

British Freighter Teucer Hits Schooner and Is Towed Back.

The British freighter Teucer, Captain Yarwood, was leaving Bayonne, N. J., last night when she collided with an unidentified schooner off Tompkinsville and was reported seriously damaged. Tugs were sent to her assistance to tow her back to Bayonne.

The schooner apparently was only slightly damaged and proceeded on her way.

Masons Plan Moonlight Sail.

The Arab Patrol of Mystic Shriners will hold a moonlight conclave next Wednesday evening, July 28, on the steamer Mandalay. Two thousand members are expected to sail on the cruise up the Hudson, wearing the red fezes and silver elephant badges of the order. Among the Masons who will attend are Judge George Freifeld, Grand Master of New York State; William H. Miller, Grand Treasurer; State Senator Frank J. Meagher, Frank Fox, Commissioner of Automobile Licenses, and other State and city officials.

Woman Dies on Sound Steamer.

When the steamboat Concord of the Colonial Line arrived yesterday morning from Providence, R. I., the Captain reported that a passenger, Mrs. Jane E. Marshall, 52 years old, of Whitinsville, Mass., had died shortly after the vessel left port Friday night. She was accompanied by her husband, who told the Coroner that his wife had been subject to heart attacks. Permission was given for the removal of the body.

Zealandia Damaged in the Mersey.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—The American steamer Zealandia, which sailed from New York on July 10 for Manchester, was in collision in the Mersey today with a dredger. The Zealandia's stem was danaged.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNIFORMS
AND
ALL EQUIPMENTS
for
MILITARY TRAINING CAMP
at Plattsburg, N. Y.
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
REDUCED PRICES IN
Khaki Uniforms, Hats, Army Shoes, Shirts, Leggins, Ponchos, Blankets, Etc.
RUSSELL UNIFORM CO.,
1600 Broadway,
New York, Corner 48th St.

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30

The SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale Ends This Week

Rounding Out a Month of Memorable Merchandising

To complete the busiest July in our history we shall offer during this coming week many of the most striking values that the SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale has yet produced.

These Exceptional Offerings for Monday and Tuesday:

$10

Women's "Sample" Bathing Suits

Taffetas, Mohairs, Satins

At $2.95, $3.95, $10

Regularly $3.95 to $22.50

Practically every style of the season is here. Only a few of a kind. All sizes in the lot.

STYLES	TRIMMINGS
Coat Effect Models	Braid and Fancy Buttons
Princess, Empire	Colored Pipings, Bands
Smock Slip-on	Wide Spanish Sashes
Belted Models	Combination Trimmings
Shirred and Corded Models	

Note—Made only of the finest salt-water proof materials.

85c Sateen Sailor Bathing Hats, at 55c

Blue, red, green or black sateen Hat with upper brim of colored stripes to match color of crown. Third Floor

Men's $30 to $32 Suits, at $15

A manufacturer, overstocked, came to us with a proposition—a GOOD one, too—on condition we took ALL the Suits he then had. We did so promptly.

These Suits are absolutely IDENTICAL in every point of style, material, color, cut and tailoring, with those sold by us in our regular stock a trifle earlier in the season, at DOUBLE and MORE than double—and they were good values at that. And now—here they are. All kinds, all sizes, for all men. Fourth Floor

First Velvet Hats of the Season

Ten Smart Styles—Inexpensive!

Among the clever originations shown in this advanced Fall Millinery is the becoming "Poke" bonnet of Grandmother's day, and the effective wool yarn trimming.

Wool Yarn Trimmed Velvet Hats at $5

Broad brim Sailor with white yarn side and front trimmings.

At the same price is a black satin Sailor faced with white satin.

Black Velvet "Pokes" at $8.75

Tailored stitched brim that is faced with white satin; wool yarn fringed as side ornament.

Also the Poque Sailor with striking band of white grosgrain ribbon, with black coin dot.

Tricorne Velvet Hats at $9.75

Distinctive, with jet and white bead ornament as front trimming; edges piped with white satin. Third Floor

Final HALF PRICE Clearance of the Simpson-Crawford Furniture

And of a Collection of

Superb POOLEY Furniture

Splendid assortments in fine Suites and Pieces of every kind for every room in the home. The best values of the sale. The Simpson-Crawford Furniture was the most important of all their stocks, totalling $131,000 at inventory figures.

The Furniture from Pooley, the famous Philadelphia cabinet-maker, who has furnished many fine hotels, we wish to dispose of before our August Sale of New Furniture begins.

This $519 Dining Room Suite of 9 Pieces, $260

As illustrated. Of Jacobean Oak, in a rich fumed finish. A really splendid Suite.

$407.50 Dining Room Suites, $204
Four pieces, of rich Jacobean Oak.

$221 Dining Room Suites, $111
Nine pieces, in Solid Mahogany.

Jacobean Oak China Closets		Mahogany Chinas		Mahogany Tables		Mahogany Inlaid Sideboards		Golden Oak Extension Tables	
Were	Now	Were	Now	Were	Now	Were	Now	Were	Now
$75.00	$37.50	$82.25	$42.00	$48.50	$24.25	$85.00	$42.50	$49.50	$25.00
47.50	24.00	77.00	38.50	75.00	37.50	135.00	67.50	35.00	17.50
65.00	32.50	67.00	33.50	57.00	28.50	95.00	47.50	55.00	27.00
55.00	27.50	63.00	31.50	53.00	26.50				

Examples of the POOLEY Furniture at Half

5-Piece Bedroom Suite	$170 from $340	All-over Stuffed Arm Chair	$30 from $60
Hall Arm Chair	$190 from $400	Hazelwood Bureau	$35 from $70
Carved Arm Chair	$125 from $250		Seventh Floor

Women's Cotton Frocks

$10 to $15 Voile, Crepe or Lawn Dresses, $5

Hand-embroidered white Voiles, Awning Stripe Lawns, Corded Stripe Voiles, Net and Voile combined, and Crepes in all the delicate shades.

$12.50 to $19.75 Eyelet Embroidery, Voile and Net Dresses at $7.50

Numerous attract ve styles and exquisite colorings.

$19.75 to $22.50 Silk and Taffeta Dresses, $10

Afternoon and Evening Dresses. Even pretty Dancing Frocks of taffeta in pastel shades, ribbon velvet trimmed.

$6.75 to $8.75 Summer Frocks at $3

Coin-Dot and Pinhead Dotted Voiles, Colored Linen Dresses with lingerie bodice; Blue, Lavender and Yellow Batiste Dresses, and others—truly remarkable! Third Floor

KLEINERT'S PURE LINEN DRESS SHIELDS UNDER-PRICE

To our knowledge, this is the first time that these famous Featherweight quality Dress Shields have been sold for less than the standard price.

Sizes 2, 3, 4 Reg. 25c, 28c, 30c } **Now 20c Pair**

3 pairs for 50c. $1.85 dozen pairs.

Main Floor and Subway Store Notions

TUESDAY, JULY 27TH
will be the
FIRST "DAY OF REVIEW"
in the GIMBEL

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

With Initiative

Presenting for your study and comparison Half a Million Dollars' Worth of New, Cabinet-Made Furniture At Large Savings

NOTE—Selections Can Be Made Beginning Tuesday.

Seventh Floor

800 WHITE BEDSPREADS AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE

A large Eastern mill's entire clean-up; slight mill imperfections—an oil spot or a miss-weave.

	Were.	Now.
70x90 inches; plain hemmed	$1.50	90c
70x90 inches; scalloped, cut corners	$1.75	$1.15
80x90 inches; plain hemmed	$1.75	$1.15
80x90 inches; scalloped, cut corners	$2.00	$1.35

Special—$3 White Bedspreads, $1.95

Highly mercerized and figured; medium weight. Size 80x90 in., scalloped and with cut-out corners. Second Floor

GLASSWARE—VERY SPECIAL

The residue of the Simpson-Crawford purchase, combined with our own stock, reduced.

50c Night Sets—Bottle and Glass, both cut—at 25c.
$5 Rich Cut Glass Ice Tubs, $2.95.
75c Blown Water Tumblers, with engraved initial, 45c dozen.
$3 Engraved Glass 7-Piece Berry Sets, $1.50.
$1 Engraved Glass 3-Piece Mayonnaise Sets, 55c.
$3 Cut Glass 8-inch Berry or Salad Bowls, $1.50. Fifth Floor

WOMEN'S $25 PRIESTLEY'S CRAVENETTED COATS AT $15

For Motoring and Traveling—Pepper-and-salt Mixture.

It is a delightful copy of a Jenny model—semi-fitted and belted.

All sizes; lined to waist, also sleeves lined. Third Floor

$1.50 TO $3 SAMPLE HAIR ORNAMENTS, 95c

A manufacturer's entire sample collection, consisting of Casque, Chignon, Back Combs, Barrettes and Braid Pins, mounted with rhinestones and combinations of sapphires, amethysts, olivines and topaz. Demi-amber, amber, crystal and imitation shell, in this season's newest effects. Main Floor

UPHOLSTERY SPECIALS

Put on one side especially for the last week of a banner month of Simpson-Crawford Sales:

$5 Heavy Net Curtains, $2.50 Pair
White and drab. Renaissance applique. Length, 3 yards.

35c Heavy Curtain Net, 18c Yard
Width, 36 inches. "Fish nets" included. In white and ecru.

$8.75 to $10.75 Portieres, at $5 Pair
Reversible. Very heavy satin finish.

35c White and Ecru Net, 18c Yard
For door paneling. Width, 31 inches. In white and ecru. Sixth Floor

FIRST TIME: HANDKERCHIEF LINEN "MONTE CARLO" BLOUSES

(as illustrated)

At $3.95

$6.95 has been the regular price of this well-tailored, striped handkerchief linen Sport Blouse. It is the Blouse of the moment and is constantly seen at the most exclusive Country Clubs on women that are fittingly dressed for the world of sports.

Stripes of blue, green, gold, rose

Exact Duplicate in Voile at $2

For style, finishings and dainty colorings it is a worthy rival of the more expensive Linen Sport Blouse, in blue, green, rose and heliotrope stripes. Third Floor

A CLEAN-UP OF LAMPS

Hundreds of gas, electric, and other Lamps have been re-marked at ⅓, ½, and even less than ½ their former prices. Here are some:

$15 Art Metal Table Lamps, $7
$2.25 to $10 Lamp Shades, $1.15 to $5
$9 to $12 Semi-indirect Ceiling Light Fixtures, for $4
$12 Oil or Electric Japanese Table Lamps, at $7.50
Mahogany Boudoir Lamps, $1.50 Fifth
$13.50 Mahogany Floor Lamps, $8.50 Floor

$1.50 TO $2.50 SILKS AT $1 YARD

Charmeuse Crepe de Chines Satins

Widths, 36 to 44 inches. A splendid selection of colors in the lot, but not every color in all weaves.

$1 Washable 32 and 36 in. Silks, at 68c Yard

Plain and satin stripes on white grounds. Very pleasing for women's blouses and men's shirts.

75c Genuine Chinese Pongee, at 45c Yard

32 inches wide and exceptionally fine quality. Second Floor

$7 to $10 Hand Luggage, at $5.50

All Brand New All Wanted Sizes

The *big saving* is due to a *big purchase* that secured us a *big price-concession*. Men and women alike could not wish finer luggage than this

660 Traveling Bags

Brown and russet cowhide English Bags, extra full cut; 16 to 18 inches.

Black walrus grain cowhide Bags, large, full cut model; 16 to 20 inches.

Women's black enameled grain cowhide Club Bags, moire lined; 15 and 16 inches.

550 Suit Cases

Russet brown cowhide, linen lined; regulation size. All thoroughly reinforced, with or without straps around. Main Floor

$5.50

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1915.

R. H. Macy & Co.

During July and August this store opens at 8:30 A. M. and closes at 5:30 P. M., except Saturdays, when we open at 8:30 and close at 12 noon. The extra half hour in the morning is an ideal time to shop; every salesperson bright and ready to supply your needs in the minimum of time.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

You don't know what your camera can really do until you have had a few films developed and printed at Macy's. Results not only satisfy, but bring amateurs back Summer after Summer with vacation snapshots to Macy's. Main Floor Camera Counter or Fifth Floor Camera Dept.

Another Week of Super-Economies Before Inventory Taking

Crepe de Chine Underwear at Important Reductions

In this disposal of Crepe de Chine Underwear the choicest styles are represented—for these are "small lots" of our best selling numbers of the past season. The very newest designs in flesh and white, all-silk Crepe de Chine, elaborately trimmed with Laces, dainty buds and ribbons.

Envelope Chemises Now $1.89 Were $2.89 to $3.89

Regular Chemises Now $1.69 Were $1.89 to $2.89

Bloomers Now 94c Were $1.29 to $1.89

Combinations Now $1.89 Were $2.89 to $4.89

Drawers Now $2.49 Were $3.49 to $4.89

In these groups you will find all sizes —but not every size in each style.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Charming Negligees At Clearance Prices

We honestly believe these to be the daintiest Boudoir and Slumber Gowns ever designed for women—elaborate copies of French creations, in many cases only one of a kind, at less than *half* original prices.

At $2.74—Loose fitting models of Albatross, accordion pleated and plain effects, fancy Lingerie collars and cuffs, dainty satin pipings. Macy's orig nal prices were up to $5.74.

At $3.74—Crepe de Chine, Albatross, Challie and French Flannel. Accordion pleated, loose and draped effects. Some are scalloped and embroidered, plain colors combined with figured challie, long fichu ends edged with lace and net. Heavy silk girdles. Blue, pink, lavender and Dresden colorings. Earlier-in-the-season prices up to $9.74.

At $6.74—Fashioned of all silk Crepe de Chine, combined with chiffon and all-over lace. Grecian models, Draped models, Coatee effects. Accordion pleated, plain and embroidered. Exquisite shadow laces and net trimmings. A variety unsurpassed—pink, blue, lavender, and a few odd shades. Earlier-in-the-season prices were up to $13.74.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Clearance Prices on Colored Wash Goods

Two very fine value given by way of illustration of what you will find in this department all through the clearance sale.

Chiffon Voiles, 15c yard.
Macy's Prices Were 24c to 34c Yard.

With printed Border Designs, also Crepes, Colored Grounds, large Floral Effects, 38 and 45 inches wide.

Embroidered Crepes, 9c yard.
Macy's Price Was 23c Yard.

White ground with embroidered woven figures in colors, also Chiffon Printed Voiles in a limtied range of colors, 27 and 38 inches wide.

Macy's—Wash Goods Dept., Second Floor.

Fetching Designs In Women's Sea Suits

Smartly fashioned of lustrous Poplin or Surf Satin in the newest modes of the season, these charming Bathing Suits are an evidence of Macy's low-selling policy.

Two models illustrated, $4.49—Black and navy Poplin of excellent quality, one style with square neck and the other prettily smocked; both have pockets and belt.

Another style at $4.49—Of black or blue Poplin, slip-on model with white satin collar and cuffs, belted.

At $3.74—Jaunty Suit of black satin with striped black and white sailor collar, tie and broad belt fastened with smart buckle. Cap sleeves with straps.

At $3.74—Loose-fitting model of navy or black poplin; box-pleated front ornamented with tiny tailored bows of contrasting color. Sleeves and belt piped to match.

Three-piece Swimming Suit of all-worsted, $4.49—Navy blue and heather mixture with striped trimming. Ideal suit for the "Swimming Girl."

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Young Girls' Frocks at Quick-Disposal Prices

Space is inadequate to describe in detail these charming little dresses Every desirable fabric in every wanted style is here for your choosing—and at a slight cost the little Miss of 6 to 14 years may have a few more pretty frocks to round out the season.

150 Girls' Dresses, 94c
Originally $1.89. Pretty models of Gingham, Chambray and Lawn; cool and smart-looking, in a wide range of styles.

125 Girls' Dresses, $1.69
Originally $2.49 and $2.96. Delightful little models of Ginghams and Chambray embracing the season's smartest effects.

160 Girls' Summer Dresses at $2.49
Originally $3.96. Ultra-smart modes of Voiles and Crepes, some effectively combined with contrasting fabrics and elaborately trimmed with fine laces—belts, collars, cuffs, etc.

All the above in sizes 6 to 14 years, but not all sizes in each style.

35 Rain-proof Coats, $2.24
Originally $3.96. An English belted model in navy, tan, and good-looking mixtures. Storm collar, patch pockets. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

The Final Word on Misses' and Juniors' Tub Dresses

Cool linen frocks, plain white and figured Voiles, dainty dimities—in a variety of lovely colorings, the size range incomplete in many models. Juniors—13, 15 and 17. Misses—14, 16 and 18.

Dresses that formerly sold up to $16.74 (a few models up to $23.74.) Now ***$7.94***

Dresses that formerly sold up to $13.74 (a few at $17.74). Now ***$6.94***

Dresses that formerly sold up to $8.49 (a few at $11.74). Now ***$4.96***

Dresses that formerly sold up to $6.94. Now ***$3.96***

Macy's—Third Floor.

Further Reductions in Women's Summer Frocks

The Last Word in Dress Economy

220 Cotton Voile Dresses in plain colors, stripes, checks, and figures, also ratines and a few linens, at ***$3.96.***

Macy's usual prices $4.89 to $6.49.

100 Dresses in Cotton Voiles, crepes, and novelty summer materials—including many all white models, ***$5.49.***

Macy's usual prices $8.74 to $10.74.

145 Dresses in Cretonnes, Voiles, Tissues, Linens and novelty fabrics—a collection of charming fashioned models, ***$8.74.***

Macy's usual prices $10.74 to $16.74.

Also—all our high-priced exquisitely made lingerie dresses in nets, organdies, crepes, flowered voiles,—mostly exclusive, individual models—one, two, or three of a kind. Now **$12.74** and **$15.74.**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Bedcoverings Reduced

Quantities Limited

Initial Pillow Cases of fine bleached muslin embroidered in beautiful designs. Some are hemstitched, others have scalloped edges. Size 45 x 36 inches, were 69c to $1.19. **Now, per pair, 49c.**

Imported Printed Bedspreads in a very handsome design—for summer use. Centre-piece and border to match, size 70 x 90 inches, were $1.24 each —**Now 99c.**

White Satin-finish Bedspreads, hemmed. Very good appearing. Neat centre-piece design for full size beds, were $1.74 each—**Now $1.39.**

Lamb's Wool Filled Comfortables. Figured nainsook both sides. 9 inch silk mull borders, full bed size, were $4.89 each— **Now $2.94.**

Striped Bungalow Blankets, strongly bound all around. Plenty of color combinations to choose from. Sizes 54 x 72 inches, were $1.49— **Now 99c each.**

Macy's—Basement, Rear.

See Our Grocery Advertisement on Page 2, This Section

Remarkable Prices on Fine Leather Goods

Bottle Cases of sole leather; ground glass stoppers and German silver tops.
Reduced from $2.49 & $7.49 to $1.97 and $5.97

Bottle Sets in morocco case; green, blue, red, vachette leather, holding from one to six bottles.
Reduced from $2.24 & $8.49 to $1.79 and $6.79

Jewel Boxes in seal, morocco ecrase, vachette leather.
Reduced from 94c & $13.24 to 74c and $9.89

Pigskin Razor Rolls with chamois lining; for one razor or more.
Reduced from 99c & $3.49 to 49c and $2.69

Traveling Clocks in morocco cover case and in folding ecrase and pigskin cases.
Reduced from $2.97 & $27.50 to $2.49 and $14.89

Manicure Sets in cross grain, morocco, pin seal, with white and ebony fittings.
Reduced from 94c & $9.89 to 74c and $6.49

Shaving Sets in goat seal and leather lined.
Reduced from 94c & $7.49 to 49c and $4.97

Dressing Cases for women and men; tan sole leather cases, ebony brushes.
Reduced from $4.89 to $3.89

Colored and Black Dressing Cases for Men and Women with ebony and white fittings.
Reduced from $4.49 & $38.75 to $3.96 and $29.75

Brush Sets, holding clothes and hat brush, in morocco or walrus case.
Reduced from $3.74 to $2.97

Tie Cases in pigskin and morocco.
Reduced from $4.89 & $8.24 to $2.97 and $4.89

Macy's—Main Floor.

"Clean-out" Prices on 18 Samples of Wardrobe Steamer Trunks

Built to withstand the "hard knocks" of travel, with basswood frame, fibre bands and reinforcements of solid metal.

Keratol or canvas covered; cloth or "grained-silk" Keratol lining; brassed trimmings; hinged wardrobe section, with space-conserving patent features and a place for all your needs on a journey. Size only 43x22½x14½ inches—but it's amazing how much they hold!

No better trunks made—but these are slightly soiled—hence a price like this:

2 that were $49.75 | 4 that were $37.50
9 that were $44.75 | 3 that were $32.25

Now $29.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Beautiful Renaissance Lace Trimmed Linens

At Less Than Half Price

About 3,000 pieces. Included are Scarfs, Squares, Centre-pieces, Tea and Lunch cloths. Renaissance lace trimmed or all-over lace.

Centre-pieces	Scarfs	72-inch Cloths
Now 98c to $1.98	Now 49c to 98c	Now $1.98 to $4.49
Were $1.98 to $4.49	*Were 98c to $1.98*	*Were $3.96 to $9.89*

Also hundreds of odd Damask Cloths, plain, scalloped, hemstitched and fringed. Some in broken lots, and some slightly mussed from handling. Very attractively priced for disposal. Special tables.

Turkish Bath Towels at Less Than Usual

195 dozen in all. Odd lots of Imported Bath Towels and discontinued numbers.

	Size	Regular Price	Sale Price
Hemmed ends, white and red borders,	20½x39	42c ea.	29c ea.
Hemmed ends, red, white and blue borders,	25 x47	59c ea.	39c ea.
Hemstitched ends, green, lavender and gold borders,	26 x47	$1.19 ea.	79c ea.
Hemstitched ends, red, white, blue borders,	28 x48	$1.29 ea.	98c ea.
Hemstitched ends, red, white, blue borders,	32 x52	$1.59 ea.	$1.29 ea.
Hemstitched ends, red, white, blue borders,	40 x56	$2.19 ea.	$1.69 ea.

All snow white, soft and absorbent, of fine quality yarn.

Macy's Linen Dept., Second Floor

Closing Prices on Fine Lace Curtains

Including scrim curtains, scrim panels, net panels and net curtains. A splendid opportunity to get new curtains for an odd window or two.

One, two, and three-pair sets at *half* original prices, ranging from 74c to $8.74.

Macy's—Fourth Floor

Women's Sport Suits—a Limited Number at $9.49

Macy's Usual Price $17.74—These are very attractive models of that feather-light knitted wool fabric that has been so much favored this season for outing, sports and general wear. The coats are belted and pocketed, with shoulder linings of fine silk. The skirts plain-tailored models. Colors: navy blue, brown, green and rose. 70 coats in the lot—in all sizes.

Women's Linen and Pongee Suits $12.74 and $16.74

Macy's Usual Prices $16.74 and $28.75—High grade suits that have sold down to one, two and three of a kind at very radical reductions to close out; variety of colors and styles in the lot.

Women's Tub Skirts of Corduroy $5.74

This offering is too good to miss. The skirt has an inverted front pleat, shirred back and side, soft girdle outlined with white silk braid. The patch pocket is also braid trimmed. White only. All sizes.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Misses' Smart Sport Suits Reduced to $16.74

Macy's Usual Prices $19.74 to $28.75.

Just 32 Suits in this lot that is slated for final disposal tomorrow—not enough to supply every young woman who will want one at this low price.

There are feather light sports suits of wool jersey trimmed with contrasting color, snappy knit cloths and mixtures with button front skirts and Norfolk and pleated coats. And there are a limited number of those white flannel suits with hair line stripe that all the young girls "just love." Sizes 14, 16, and 18, not complete in every model.

Macy's—Third Floor

White Wash Goods Clearance Event

Novelty weaves and this season's most delightful fabrics—crisp, new, cool, and charming—at reductions that invite quantity buying.

at 33c a yard

40 inch Embroidered Voiles and Organdies
40 in. Silk Stripe Crepe Voile
38 inch Awning Stripe Voile
40 inch Lace Striped Crepe
40 inch Lace Voile
36 inch Tussah Dress Crepe
27 inch Corded Skirting

English "Clip Tape" Stripe Voile, 39c yd.
Originally priced 79c a yard. 39 inches wide.

Corduroy Pique, Special at 39c yd.
36 inches wide in the fashionable wide cord only.

Also Remnants at Remarkable Reductions.

Macy's—Wash Goods Dept., Second Floor.

Clearance of Short Lengths of Black and Colored Silks

Prices formerly 59c to $4.96 yd.; now **29c to $2.49 yd.**

The weaves in Black and Colors include:—Taffetas, Failles, Crepes, Voiles, Satins, Shantungs, Fancies, Printed Silks and Tub Silks.

Lengths run from 1 to 6 yards, nearly all double width—just what you want for Blouses, Linings, Trimmings or fine Undergarments.

Special tables provided for your convenience.

Macy's—Silk Dept., Second Floor, 35th St.

Handkerchiefs

Excellent qualities
Greatly under-priced.

Men's Imported Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, each 12c
Macy's Usual Price 15c. Excellent quality Linen —our own imporation. ¼ and ½-inch hems.

Men's Extra Size Soft Finish Handkerchiefs Special 6 for 59c
With ¼ and ½-inch hems.

Men's Woven Colored Border Handkerchiefs each 12c
Standard 25c quality. Pretty color combinations.

Women's Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs each 6c
Clearance of many styles in white and colors, one corner designs, pretty initials.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

MODERN TENNIS IS HARD ON RACQUETS

Pell Not the Only "Smasher"—Bat "Doctors" Busy Keeping Strings in Tune.

T. R. Pell's recent boast that he is the world's champion smasher of tennis racquets, may have been made in the spirit of jest, but his claim to the title is not likely to go long unchallenged. His record of twenty-two racquets put out of commission in a season that is still young is undoubtedly a large number, yet it would be a mistake to suppose that Pell stands alone in his glory.

There are dozens of tournament players right here in New York who could at least run him a close second. Pell is not an exceptionally hard man on a racquet, but rather only one of an increasingly large class of players who find that tennis as it is played nowadays puts a strain on the racquet that cannot long be withstood.

When a man breaks a golf club it is a sign that he is either a beginner or an incurable "dub." In this game the more proficient a player becomes the more considerate he is of his sticks. In tennis the rule works just the other way. The novice and the player who plugs along year after year without getting anywhere hardly know what racquet trouble is. It is the tournament player, the crack, who punishes his bat.

Not that the old racquets were better made—ask any first-class stringer or racquet-maker and he will tell you otherwise. The modern racquet—that is, the racquet used by tournament players—is a much higher class product both as to workmanship and quality of wood and gut than the racquet of earlier days. It has undergone a process of refinement, so the makers say, that has shortened its life while making it a much more effective weapon in the hands of a skillful player—while it does last.

Church Another "Smasher."

Those employed in racquet making and stringing say that the real reason for the high rate of breakage is the development of the modern brand of high-speed tennis and the tendency on the part of tournament players to demand the lightest possible gut, strung to the tension of a violin string. The present-day tournament racquet is not built to last. The makers themselves admit it. So exacting are some of the younger players in the matter of the racquets they use that there is one expert in town now who does little else but keep them supplied with what they want. A shining example of the modern racquet smasher is George M. Church, the Princeton star, who demands only the lightest brand of gut—eighteen-gauge gut, it is called—and who uses a racquet strung almost to the breaking point. This gut is hardly heavier than shoe thread, and when drawn tight it imparts all kinds of "life" to the racquet. But it is not calculated to stand up under the wear and tear of a tournament. In fact, it has been estimated that a racquet such as Church uses begins to weaken after ten games, and is of little service after a few hard sets.

Church, naturally, keeps the racquet "doctor" busy. His record for breakage may not be so high as Pell's, but that may be partly due to luck and the fact that he always has another in reserve when the head of the racquet he happens to be using begins to show signs of "softening."

Slash Strings with Knife.

It is not an uncommon sight to see a player take out his knife and slash the strings of his racquet after a tournament match. The amateur, looking at those strings, might say they were in perfect condition, but that is only because he is not particular. The habit of playing with only the tightest-strung bat seemingly spoils a man for any other kind, and the moment the original spring of the gut is lost the player is no longer satisfied. So he cuts away the strings rather than take chances with a break or even with a slight shift of the strain that might tend to warp the frame.

The comparison of tournament racquet gut to violin strings is no exaggeration. In the case of a racquet such as Church uses it is absolutely necessary to draw the main strings—that is, the long ones in the centre of the head—equally taut. This is done by an expert stringer who has a highly sensitive musical ear. When he tightens one string he actually "tunes" the others up to the same musical key.

Pell is not so exacting in respect to the "tune," but demands a tight-strung racquet with gut slightly heavier than Church seeks. It has been said that Pell's famous backhand stroke has much to do with his heavy toll of racquets, and there is, no doubt, much truth in this. Pell has developed the backhand swing until it has become his most telling stroke, and no less an authority than Maurice McLoughlin has called Pell the greatest backhand player in the world. In making the stroke, Pell's forearm and wrist are held as rigid as iron; thus he puts terrifice strain on the racquet head.

"Cannon Ball" Disastrous.

McLoughlin himself is well up in the front rank of those who inflict heavy punishment on their racquets during a tournament. In his case, as might be expected, it is the service stroke that does the chief damage. When he is delivering the famous cannon ball serve the racquet in the hand of McLoughlin becomes a flail and the whole weight of his body is thrown into the stroke. In the East the Californian has a host of imitators, and, no doubt, some of the racquet makers' business may be attributed to his influence.

More than one veteran player has come to the conclusion that the rate of breakage is much higher than it should be, and there is a growing belief that the tendency to use only the tightest-strung racquets has gone too far. The more conservative followers of the sport contend that the ultra-tight racquet is not essential to a fast game, and in proof of this they point to Norman E. Brookes. In the Davis Cup matches last year the Australasian handled the most stinging shots McLoughlin could deliver and he used an old-fashioned square-headed bat with a ridiculously small handle—a racquet of the sort that most American players have relegated to the clubhouse walls as antique. His was a light racquet and not particularly tight strung. But if it in any way slackened the pace or kept Brookes from putting the full force into his strokes, neither McLoughlin nor any of the thousands who saw him play was able to discover it.

GIANTS AND DODGERS WIN DOUBLEHEADERS BEFORE BIG CROWDS—HORSE SHOW

ROBERTSON'S GREAT CATCH SAVES GIANTS

One-Hand "Stab" Prevents Three Runs—New York Beats Pirates Twice.

Davey Robertson made a wonderful catch at the Polo Grounds yesterday. In the second game of the double-header with Pittsburgh he nimbly nipped Douglas Baird's long fly out of the atmosphere with his outstretched right hand and quelled the Pirate disaster which was about to fall upon the Giants. It snuffed out a rally that seemed good for three runs until Robby "pinched" the ball.

This glittering catch, together with the Giants' double victory over the Buccaneers, sent the largest baseball crowd of the season home to a cold dinner, hungry but happy. There was a quorum present yesterday, more than 22,000 spending the week-end under the Coogan Cliff to see the Giants take the first game, 8 to 4, and the second, 4 to 2.

For more than four hours all these folks forgot about the latest note, Bayonne, submarines, suffrage, automobile spills, and Johnny Evers. Old Hans Wagner came in for much attention. Hans hasn't changed much. He is still as broad as he is long, and when he waddles down to first base he resembles a circus parade coming down Main Street.

The first game was on the verge of disaster when Stroud was taken out with the score tied at 2 to 2, and Marquard subdued the Pirates' uprising. Bob Harmon, who used to tame the Giants easily in the old days, was easy prey yesterday, and the Giants bunched many hits on him.

Pol Perritt won the second game, and has the glit-edged support of the Giants to thank for it. If Robertson had not made his sensational catch in the fourth inning, when two Pirates were on the bases, Baird's drive would have surely gone for a home run and the whole complexion of a pleasant day would have been changed. The Giants' splendid fielding pulled Perritt out of more than one difficulty.

The heads of Umpires Klem and Cockill rested peacefully last night. They got through the double-header without an unkind word or gesture from either the Giants or Pirates. Marvelous!

The first inning of the opening game saw some weird fielding by the Buccaneers. After Burns had doubled Robertson beat out a bunt in flashy style. Eddie Grant grounded to Harmon, who threw the ball home to head off Burns. Robertson chased around second base toward third while the Pirates' attention was riveted on Burns. When they saw Davy near third they got after him and chased him back toward second. Then, when Burns started for home again they went after him. The Pittsburgh infield was between Satan and the briny deep. They wanted to get both runners and couldn't even catch one. The whole infield tossed the ball around like girls playing bean-bag, until Harmon threw the ball wild over second base and Burns scored, Robertson going to third. He scored on Merkle's sacrifice fly.

Carey's single, a steal, and Johnston's double off the right field wall gave the Pirates a run in the first inning, and in the second they drove Stroud out of the game. Jimmy Viox sent a screaming homer into the right field stand. Schang followed this with a two-bagger, and then Rube Marquard stepped in and held the enemy at bay.

Lobert gave a perfect demonstration of how to score a run in the fourth. With one out he singled and stole second. He even stole third, and scored on a sacrifice fly by Snodgrass.

The Giants had a great outburst of prosperity in the fifth. Burns's liner just tipped the top of Baird's glove and Robertson forced him at second. Grant walked and Fletcher's single sent Robertson home. Merkle got a pass, and when Baird fumbled Lobert's grounder Grant registered, and the bases were crowded. Fred Snodgrass has been in a batting slump and hasn't made a hit in a long time. This would be a splendid opportunity to start batting, thought Fred. He walloped a two-bagger along the left field foul line and cleared the bases, Fletcher, Merkle, and Lobert scoring.

The Giants got a place on the scoreboard first in the second game through commendable activity in the third inning. Burns shot a fly to left centre and Carey and Collins had a collision in trying to nab it. Burns reached second. Robertson beat out an infield hit and Brainerd rolled to Cooper and Burns was out between third and home. Robertson went to third on the play and counted on Fletcher's sacrifice fly to Hinchman.

Still another came in the fifth. Brainerd was hit by a Cooper shoot and he went to second when Cooper threw wild to first base to catch him napping. Fletcher's single to left sent him home. The Pirates got one in the sixth, when Johnston was hit. He went to second on Hinchman's single and advanced on Wagner's sacrifice. Viox sent a liner to Brainerd, who threw wild to second trying to make a double play on Hinchman and Johnston wisely seized the opportunity to score.

In that same inning the Giants rapped Cooper out of the box and the familiar figure of George McQuillan came forth to do pitching duty. With one out, Snodgrass singled. He was far off second when Carey made a long throw and almost caught him before he got back. The throw went wild and Snodgrass went to second. Dooin singled and then Pol Perritt committed one of the greatest surprises known to baseball. He made a two-base hit. Snodgrass scored and Dooin went to third. Wilbur Cooper said good-by to everybody and McQuillan took his place. Burns, the first batsman to face Mac, raised a skyrocket back of second and Viox and Hinchman both went after it. They stood like a couple of sentinels on guard while the ball dropped between them and Burns got a two-bagger, Dooin scoring. The last Pirate count came on a brace of two-baggers by Gibson and Carey in the ninth inning. The scores:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	1	2	1	1
R'ts'n, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Grant, 2b.	3	1	0	2	2
F'cher, ss.	4	1	1	1	3
M'kle, 1b.	2	1	0	11	1
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
S'dg's, cf.	3	0	1	4	0
Dooin, c.	4	0	1	7	0
Stroud, p.	0	0	0	0	0
M'q'rd, p.	3	1	0	0	2
Totals.	30	8	7	27	15

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	2	2	4	0
Collins, cf.	5	0	0	4	0
J'st'n, 1b.	5	0	3	10	0
H'man, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Wag'r, ss.	4	0	0	2	4
Viox, 2b.	4	1	2	3	3
Baird, 3b.	4	0	2	0	4
Sch'g, c.	2	0	1	1	1
M'phy, c.	2	0	0	0	0
S'mon, p.	3	0	0	0	5
*Gibson	1	0	1	0	0
K'l'ner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	4	12	24	15

*Batted for Harmon in eighth inning.
Errors—Baird, Harmon, Robertson, Lobert, Marquard.

New York	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	—8
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Johnston, Schang, Burns, Snodgrass, Baird (2.) Home run—Viox. Stolen bases—Carey, Lobert, (2.) Burns. Earned runs—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 3. Sacrifice hit—Collins. Sacrifice flies—Merkle, Snodgrass. Double play—Viox and Wagner. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Harmon, 2; off Kantlehner, 1. Hits—Off Stroud, 6 in 1 2-3 innings; off Marquard, 7 in 7 2-3 innings; off Harmon, 7 in 7 innings; off Kantlehner, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Marquard, 5; by Harmon, 1. Wild pitch—Marquard. Passed ball—Schang. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
R'ts'n, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Br'n'd, 2b.	3	1	1	4	5
Fl'ch'r, ss.	3	0	1	3	1
M'kle, 1b.	1	0	0	9	0
Lob'rt, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
S'gr's, cf.	4	1	2	3	0
Dooin, c.	2	1	1	5	0
Perritt, p.	4	0	1	0	3
Totals.	30	4	11	27	10

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	0	1
Collins, cf.	5	0	0	4	0
J'st'n, 1b.	3	1	1	7	1
H'ch'n, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Wagn'r, ss.	3	0	1	3	4
Viox, 2b.	3	0	0	3	0
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1
Gibson, c.	3	1	2	5	2
Cooper, p.	2	0	0	0	2
M'Q'lan, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Costello.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	2	6	24	13

*Batted for Cooper in sixth inning.
Errors—Carey, Baird, Cooper, Brainerd, Perritt.

New York	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Gibson, (2.) Burns, (2.) Perritt. Carey. Stolen base—Brainerd. Earned runs—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. Sacrifice hits—Robertson, Wagner, Dooin. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Double play—Brainerd and Merkle; Johnston and Wagner. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 3; off Cooper, 2. Hits—Off Cooper, 9 in five and one-third innings; off McQuillan, 2 in two and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cooper (Brainerd); by Perritt, (Johnston.) Struck out—By Perritt, 4; by Cooper, 1; by McQuillan, 1. Wild pitch—Cooper. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Rudolph Shows His Best Form.

BOSTON, July 24.—Rudolph held Chicago to two hits today, while his clubmates hit Lavender safely eight times, and scored the only run of the game. Fisher had a scratch single in the fourth, and in the seventh with two gone Red Murray singled to centre. Boston scored in the fifth on Moran's fielder's choice, a stolen base, and Evers's single. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	1	0	1	1
Evers, 2b.	3	0	2	3	2
Con'lly, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
Magee, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Schm't, 1b.	3	0	1	13	0
Smith, ss.	4	0	2	1	0
M'r'le, ss.	4	0	1	2	7
Gowdy, c.	1	0	0	4	1
Rud'ph, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	29	1	8	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss.	3	0	1	2	4
Murray, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Z'man, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
W'ms, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
K'sely, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
Archer, c.	3	0	0	7	0
McL'y, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Lav'r, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Schulte	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	0	2	24	13

*Batted for Lavender in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen base—Moran. Earned run—Boston. Sacrifice hits—Gowdy, Magee. Double play—Fisher and McLarry. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Lavender, 3. Struck out—By Lavender, 4; by Rudolph, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Browns Release Leverenz.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—Walter Leverenz, left-handed pitcher of the St. Louis Americans, was released today to the Indianapolis Club of the American Association.

Another Chance for Russell Ford.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Russell Ford, pitcher, recently released by the Buffalo Federal League team, accepted an offer of a renewal of his contract from President Robertson today. He will rejoin his team in Chicago Tuesday.

"Kid" Williams Gets Decision.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—"Kid" Williams, bantamweight champion of this city, got a fifteen-round decision here today over Jimmy Taylor of New York.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 4.
New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 5.
(Ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 5.
Boston, 1; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
Philadelphia, 13; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
(Postponed account steamboat accident.)
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Cleveland, 12; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2.
Detroit, 2; Washington, 0.
Washington, 8; Detroit, 5.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Chicago.
(Postponed account steamboat accident.)
Newark, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.
Newark, 4; Pittsburgh, 4.
(Called end ninth by agreement.)
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Buffalo, 3; Kansas City, 2.
(Eleven innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 5; Richmond, 1.
Rochester, 6; Buffalo, 5.
(Eleven innings.)
Rochester, 5; Buffalo, 2.
Montreal, 15; Toronto, 6.
Harrisburg, 8; Providence, 7.
(Eleven innings.)
Providence, 4; Harrisburg, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	47	36	.566
Brooklyn	47	39	.547
Chicago	43	42	.506
New York	40	41	.494
Pittsburgh	42	43	.494
Boston	42	44	.488
St. Louis	43	47	.478
Cincinnati	35	47	.427

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	56	30	.651
Chicago	56	33	.629
Detroit	54	33	.621
Washington	43	44	.494
New York	42	44	.488
St. Louis	34	53	.391
Cleveland	32	54	.372
Philadelphia	30	56	.348

FEDERAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	51	37	.575
Kansas City	48	37	.565
St. Louis	48	39	.552
Pittsburgh	45	39	.536
Newark	44	43	.506
Brooklyn	41	50	.451
Buffalo	41	51	.446
Baltimore	32	54	.372

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	51	25	.671
Buffalo	43	32	.573
Harrisburg	41	37	.526
Montreal	41	38	.513
Richmond	36	43	.455
Rochester	36	42	.462
Toronto	35	46	.432
Jersey City	30	49	.380

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
New York at Chicago—2 Games.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Chicago—2 Games.
Buffalo at Kansas City.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond at Jersey City—2 Games.
Toronto at Montreal.

DODGERS GET 31 HITS IN DOUBLE VICTORY

St. Louis Cardinals Force Them Into Tenth Inning to Win the First Game.

The Dodgers tightened their grip on second place in the fight for the pennant, when they took a double-header from Miller Huggins's Cardinals at Ebbets Field yesterday by the scores of 6 to 5 and 9 to 5. It was long after the dinner hour when the Brooklyn fans got home. The first game was won in the tenth inning. Brooklyn made thirty-one hits in the two games.

It was the finish of the first game that made the 20,000 fans excited, and they forgot home and dinner and everything else as Brooklyn fought down a four-run lead, and then humbled the Westerners in the tenth inning. In the ninth inning, with the score tied, St. Louis had three men on bases, with none out, but Sherrod Smith, the Dodgers' fourth twirler in the game, mowed down the Cards without a run.

St. Louis went right after Nap Rucker's slow ball at the start of the afternoon's pastime, but it was not until the fifth inning, when the Huggins clan had five runs, that Manager Robinson decided that Nap had shot his bolt. Then Phil Douglas went in, and Bescher hammered the first ball pitched for a triple, but there were no more hits for the Westerners after that. In the seventh inning Phil fanned three men with his moist ball. When Brooklyn came to bat in the seventh they started a rally that netted two runs, and these, with the tallies they got in the second and fourth innings, made the score 5 to 4.

With a man on first, Hummel was sent in to bat for Douglas, and he fanned. Appleton followed Douglas on the mound, and he held St. Louis in the eighth, and when the Dodgers came to bat in their half of that inning they pushed another run across the plate on a brace of hits.

Then came that ninth inning! J. Miller singled to centre, and Appleton became excited and bungled Snyder's sacrifice, so that the big catcher was safe at first. The situation was too critical to take any chances, so Appleton got the bench signal, and Sherrod Smith went out to the firing line. Butler beat out an infield tap, and the bases were filled. Roche was sent to bat in place of Dolan, with instructions to break up the game. He drove a hot one to Getz, but Gus was on the job and threw to O. Miller, forcing J. Miller at the plate. During the excitement no one noticed Hi Myers sneaking in from centre field as silently and stealthily as a panther creeping through a jungle. A wild yell broke forth. Smith wheeled and threw to Myers, and he tagged Butler, who was dancing a few feet off second base. That play relieved Smith's mind greatly, and he then fanned Long.

Brooklyn had a couple of men on base in the ninth, but no hit was forthcoming. Smith was full of confidence after pulling through the ninth inning, and he retired the Cards quickly in the tenth.

O'Mara, first at bat for Brooklyn in the tenth, filed out to first. Jake Daubert was an easy out at first. Zack Wheat brought that big crowd to its feet when he walloped a single to centre, and when George Cutshaw smashed a schreeching triple to left Brooklyn just went wild, and the joy of that frenzied crowd knew no bounds.

Miller Huggins and his clan, crestfallen from defeat in the first struggle, collapsed in the second game and made six miscues. The Brooklyn batsmen bounced seventeen hits off Doak and Griner and did not have any trouble winning. Huggins raved and then stalled as he saw his pets make error after error and his pitchers buried under an avalanche of hits, and Umpire Charlie Rigler took a walk down to second base and spoke some sharp words to the Cards' leader, after which they showed a few signs of life.

After St. Louis had crept within one run of a tie score in the seventh inning, Brooklyn chased in three runs and took a four-run lead. Daubert singled to left, then Wheat drove the ball up near the clouds and it dropped over the right-field fence. Stengel singled and scored when Miller poked a bingle to left. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	5	0	1	1	3
O'M'a, ss.	5	0	1	1	2
D'bert, 1b.	5	0	0	11	1
Wheat, lf.	5	1	1	2	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	5	3	4	2	2
St'gel, rf.	4	1	3	1	0
Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	0	5
O. M'r, c.	4	0	1	10	1
R'ker, p.	1	0	0	0	1
†Schults	1	0	1	0	0
D'glas, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Hummel	1	0	0	0	0
Ap'ton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Total.	41	6	14	30	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf.	6	1	3	2	0
Hug's, ²2b.	4	0	1	4	3
J. M'r, 1b.	5	1	3	10	0
Snyder, c.	4	1	1	4	3
Butler, ss.	5	2	3	5	4
Dolan, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Wilson, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Long, cf.	5	1	0	1	0
Betzel, ss.	1	0	0	2	2
R'son, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Sallee, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	42	5	13	‡29	15

*Batted for Dolan in ninth inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.
‡Batted for Rucker in fifth inning.
§Batted for Douglas in seventh inning.
Errors—Butler, O'Mara, Appleton.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0—6
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Betzel, Cutshaw, Stengel, Smith. Three-base hits—Bescher, Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Butler, Long, Cutshaw, Bescher. Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 6. Sacrifice hits—Snyder, Sallee. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rucker, 1; off Appleton, 1. Hits—Off Rucker, 10 in 7 innings; off Appleton, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off Smith, 1 in 2-3 innings; off Douglas, 1 in 2 innings; off Robinson, 9 in 6 2-3 innings; off Sallee, 5 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Rucker, 3; by Douglas, 4; by Smith, 1; by Robinson, 2; by Sallee, 2. Wild pitch—Rucker. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and nineteen minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
O'M'a, ss.	5	0	1	2	1
D'bert, 1b.	5	2	3	6	1
Wheat, lf.	4	2	3	0	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	2	3	3	5
St'gel, rf.	3	2	3	5	0
Getz, 3b.	4	2	2	1	1
O. M'r, c.	4	1	2	6	2
Coumbe, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Pfeffer, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	9	17	27	11

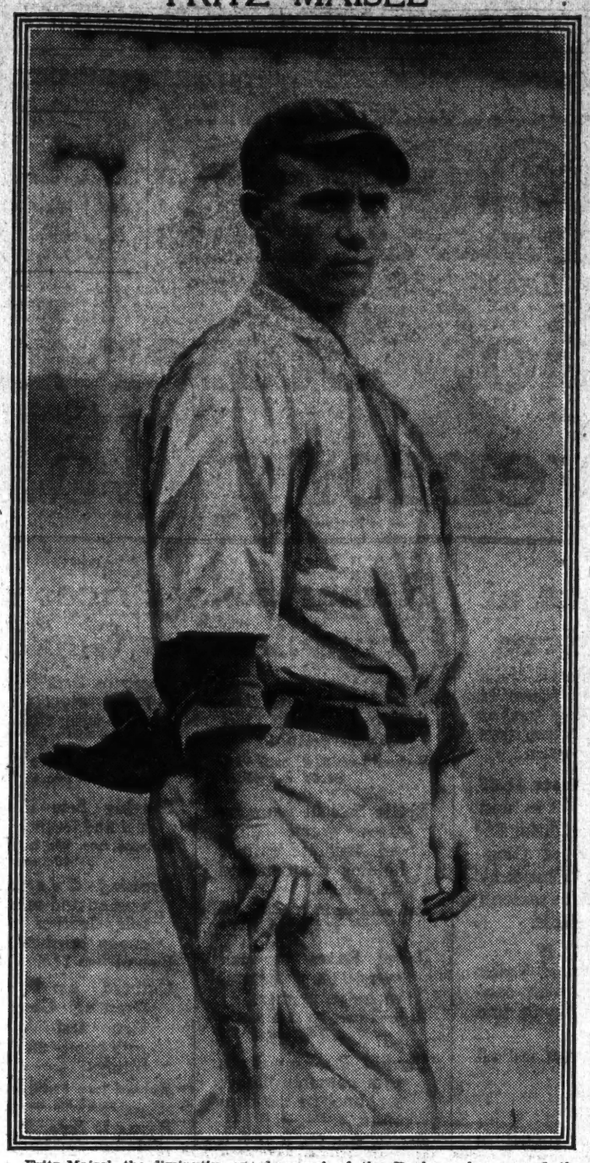
ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf.	5	1	2	1	0
Hug's, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
*Reoke	1	0	0	0	0
J. M'r, 1b.	3	1	1	14	1
Snyder, c.	3	0	1	1	1
Gonsa, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Butler, ss.	3	0	0	1	4
Hyatt, rf.	3	0	1	0	1
Long, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Betzel, 2b.	4	0	2	1	2
Doak, p.	2	1	1	0	2
Griner, p.	2	1	1	0	1
Total.	34	5	10	24	18

*Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Snyder, Long, Betzel, Doak, Griner.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	4	1	1	3	0	—9
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0—5

Two-base hits—J. Miller, Snyder, Griner, Stengel. Three-base hits—Bescher, Daubert. Home run—Wheat. Stolen bases—Gonzales, Wheat, Cutshaw, Stengel, Getz. Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 7. Sacrifice flies—J. Miller, (2,) Coombe. Sacrifice hits—Huggins, Myers. Double play—Butler, Huggins and J. Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 3; off Griner, 1. Hits—Off Doak, 7 in 3 2-3 innings; off Griner, 10 in 4 1-3 innings; off Coombs, 10 in 6 2-3 innings; off Pfeffer, none in 2 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Doak, 1; by Coombs, 5; by Griner, 2. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

FRITZ MAISEL



Fritz Maisel, the diminutive speed marvel of the Yankees, has passed the century mark in number of base hits this season, and has 104 safe drives to his credit. Ty Cobb, with 120, and Sam Crawford, with 111, are the only players who lead him. Maisel's work this season has been sensational from the start.

He is also running the bases even faster than he did last season, and already has forty stolen ones to his credit. Cobb is the only American League player who has stolen more bases than the little third baseman. Maisel's work has had much to do with the Yankees' success this season, for, under Manager Donovan, Fritz is developing into one of the fastest players of the game. Maisel is leading the Yankee batsmen with a mark of .304.

JOHNSON SCORES FEDERALS.

American League President Condemns Raid Planned by Federals.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League returned today from St. Louis, but he had nothing to give out in regard to the White Sox's troubles with the umpires.

"That is a closed incident," he asserted.

Ban did have a lot to say about the proposed new Federal League move to renew its raids on organized baseball. When asked what the procedure would be to offset the contemplated raids, he showed considerable animation.

"Why, it is almost unbelievable," said Johnson. "The Federal League is doing exactly what it asked Judge Landis to prevent. They went into court praying that organized baseball be enjoined from interfering with the players and business of the Federal League. Now, without waiting for the decision of Judge Landis, they announce that they are going out to get players from our leagues, regardless of contracts. No greater anarchy in baseball could be imagined than that. I understand they have already obtained a player from the International League and one from the American Association. That's certainly fine business.

"I might say that the Feds will find it pretty tough sledding in getting players. All our good men are under long-term contracts, and besides, I do not think that many players will be foolish enough to jump. The Federals can offer nothing, and I repeat that they cannot succeed. Such a small number of fans go through their gates that if some of their teams are able to pay their hotel bills they are doing well, let alone other expenses. The fans simply have refused to take to the new league seriously."

President Johnson denied that he was going to make a swing around the circuit to inspect work of the umpires.

"I had some business with Colonel Hedges and Judge Williams at St. Louis," he said, "so I went down there."

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 4; Cleveland, 3.
At Kansas City—St. Paul, 1; Kansas City, 0.
At Milwaukee—Minneapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 4, (ten innings.)
At Columbus—Indianapolis, 4; Columbus, 2.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Troy, 7; Syracuse, 5. Syracuse, 12; Troy, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 1; Albany, 0. Utica, 8; Albany, 0.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 10; Scranton, 7. Binghamton, 6; Scranton, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 7; Wilkes-Barre, 6. Wilkes-Barre, 5; Elmira, 2.

New England League.

At Manchester—Manchester, 5; Lowell, 2. Lowell, 9; Manchester, 4.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 3; Worcester, 1. Worcester, 6; Lewiston, 1.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 7; Lynn, 5. Lawrence, 2; Lynn, 0.
At Portland—Fitchburg 1; Portland, 0. Portland, 3; Fitchburg, 0.

Colonial League.

At Springfield—Hartford, 8; Springfield, 0. Springfield, 4; Hartford, 1.
At New Haven—Brockton, 2; New Haven, 0. New Haven 1; Brockton, 0.
At New Bedford—New Bedford, 7; Pawtucket, 3. New Bedford, 2; Pawtucket, 1.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Memphis, 4; Atlanta, 3.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 9; Mobile, 7. Little Rock, 3; Mobile, 2, (ten innings.)
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 1; New Orleans, 0. Chattanooga, 4; New Orleans, 3.
At Nashville—Birmingham, 9; Nashville, 7.

FINE BULL FOR BAKER.

"Home Run" Gets One of the Guernsey Variety—Also the Common Kind

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Ode composed by a busher attending the "Baker Day" game here:

The prodigal son had nothing, we sing.
On Mr. Frank Baker, the Home-Run King;
Upland has honored this man with a cheer.
Who looks on a contract as we on a beer;
They proceed to give J. Franklin a calf,
With other "bull" speeches, hot air, and some gaff.
Old Barnum was right, they still come along.
About one to the minute. Thus endeth our song.

Today was "Baker Day" in Upland borough, and a fitting tribute was paid to J. Franklin, who is now playing with the Upland nine of the Delaware County League. One of the features of the game between the Upland team and the Clifton Heights aggregation this afternoon was the presentation of a valuable young Guernsey bull to Baker.

Baker saw the bull on the farm of George P. Crozer and expressed a desire to have it on his Maryland "ranch." Fans offered to buy the bull, but Crozer refused to sell. But when Crozer learned that it was Baker who wanted it, he told the Upland A. A., of which he is President, that he himself would give the animal to Baker.

Two Games for Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Philadelphia won two games from Cincinnati today, 4 to 0 and 13 to 1. Alexander and Rixey pitched in fine style for the home team and neither gave a pass. Cincinnati's errors were costly in the first game, and in the second Lear was hit hard and was wild, while his support was poor. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'c'tt, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Byrne, 3b.	3	1	1	0	3
B'ker, lf.	3	0	1	3	1
Pask't, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
C'vath, rf.	1	2	1	2	0
N'hoff, 2b.	2	0	0	1	3
W'ted, cf.	3	0	2	3	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1
R. K'fer, c.	4	0	1	4	1
Alex'r, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	26	4	5	27	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	3	3
H'zog, ss.	4	0	0	0	6
R'gers, 2b.	4	0	1	0	6
W. K'r, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
G'fith, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Clark, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
W'ms, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
M'w's, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0
McK'y, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Benton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	0	8	24	16

*Batted for McKenery in eighth inning.
Errors—Rodgers, (2,) McKenery, Bancroft.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Griffith, Becker, Whitted, Cravath. Stolen bases—Twombly, Cravath. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Double plays—Herzog and Mollwitz, (2;) Groh, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off McKenery, 4; off Benton, 2. Hits—Off McKenery, 4 in seven innings; off Benton, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Alexander, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'c'tt, ss.	5	1	0	2	1
Byrne, 3b.	5	1	3	0	3
B'ker, lf.	4	2	3	4	0
C'vath, rf.	3	2	2	1	0
N'hoff, 2b.	5	2	2	2	5
W'ted, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Lud's, 1b.	5	1	2	7	1
Burns, c.	5	1	2	7	1
Adams, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Rixey, p.	4	0	2	0	1
Total.	38	13	15	27	11

EMPIRE CITY HANDICAP FOR GAINER, 10 TO 1 SHOT—BASEBALL—CHURCH A. L. GAMES

GAINER, 10 TO 1 SHOT, LEADS CLOSE RACE

Roamer, the Favorite in Empire City Handicap, Disappoints Crowds at Belmont.

Roamer went down to inglorious defeat in the race for the Empire City Handicap, at a mile and a furlong, at the Belmont Park track yesterday in the presence of one of the largest crowds of the racing season. The crowd, moreover, had gone there primarily for the purpose of seeing him win. Gainer, the fleet but heretofore unreliable gelding which disappointed his owner, his trainer, and his backers from the day when Harry Payne Whitney bought him to win the Dorval Derby, up to last Monday, when he won the Bronxville Handicap, carried the colors of the Greentree Stable to victory in the race. He won it gamely, cleverly, with a lot to spare, running the distance in 1:51 3-5, which is within a fifth of a second of the record for the distance over this track.

Gainer's price was the good fat one of 10 to 1 against him to win and 3 to 1 for the place, the same price that was laid against Addie M., which ran second. The price was but a shade longer than that laid against Sam Jackson, third horse to finish. Against Roamer there was the short price of 4 to 5, and even at that the layers were chary of accepting wagers. His downfall was a blow to those speculatively inclined. The public favorite showed none of that speed and courage which has so aroused enthusiasm for him in the past. Further, there was no excuse for Roamer, unless the fact that he was giving "lumps of weight" to every other starter was an excuse.

Jumping out to the front at the raising of the barrier, the light-weighted Figinny set a hot pace with Addie M. and Hodge accepting the challenge from the start. Just behind them was Roamer. For a sixteenth of a mile Roamer made a determined effort to pull ahead to first place. The effort was futile and then all the racing sharps in the big crowd knew, and said, that Roamer was beaten.

Figinny and Hedge, with Addie M. keeping them close company, raced away as if they were to have the contest to themselves. Gainer had led the second division of the field until they reached the turn to the stretch. There Tommy McTaggart sent him around to the outside of the leaders and when they swung into the stretch he was ready to make his run, and make it he certainly did. He lifted dust clouds into the faces of the leading trio in a flash. Addie M. made a splendid fight for the chief honors, but Gainer was too fast for her and beat her a couple of lengths past the judges. Five lengths further away Sam Jackson, which had come fast in the stretch, fought for third honors with Figinny and finally beat him for the position by most of the length of his long bay body. Then came Hodge, Buckhorn, and, finally, Roamer. The latter eased up only when Butwell saw that his chase was hopeless.

Lieutenant Fred Alpers, mounted on Little Nearer, an odds-on favorite in the race for gentlemen riders, won the race without much of an effort from Henry Tucker, who rode Perth Rock. The other three made a sorry showing against the pair of contestants which finished in front.

Shannon River and Old Salt, even favorites for the Floral Park Steeplechase, furnished the best race of the year over the sticks. They ran head and head for a mile and a half of the journey, and would have had a head and head struggle to the end, apparently, but for the fact that at the very last hurdle Old Salt failed to rise high enough to clear the obstacle and breasted it instead. That gave Shannon River an easy victory over Dixon Park, which had led for a time in the early stages of the race shown the way over the jumps. How Old Salt escaped a bad fall at the last hurdle was a mystery. In going through the hurdle he tore it in pieces, sent showers of dirt, clods and brush for yards on either side. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; purse $400; five furlongs, straight. Time—1:00.

Dorados, Mrs. Godfrey Preece's b. f., by Osseary-Dora L., 109 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Hoffman).....1[5]
Emily R., P. J. Millett's b. f., 106, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Troxler).....2[2]
Tatiana, James MacManus's ch. f., 104, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Henry).....3½
Nolil, Doctor Zab, and Immune also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at this meeting, selling; purse $400; six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.

Dinah Ray, J. Talbot's blk. m., 5 years, by Burgomaster-Black Venus, 105 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Hopkins).....1½
Minstrel, A. J. Schneider's ch. g., 3, 109, 7 to 2 and 2 to 1, (Matthews).....2[2]
Grumpy, C. J. Brockmiller's b. g., 3, 109, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, (Buxton).....3[2]
Mr. Specs, Northlight, Dengro, Striker, San Vega, and Frank Hudson also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; high weight handicap for gentlemen riders; selling; purse, $500 and a silver trophy for the rider of the winner; one mile. Time—1:44.

Little Nearer, C. H. Robbins's b. g., 6 years, by Golden Maxim-Leonella, 148 pounds, 18 to 20 and out, (Lieut. Fred Alpers).....1
Perth Rock, W. M. Sheedy's blk. c., 3, 145, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Mr. Henry Tucker).....2[10]
Hammon Pass, E. B. Ackerman's b. g., aged, 135, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Mr. C. Brabazon).....3[2]
Doublet and George Eno also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seventh running of the Empire City Handicap, for three-year-olds and up; value to the winner $2,775; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:51 3-5.

Gainer, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 4 years, by Martinet-Druid, 109 pounds, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, (T. McTaggart).....1
Addie M., J. W. Messeroy's ch. f., 4, 99, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, (McCahey).....2[2]
Sam Jackson, T. J. O'Brien's b. g., aged, 9 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Buxton).....3[4]
Figinny, Hedge, Buckhorn, and Roamer also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Floral Park Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; purse $1,000; selling; about two miles. Time—4:03.

Shannon River, Ral Parr's blk. g., aged, by Black Dick-Tentore, 145 pounds, even and 1 to 4, (Allen).....1[2]
Dixon Park, Joseph Collins's br. g., aged, 137, 15 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Haynes).....2
Senegambian, J. E. Davis's blk. g., 6, 137, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Lee).....3[4]
Old Salt also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; purse, $400. Five furlongs straight. Time—0:59 2-5.

Recluse, Mrs. S. McNaughton's b. c., by Von Tromp-Isolation, 112 pounds, 13 to 5 and even, (Gordon).....1½
St. Isidor, John Sanford's ch. g., 109, 9 to 5 and 2 to 1, (T. McTaggart).....2[2]
Flag Day, E. F. Cooney's b. g., 109, 13 to 5 and even, (Turner).....3[2]
Edith Olga, Pussy Willow, and Madame Hermann also ran. Maggie Quince and Olivalor were left at the post and did not go the course.

Racing on Manasquan River.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIELLE, July 24.—An exciting finish featured the one-design race at the Manasquan River Yacht Club regatta this afternoon. Four honors were won by George Moore of New York; second went to Arthur Donnelly, Trenton, and third to Wheaton S. Pearce, Brielle.

Columbia, Tenn., Gets Field Trials.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 24.—Columbia, Tenn., and Nov. 22 were the place and date selected for the annual meet and field trials of the National Fox Hunters' Association by a committee appointed for that purpose here today.

The committee awarded the meet to Columbia with the understanding that the gathering next year would be held at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

NEW YORK ATHLETES FIRST.

Have a Field Day at the Entre Nous Lyceum Sports in Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—New York athletes had a field day in the annual track sports of the Entre Nous Lyceum at Willard Park here today, winning first places in all of the events contested. The colors of the Salem Crescent A. C., a colored organization which boasts some of the best sprinters in the Metropolitan district, were twice carried to victory, and the emblems of the Irish-American A. C., Long Island A. C., and Brooklyn A. A. were also worn by successful athletes.

W. Randolph Granger, the crack middle-distance runner of Dartmouth College, who represents the Irish-American A. C. in open competition, recorded the best performance of the meet, when he won the 1,000-yard handicap from scratch in the fast time of 2:17 1-5. Granger, who is rounding into his best form after a long siege of illness during the Spring, defeated John Hopkins of the St Bartholomew Club in a blanket finish after catching him on the turn leading to the home stretch. Hopkins, with 45 yards, was among the pace makers from the start. He was just strong enough to save second place from G. Y. Granger, a brother of the winner, who had 27 yards handicap.

A. D. Pendleton of the Salem Crescent A. C. came home first in the 100-yard handicap with a mark of 5 yards. His time was 0:10 1-5. Jimmy Ravenell, the schoolboy champion of the St. Christopher Club, was second, from the 1 yard mark, and his clubmate, B. T. Harvey with 5½ yards, was next to finish.

There was not much opposition for William Plant of the Long Island A. C. in the two mile walk, which he captured from scratch in 15:49 3-5. After the initial mile Plant was in a position to take first place at will. T. A. Maroney of the Bronx Church House, with 0:30 start, took second honors, and third went to Harry Watson of the Walkers' Club of America, who had 1:15 leeway.

Herman Foster, the little colored boy of the Salem Crescent A. C. was too fast for the big field in the 300-yard handicap, in which he was on the 6½-yard mark. The runner up was O. Hawkins, another Salem Crescent man.

Gaston Strobino, one of the American marathoners in the Olympic games, tried to come back in the three-mile run, and from scratch finished second to J. D. Bell of the Brooklyn A. A., to whom he conceded 100 yards. Strobino, competing unattached, gave a fine performance after a long layoff, but Bell had yards to spare when he breasted the tape in 15:23.

NEW MOTOR BOAT FAST.

Col. du Pont's Speed Craft, Tech, Jr., Beats Fame Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 24.—The motor boat Tech, Jr., owned by Colonel T. Coleman du Pont of Wilmington, Del., showed her right to seek laurels in the Gold Challenge Cup race on Long Island Sound with her successful racing début today in the match race with Fame, owned by Fred A. Nathan of Island Heights Yacht Club, in the feature event of the annual regatta of the Atlantic City Yacht Club. The little power boat easily reached the fifty-mile-an-hour mark in straightaway stretches this afternoon in the twelve-mile race, but perceptibly slowed up on the turns. The boat was handicapped by the dangerously crowded course and rough water. Frank du Pont, son of the owner, was at the wheel, and will also drive the craft on Long Island Sound on Aug. 14. The corrected time of Tech, Jr., was thirty-six miles an hour.

In recent secret trials at Deep Water Point, on the mile measured Government course on the Delaware River, Tech, Jr., did an average of 58 seconds a mile for three trials. She did the mile in 55 seconds in some exhibitions here.

Tech, Jr., allowed Fame, which covered the distance at 32 miles an hour, 7 minutes and 48 seconds. The latter had more than a three-mile-lap start, in consequence, but the lead never bothered young du Pont, who jumped at a flying start at the rate of 54 miles on his first turn. Yachts forced ahead at this break, and then traveling became dangerous. Du Pont caught his rival at the seventh mile, and then loafed the balance of the route.

Horse Show at Litchfield.

Special to The New York Times.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 24.—The fourth annual horse show under the auspices of the Litchfield Lawn Club was held at Kilravock Farm, Litchfield, this afternoon, society turning out in large numbers. The awards were as follows:

Single Driving Horses, Long Tailed.—Roscoe Benjamin, Winsted, first; Arthur D. Woodward, Thomaston, second.

Ponies, 13 hands and under, owned by children under 15 years old.—George L. Shearer, Washington, first; Louis Ripley, Litchfield, second.

Single Driving Horses.—J. H. Bronson, Litchfield, first; H. and G. Guion, Litchfield, second.

Combination Horses, shown to traps and under saddle.—George L. Shearer, Washington, first; Mr. McMahon, Litchfield, second.

Ponies, 14.2 hands and under, shown under saddle.—Mrs. John Barnard, Litchfield, first; Judge Hungerford, Norfolk, second.

Driving Pairs.—Roscoe Benjamin, first; J. H. Bronson, Litchfield, second.

Saddle Horses, for Henry du Pont Swords Cup.—Mrs. John Barnard, Litchfield, first; George L. Shearer, Washington, second.

Single Driving Horses, driven by lady.—J. H. Bronson, Mrs. Chisholm, driver, first; Mrs. Sheerer, second.

Running Race, 300 yards, two out of three heats.—J. C. Barnard, riding horse owned by Miss Gertrude O'Brien, Norfolk, first; C. H. Coit and Henry Coit, Litchfield, tied for second.

Horses Off for Saratoga.

Seven express cars with the racing stables of R. T. Wilson, the Greentree Stable—including Gainer, winner of the Empire City Handicap yesterday—and August Belmont's stable, were shipped from Belmont Park to Saratoga last night. The stable of two-year-olds belonging to John E. Madden—including White Hackle—and the stable owned by Foxhall P. Keene—including his crack, Puss in Boots—were shipped earlier in the week, as were the Oneck Stables and those of Harry P. Whitney and Schuyler L. Parsons. The stables at Belmont Park were stripped last night of about all the stake horses in training except the stable of James Butler, which will not be shipped until the conclusion of the Empire City meeting at Aqueduct track next Saturday. There will be something over 700 horses at the Spa by Monday morning ready to fill their stake engagements there and to measure paces with the cracks of the West, some of which have been resting at Saratoga for two weeks in preparation for the meeting.

Amateur Drivers at Goshen.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 24.—The opening matinee of the Junior League of Amateur Driving Clubs was well attended here this afternoon. Gold cups were offered as prizes.

Dr. W. D. Mitchell of the Goshen Driving Club won the League Cup with Bond Issue. Dr. Mitchell was presented with a floral horseshoe. The following was the standing of the clubs at the finish of the first day: Goshen, 9; Syracuse, 9; Boston, 7; Newark, 4; Nassau, 3; Delaware, 2. The meeting will be continued on Monday and Tuesday afternoons.

CRAWFORD IS NEAR 3,000-HIT RECORD

Detroit's Outfielder Has 2,700 Safeties and Years to Make 300 More.

Detroit may have her Cobb and her Bush, but she also has her Crawford. There is a Georgia peach, but if you remember anything about horticulture, you know there is a Crawford peach, too.

Cobb may make a hit. He may steal second and third and home; but most of the reports say that "Cobb came home on Crawford's drive." "What would the Tigers be without Cobb?" is the usual question in discussing the Jennings team. Well, what would the Tigers be without Crawford? If Cobb is three players himself, then the man who follows him in the batting order must be at least two.

Crawford entered major leagues in 1899 as a member of the Cincinnati National League team. He remained with the Ohio team until 1902, when he went to the Detroit Americans. Manager Hugh Jennings believes the veteran outfielder is one of the most valuable players in the game.

"There hasn't been an application for Crawford's position since I started as manager of the Tigers in 1907," he says. "I do not expect to consider any prospects for several seasons. Judging by the way Sam is going now, he will be playing baseball when the game has forgotten me."

Crawford now has 2,700 safeties to his credit and, since he is a well-preserved man, there is no reason why he should not continue as a regular player several seasons. He is one of the contenders for the 3,000-hit title of Hans Wagner. It is possible that he will reach the mark in a few seasons.

Hardest Hitter in League.

American League pitchers and fielders assert that Crawford hits the ball harder than any other man in the game. The veteran swings the heaviest club in the Tigers' rack with a sweeping drive of irresistible force. John Collins, Hooper, Cook, Moeller and the other right fielders of the circuit play close to the fence when Crawford is at bat, closer than they do for any other player.

"He is the most dangerous batter I have to pitch against," says Walter Johnson. "In some of my games he has had perfect batting records. I cite it to show that pitchers have nothing mysterious on the ball when Crawford is waiting at the plate."

Bob Groome, now a Federal League pitcher, formerly with Washington, has the distinction of being the only hurler able to baffle Crawford. Cobb, Jones, Rosaman, Schaefer, and the other members of the famous old pennant-winning team could hit Groome. Crawford never could. It wasn't that Groome had found a flaw in the batting make-up of the Tiger. There is no such thing. It was simply an unexplainable twist of fortune.

They tell many tales of the power and speed in a liner off Crawford's bat, but this is most often recounted:

Several seasons ago Crawford was taking his turn at bat during the Southern training season. O'Leary, who was then playing second base, yelled:

"Hey, Sam, give me one down here."

Crawford saw the pitch coming and he liked it. He swung his bat down with all the force in 190 pounds of bone and muscle. The ball streaked toward O'Leary and the infielder had just time to get his glove up. The crack as the ball struck his glove was heard all over the field. O'Leary turned completely around and dropped in a heap. An instant later he got up and glanced at his glove. The ball was there. Not until then did he realize that he had made the catch. O'Leary weighed 165 pounds; the ball five ounces.

Crawford's wonderful batting—in only one championship season has he dropped under .300—is due partly to his powerful swing and partly to his keen eyesight. Not long ago an oculist asserted that the veteran's vision was twice normal or, as the specialists say, as six to three. Sitting twenty feet from a chart Crawford read the smallest letters easily.

"I have never seen a more perfectly conditioned man than Crawford," says Harry Tuthill, trainer of the Tigers. "He eats and sleeps regularly, and neither smokes nor drinks.

"He is a better man physically than most players 28 or 30 years old. He is always in condition. He never tries to overdo his training, preferring a slow and natural development. That is why Crawford always goes South in late January. Thus he gets a month's start, and in six weeks works off a Winter's surplus flesh, while other players dry themselves out in two or three weeks."

His Philosophy of Baseball.

These are a few tenets in his philosophy of the game:

"It's a great game if you know what to do with yourself after you get into it.

"Never dissipate.

"Improper food will shorten a ball-player's career as quickly as carousing.

"Never belittle the other fellow. The kid coming up is liable to be a bigger star some day than the fellow going out.

"A ballplayer cannot afford to take chances on ending his career. It is an uncertain game, at best, and it will always take the best you have and ask for more. When you are through it has no place for you.

"Save your money. If you don't save the other fellows will help you spend it. That won't get you anything."

Although he is now beginning his seventeenth year in the big leagues, Crawford has been expelled from the game only three times.

Once was when he disputed a decision on strikes. Another was when Karger, a Red Sox hurler, hit him with a pitched ball.

Crawford says the greatest event in his career happened in Philadelphia in September, 1907.

The Athletics and Tigers were fighting for the American League pennant in the game that would decide the struggle. In one of the late innings of a seventeen-inning game, with runners on bases and two out, a fly ball flew to right. Crawford had his hands ready for the catch when a policeman jostled him. The ball dropped and the runners crossed the plate. Umpire "Silk" O'Loughlin, with hand upraised, declared the batter out just as a mob began to take the field. O'Loughlin saw the interference and called the play as the rules stipulated. Detroit held its tie score and won the pennant in Washington a few days later.

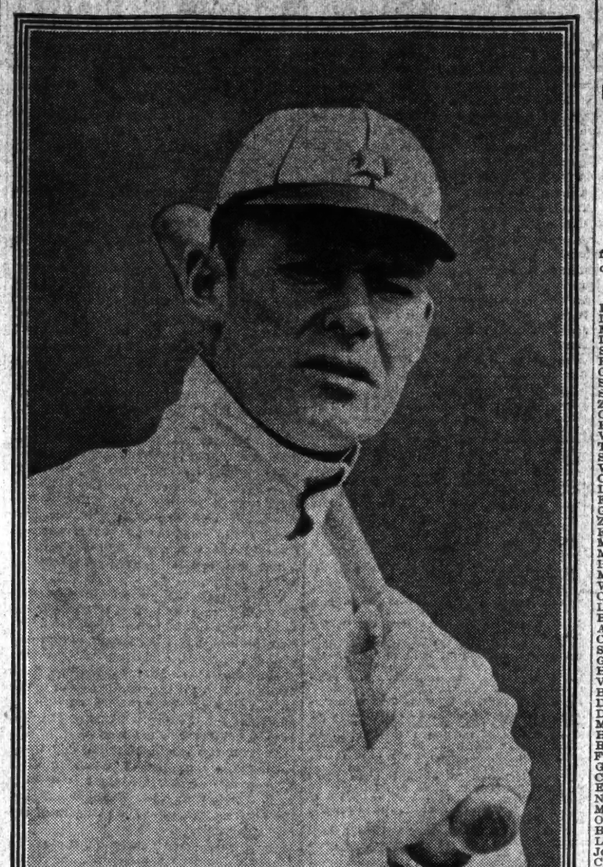
"Connie Mack has repeatedly said that a policeman did not interfere with the catch, but Connie is wrong," Crawford says. "A policeman in front obscured my view of the ball and another ran into me."

This veteran is a force in baseball. With exception of Mathewson and Wagner no player has the same respect of both fellow players and the public. It has been said of him that he has no enemy in the game.

F. J. Navin, owner of the Detroit Club, says of him:

"Crawford has served us well. The greater part of his major league career has been spent in a Detroit uniform. He will never wear any other."

SAM CRAWFORD



One of the Stalwarts of the National Game and a Veteran with an Enviable Record.

BALL PLAYER FOILS SHERIFF

Compton Dodges Service of Injunction for Jumping to Federals.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—A Deputy Sheriff here today bowed to the authority of a baseball umpire and instead of serving an injunction on Peter Compton to prevent him from playing with the St. Louis Federals, the court official watched the home team take a double header from Brooklyn, 4 to 2 and 3 to 1.

Compton, who jumped to the St. Louis Federals from the Kansas City Association club, played centre field through one game and eight innings of another. While the Sheriff waited on the side lines Compton was spirited away after the eighth inning and Drake was put in his place. While no official announcement was made to that effect, Compton was credited with playing full nine innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf	3	1	2	1	0
V'ghn, 2b	3	1	1	3	1
Miller, lf	3	0	1	3	0
C'pton, cf	4	0	1	1	0
E'ton, 1b	2	1	1	7	2
Kores, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
C'pman, c	3	0	1	5	2
J'nson, ss	3	0	0	4	1
Plank, p	2	1	0	1	1
Total	27	4	7	27	12

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
An'son, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Magee, 2b	4	0	1	2	6
Cooper, lf	3	0	1	0	1
Kauff, cf	3	0	0	2	0
B'dley, 1b	4	0	1	12	1
Holt, 3b	4	0	0	1	5
Smith, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Simon, c	4	1	1	4	1
Finneran, p	1	0	0	0	4
Seaton, p	1	0	0	1	0
*H. Smith	0	0	0	0	0
†Land	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	6	24	20

*Batted for Finneran in sixth inning.
†Batted for Seaton in ninth inning.
Errors—Vaughn, Kores, Johnson, Holt.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Magee, Kores, Borton. Three-base hits—Anderson. Stolen base—F. Smith. Sacrifice hits—Vaughn, Miller, Cooper. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 4; off Seaton, 1; off Plank, 2. Hits—Off Finneran, 9 in 5 innings; off Seaton, none in 3 innings. Struck out—By Finneran, 1; by Plank, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf	5	1	2	1	0
V'ghn, 2b	3	2	2	1	7
Miller, lf	4	0	3	3	0
C'pton, cf	4	0	1	1	0
B'ton, 1b	4	0	1	14	0
Kores, 3b	3	2	0	0	3
H'tley, c	2	0	0	6	0
J'nson, ss	4	0	1	2	2
Watson, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	31	3	10	27	11

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Magee, 2b	3	0	0	3	3
C'per, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Kauff, cf	4	0	1	2	0
B'dley, 1b	4	0	0	6	4
Holt, 3b	3	0	0	0	1
F. S'h, ss	3	0	0	1	3
H. S'h, c	3	0	0	6	4
Upham, p	3	0	1	1	4
Total	31	1	3	24	19

Errors—Vaughn, Magee, (2,) F. Smith, Upham.

St. Louis	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Tobin, (2,) Borton, Cooper. Three-base hit—Kauff. Stolen bases—Miller, Borton. Sacrifice hits—Vaughn, Kores, Hartley, Watson. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 1; off Upham, 1. Struck out—By Watson, 4; by Upham, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran.

Buffeds Win on Roch's Homer.

KANSAS CITY, July 24.—After Kansas City had shut Buffalo out with a triple play in the tenth inning, Roach, in the eleventh, drove a home run over the left field fence and won the game, 3 to 2. Buffalo bunched hits in the sixth and tied a one-run lead. The score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Roach, ss	4	1	2	2	0
Lord, 3b	2	0	0	2	0
*Meyer	1	0	1	0	0
D'ney, 3b	2	0	0	0	2
Dalton, rf	5	0	1	2	0
Allen, 2b	4	0	1	4	6
K'thy, 2b	4	0	1	0	1
Chase, 1b	4	1	1	13	3
Engle, cf	4	0	1	6	0
H'fm'n, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Blair, c	4	0	0	2	0
Krapp, p	2	1	1	2	5
Total	36	3	9	33	18

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'b'rn, cf	5	0	2	3	0
G'win, ss	4	0	0	2	3
St'vall, 1b	5	0	0	11	1
E'ring, 3b	3	1	1	1	5
Shaw, rf	3	1	1	1	0
K'thy, 2b	4	0	1	9	1
Kruger, rf	4	0	1	1	0
E'terly, c	4	0	1	6	7
Cullop, p	4	0	0	1	4
Total	36	2	5	33	22

*Batted for Lord in sixth inning.
Errors—Goodwin, Easterly.

Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Left on bases—Kansas City, 4; Buffalo, 3. Earned runs—Buffalo, 2; Kansas City, 1. Stolen bases—Kruger. Sacrifice hits—Roach. Two-base hit—Shaw. Home runs—Chase, Roach. Double plays—Easterly to Goodwin; Downey to Louden to Chase. Triple play—Perring to Unsworthy to Stovall to Easterly. Struck out—By Krapp, 7; by Cullop, 4. Bases on balls—Off Krapp, 3; off Cullop, 2. Passed ball—Blair. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Fyfe. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Sixth District Police Victors.

On the New York University athletic field yesterday the nine of the Sixth Police Inspection District won a baseball victory over a team representing the Seventh District, when they held to four runs, while the Sixth brought in thirteen runs. Barry, who did the twirling for the men of the Sixth, was in good form and allowed few passes. In the first inning only did the Seventh appear dangerous, when Carney knocked a long one and made a complete circuit of the bases. For the Sixth District Hargraves proved a valuable asset in the hitting side of the game and scored hits on two-baggers twice, once in the sixth inning and again in the eighth. The score:

Seventh Dist.									
	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Sixth Dist.	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	2	4—13

Batteries—For Seventh District, Conklin and Stockhouse; for Sixth District, Barry and Hargraves.

NONPAREIL ROWING RACES.

Many Crews Compete in the Club's Annual Regatta.

With one of the largest lists of entries in its history, the Nonpareil Rowing Club held its forty-first annual regatta yesterday on the Harlem River. Weather and water conditions could hardly have been more favorable, with the result that the clubhouse was crowded with the women folk and friends of the oarsmen. The half-mile course from 207th Street bridge to the clubhouse float was comparatively free of obstacles yesterday.

There were eight events, and they nearly all furnished close finishes. The senior singles for the President's Medal was won by a quarter of a length by R. H. Pearse. H. H. Livingston, who came in second, put up a hard fight, and was beaten only fifty feet from the finish.

The senior doubles went to A. C. C. Suli and A. Converseno. The race was between the winners and R. W. Howard and J. Webster, the other crew dropping out shortly after they started.

A foul in the senior doubles when they were in the lead robbed J. Rogan and F. P. Crowley of this event. With C. L. Schwartz and F. McLoughlin they had the middle course. Owing to the strong tide their boats were carried to gether, and the oars clashed. This enabled H. H. Livingston and H. Steinkamp, who were two lengths behind, to catch up with the leaders and take the race by a narrow margin.

Three crews entered for the eight-oared shell race, which was won by No. 8 crew.

Newark Wins, Then Ties Rebels.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 24.—In today's double-header the Newark Federal League team won the first game from Pittsburgh, 5 to 1, and the second was called at the end of the ninth, with the score tied, 4 to 4, to allow Pittsburgh to catch a train. Barger was ineffective in the first game. In the second the visitors tied the score twice, in the seventh and ninth innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell, rf	5	1	2	1	0
K'tchy, 2b	4	0	0	3	4
Esm'd, ss	5	1	1	1	3
Roush, cf	4	0	2	7	0
Scheer, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Lap'te, 1b	4	1	1	9	0
Huhn, 1b	3	0	1	5	0
R'den, c	4	1	1	2	1
Moseley, p	4	0	1	0	0
Total	37	5	13	27	11

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gh'r, ss	4	0	1	2	2
Oakes, cf	4	0	1	4	0
K'chy, 1b	3	1	1	9	0
Kelly, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Yokes, 2b	4	0	2	2	4
Berry, c	3	0	1	3	3
Barger, p	2	0	0	0	2
McKinnox	0	0	0	0	0
Rogge, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Lewis	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	8	27	9

*Batted for Barger in eighth inning.
†Batted for Rogge in ninth inning.
Errors — Huhn, Berghammer, Wickland, Kelly, Berry.

Newark	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits — McKechnie, 2. Sacrifice hits—McKechnie, Huhn. Stolen bases—Esmond, Roush. Double plays—Esmond, Laporte, and Huhn; McKechnie and Huhn; Yerkes and Konetchy; Berghammer, Yerkes, and Konetchy. Earned runs — Newark, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 3; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—Newark, 2. First base on balls—Off Moseley, 5; off Barger, 1. Hits—Off Barger, 12 in eight innings; off Rogge, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Rogge, (Roush.) Struck out—By Moseley, 1; by Barger, 3. Passed ball—Berry. Umpires — Messrs. Johnstone and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell, rf	4	0	1	1	0
McK'e, 3b	3	0	1	2	0
Esm'd, ss	4	1	2	2	0
Roush, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Sch'r, lf	4	2	1	1	0
Lap'te, 2b	4	0	0	2	1
Huhn, 1b	3	1	0	12	1
R'den, c	3	0	1	6	4
F'berg, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	32	4	8	27	10

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gh'r, ss	3	1	1	5	2
W'kl'd, lf	3	1	1	4	0
K'tchy, 1b	4	1	1	8	9
Kelly, rf	3	0	1	1	0
M'rey, 3b	3	1	1	2	4
Y'kes, 2b	3	0	0	1	0
O'Connor, c	3	0	0	7	1
*Lennox	0	0	0	0	0
Hearn, p	2	0	0	0	1
Rogers, p	1	1	0	0	0
†Lewis	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	9	27	10

*Batted for O'Connor in ninth inning.
†Batted for Rogge in ninth inning.
Errors—Laporte, Bariden, Oakes, Kelly.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1—4
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—4

Two-base hit—Esmond. Three-base hit—Mowrey. Home run—Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Berghammer, Kelly. Stolen base—Esmond. Berghammer, Konetchy. Double plays—Huhn, Esmond and Huhn; Mowrey and Konetchy; Yerkes and Konetchy. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Pittsburgh, 5. Earned runs—Newark, 2; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Falkenberg, 3; off Hearn, 1; off Rogge, 2. Hits—Off Hearn, 5 in 6 innings, (none out in seventh); off Rogge, 3 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 6; by Rogge, 1. Passed ball—O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Pitchers Must Stay in Box.

During the past week a new rule affecting pitchers has gone into effect in the American League. It should shorten games considerably. The rule prohibits pitchers from stepping outside of the box to receive signals. Several pitchers have been walking out of the box this season to get the signals and the games have been unnecessarily delayed as a result.

RECORDS OF THREE BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in the National, American, and Federal.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of these league.

Including games on Thursday, July 22.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Daubert, B'klyn	82	301	26	100	6	16	.333
Luderus, Phila	69	231	25	78	3	6	.328
Merkle, N. Y	63	232	23	75	12	7	.323
Doyle, N. Y

T. R. PELL VANQUISHED BY VOSHELL IN LAWN TENNIS SINGLES AT ROCKAWAY—GOLF

VOSHELL BEATS PELL IN ROCKAWAY FINAL

Match Develops Best Tennis Seen Around Here in a Long While.

S. Howard Voshell soared to unexpected heights when he defeated T. R. Pell in the final round of the invitation tennis tournament on the turf courts of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday afternoon in three sets, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1. A week ago Voshell was put out of the Country Club of Westchester tournament by Leonard Beekman, the national schoolboy champion. But it was a different man who faced Pell yesterday, and once more Voshell proved that—like the little girl in the rhyme—when he is good he is very, very good.

As a matter of fact, both men were in fine form and the match brought out some of the best tennis seen hereabouts this season. There were many brilliant shots brought off by both players and the large gallery was treated to series after series of long, breathless rallies.

Even in the last set, when Voshell was taking point after point from his stubborn opponent, the excellence of the play on both sides never wavered.

Because Pell was entered in the final of the doubles the Pell-Voshell match was cut short to best two out of three. After he had bowed to Voshell, Pell had the satisfaction—such as it was—of teaming with Harold H. Hackett and playing rings around the youngsters, Beekman and Vanderbilt B. Ward. This match, which was saved from being a burlesque by the veteran Hackett's remarkable display of old-time form, was won at 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Voshell set a fast pace in the first set and had Pell four-love before the latter got going. Pell's deadly backhand stroke was working to perfection, but he could not seem to accomplish anything with it. Voshell kept him on the defensive by his long left-hand drives to backcourt and scored almost at will when he rushed to the net. Then Pell altered his tactics and began trying the net game. He captured the fifth on his own service, and then broke through Voshell's high-bounding service for the sixth in the seventh he fairly carried Voshell off his feet with hard drives to the base line. The score was carried to 5—4, Voshell's favor, on service, and in the tenth Voshell lost his first chance to take the set when, with the score at his advantage, he could not handle Pell's cross-court shots.

With the score at 5—all, Voshell put forth a supreme effort and took the next game by breaking through Pell's service. He carried the score to 40—15 in the next, and was again within a point of the set, but Pell's slashing drives carried the score to deuce. Three more times in this game Voshell got within a point of winning, but on each occasion Pell saved the day. Voshell was showing signs of tiring. He lost the game on a wild lob, and three feeble drives into the net cost him the next. With the score 6—7 against him, Voshell had trouble with his serve and Pell walked off with the game and set after allowing him only one point.

In the second set Voshell again jumped into the lead at 4—1. Then Pell put on steam, and by getting over some remarkable fast back-handers took the next three in a row, evening the score at 4—all. Voshell again showed signs of fatigue and grunted as he served, but he captured the odd game and then by using his overhead stroke to advantage rushed to the net and won the set at 6—4.

Pell put up a stiff fight in the third set, but after winning the first game on his own service he was unable to stay Voshell's charge. The latter seemed to have got his second wind and put up a stone-wall defense at the net. He carried the score to 3—1 after a long deuce game in which Pell was guilty of many outs. Voshell's speed and lightning returns were fast beginning to tell on Pell, and the latter's shots began to find the net. Pell was obliged to guard his baseline almost continually during the rest of the match, and he was never able to get near enough to the net to be dangerous. The last two games were quickly settled, Voshell allowing him only a single point in each.

The Ward-Beekman combination was made to look ridiculous when it tried conclusions with Pell and Hackett. The youngsters seemed stage-struck, and the laughter of the feminine part of the gallery when they drove wildly did not help matters much. With Ward serving and Beekman at the net, they managed to squeeze two games out of the first set, and the same combination accounted for two more in the second. There was some degree of team work on the other side, but as the match progressed. Pell and his veteran partner took to skylarking and frequently got in each other's way. It didn't matter because they could win a point whenever they needed it.

Hackett shone at the net and the youngsters found his soft service ball impossible to return. In the third set Beekman started the serving for his side, and won a game. After that Hackett and Pell accounted for the next five and won the match.

TENNIS AT WEST ISLIP.

Three Teams Qualify for Final Rounds in Mixed Doubles Tourney.

The invitation mixed doubles lawn tennis tournament of the Oak Neck Field Club at West Islip, L. I., which began yesterday, attracted a good entry list, and three teams survive to determine the winners today. The teams to qualify for the final round were Mrs. C. W. Remsen and Henry Torrance, Jr., Miss Ina Kissel and Oliver C. Wagstaff, and Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Thorne. There were two double winners during the afternoon. Mrs. Remsen and Mr. Torrance defeated Mr. and Mrs. A. Collins, 6—1, 6—3, and Miss Lambert and Mr. Lissert, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Kissel and Mr. Wagstaff won from Miss La Montagne and Joseph Lentilhon at 6—1, 6—4, and in the second match eliminated Miss Mollie Wagstaff and Mr. Cole, 6—1, 6—4.

After the tournament tea was served on the grounds under the patronage of Mrs. Edward Thorne, Mrs. Henry M. Johnson, Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff, Mrs. Gerard Stuyvesant, Mrs. E. W. C. Arnold, Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mrs. H. K. Knapp, Jr., and Miss Lucy Howe. Summaries:

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Ina Kissel and Oliver C. Wagstaff defeated Miss Mollie La Montagne and Joseph Lentilhon, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. C. W. Remsen and Henry Torrance, Jr., defeated Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Collins, 6—1, 6—0; Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Thorne defeated Miss Crackenbush and Mr. Crosby, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Wagstaff and Mr. Goodhue defeated Miss Lulu Ceballos and Mr. Malcolm, 6—4, 6—0.

Second Round.—Mrs. C. W. Remsen and Henry Torrance, Jr., defeated Miss Lambert and Mr. Lissert, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Ina Kissel and Oliver Wagstaff defeated Miss Mollie Wagstaff and Mr. Cole, 6—1, 6—4.

TENNIS TRIP NOT A FAILURE.

Eastern Players Lost, but Returned Courtesies of Californians.

With the arrival of the Eastern tennis players from the Panama-Pacific Exposition championships this week preparations for the national championships at Forest Hills, L. I., will begin. The invitation tournaments at Seabright, Longwood, and Southampton will attract many Eastern and Western players. Among the contestants at the special tournament at Newport, R. I., beginning Aug. 16, may be Maurice E. McLoughlin, William M. Johnston, Clarence J. Griffin, and Ward Dawson of California.

The trip of the Eastern team to the coast is not considered a failure, for the primary object of the trip was to return the courtesy of the Pacific Coast Tennis Association in sending representatives to the national matches in the East. Moreover, the opening of the exposition was important enough to attract representation from the East. Since California is a tennis State, it was fitting that a national tennis tourney should be one of the events of the exposition.

Few tennis experts predicted a success for the Eastern team. Those not familiar with conditions expected R. Norris Williams, 2d, to reach the finals with McLoughlin. The other men accomplished all expected of them.

Church, Washburn, and Mathey are turf court players. Washburn and Mathey do not play on clay courts every year. Church and Williams play nearly as well on clay as on turf. Williams prefers the high rise of the ball from a hard surface, for the angle of a high bound is better for his back court drives.

Just as clay is faster than turf, so asphalt is faster than clay. A back court player like Washburn or Mathey would be at a disadvantage playing against a coast man who does not play along the base line. Base-line skill on asphalt is not necessary. A strong fore-hand drive to break through their opponents' service is all the coast players think necessary, for back court development.

Eastern tennis players cannot understand how Williams and Church lost to Clarence J. Griffin of San Francisco, who is not one of the coast's best players. Griffin is a tactician, but he lacks the speed and brilliancy of the Californian style. Williams on a turf court could perhaps defeat him easily. Tenn's followers believe that Williams was unfit after his hard three-set match with Murray the day before.

Church's defeat by Griffin at 6—1, 6—1 can be laid to frequent foot-faulting. Church knows that he must reach the net position, for he cannot play from the base line. To follow up his service he must foot-fault. Calling faults upsets Church's equilibrium enough to give a steady player the advantage. Dean Mathey's defeat by John Strachan was expected, for Strachan is one of the coast's best players.

BASSFORD VICTOR IN TENNIS

Steinkampf Loses Five-Set Tennis Match at Park Hill.

Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the County Tennis Club of Westchester, defeated J. H. Steinkampf of Bedford Park yesterday in the final round of the men's singles tennis championship tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club near Yonkers. The match was one of the best of the tournament and was won by Bassford three set to two at 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

It was Bassford's first championship of the year and showed him in competition under unusual conditions. Facing one of the cleverest local racquet experts Bassford seldom used his famous lob and instead, repeatedly played close to the net. This was a novel and exceptional situation for the Westchester crack, but Steinkampf succeeded in mastering the lobs with overhead smashes, so that Bassford was forced to resort to new tactics to save himself.

Both players have had plenty of court experience and were familiar with all the tricks of the court. The new champion used his back hand effectively and varied his play so successfully that he repeatedly forced his opponent out of position. He made a number of clever passing shots and kept the ball at a good height over the net. Steinkampf was particularly effective with his overhead smashes, but weakened under the steady, consistent playing of Bassford.

A peculiar feature of the contest was the long runs of winning games made by both contestants. In the third set Steinkampf captured the first three games, when Bassford rallied and won the next six in succession, allowing Steinkampf but four points in the six games. The champion continued his run into the fourth set with three more games, making a total of nine without a break. When Steinkampf broke through Bassford's service in the fourth game he ran six straight and captured the set. Bassford replied with another run of four games in the final set.

Mrs. William H. Pouch and J. Jova reached the final round of the mixed doubles through a clever victory over Mrs. Royall Victor and George King at 4—6, 6—4, 8—6. Owing to the two contests being long-drawn-out, the men's doubles semi-final rounds were postponed until some time this week. Scores:

FIRST SET.

										Pts.	G.
Bassford	4	0	6	0	1	4	1	1	0	17	3
Steinkampf	2	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	31	6

SECOND SET.

Bassford	6	4	1	5	1	0	4	3	4	29	6
Steinkampf	7	1	3	4	7	1	4	1	1	34	4

THIRD SET.

Bassford	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	27	6
Steinkampf	4	4	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	16	3

FOURTH SET.

Bassford	4	4	5	1	0	2	4	3	2	24	3
Steinkampf	0	0	3	4	4	4	0	4	4	29	6

FIFTH SET.

Bassford	4	4	5	0	1	4	0	3	2	4—33	6
Steinkampf	2	1	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	1—30	4

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association Championship, Men's Singles.—Final Round.—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated J. H. Steinkampf, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. Royall Victor and George King defeated Miss L. Sheets and E. Sheets, 6—1, 6—3.

Semi-final Round—Mrs. William H. Pouch and J. Jova defeated Mrs. Royall Victor and George King, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Tennis Exhibition at Hackensack.

A large gallery attended the tennis exhibitions on the Hackensack Golf Club courts yesterday afternoon. F. B. Alexander, Walter Merrill Hall, Harold Throckmorton, and L. Dunham competed. In the doubles Alexander and Hall defeated Throckmorton and Dunham, 3 sets to 1, and Throckmorton beat Upham in the singles.

Motor Boats in 125-Mile Race.

Ten motor boats will start in the 125-mile race from Poughkeepsie to Brightwaters, Great South Bay, July 30. The boats leave the Poughkeepsie Yacht Club at 6 o'clock Friday evening, and are expected to run to Fire Island Inlet in twelve hours. Commodore H. M. Brewster of the Bayshore Yacht Club will be anchored off the inlet to take the time and to assign pilots to take the boats into the bay.

TO PICK TEN WOMEN WHO LEAD IN TENNIS

Their Season Practically Over—Miss Bjurstedt Heads the List.

For the purpose of rating the lawn tennis players the season in which men receive their best marks and that in which the women work out their destinies are greatly at variance. For men the month of August has always been regarded as the one having principal bearing upon the player's ultimate position in the country's honor roll of the courts. But with women it is vastly different.

For all practical purposes women's tennis is already at an end for the season. The national championship has been decided; the famous metropolitan and the national clay court meetings have become matters of history, so that, with the exception of the special Long Island championship for women next month at the Woodmere Club, and the special Autumn tournament which is always a closing feature of the Longwood Cricket Club at Boston, there is not a single fixture of any prominence whatsoever on the schedule to engage the women who have already won fame on the courts this year.

Mrs. Barger Wallach, who brings to the task a keen analytical knowledge of the women's game and its performers, is again to undertake the position of Chairman of the Women's Ranking Committee, and it has been arranged that Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, nee Miss May Sutton, because of her comprehensive knowledge of Coast players, and Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs, so actively engaged in the tournaments of this section earlier in the season, are again to form the committee.

Miss Bjurstedt at Top.

There is one point on which all of the critics agree in the arguments as to the women entitled to receive places among the first ten on the list. Miss Molla Bjurstedt is the only legitimate claimant to the position of No. 1. There is another feature about the Norwegian girl's remarkable and successful career on the courts of this country which was temporarily lost sight of until the discussion as to the ratings brought it forth. Miss Bjurstedt is the only foreign player who has ever successfully laid claim to the position at the pinnacle of the women's list.

Not since the heyday of the valiant "Miss May Sutton" has there been such a procession of triumphs as Miss Bjurstedt has achieved. Her bowling over of championships began with the national indoor at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The Metropolitan, Pelham, and Crescent A. C. contests, the National, at Philadelphia, and the clay court, at Pittsburgh, not to mention the Middle States and a few special one or two day affairs, all went the same way. Practically the only women to whom the stalwart girl bowed were Mrs. Frederick Schmits, who won the Morristown when Miss Bjurstedt was muscle bound from continuous match competition, and Mrs. Marshall McLean, who took a set from her in the Metropolitan, and who, a week ago, lowered Miss Bjurstedt's colors in the tournament at the Thousand Islands.

Candidates for No. 2.

The position of No. 2 on the women's list brings about some debate on the part of those who have followed closely the records of the leading women. It narrows, however, to Mrs. George W. Wightman of Boston, who formerly was Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, the national champion, and to Mrs. Marshall McLean, also a one-time holder of national honors, in the days when she was Miss Helen Homans. The former, in the estimation of the critical, holds the prior right to No. 2. This despite the fact that twice she yielded to Miss Bjurstedt—in the championship match of the national tournament, at 4—6, 6—2, 6—0, and in the titular match of the clay court, which Miss Bjurstedt won at 8—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. McLean holds the record of having defeated the triple national champion. The Thousand Islands affair, however, is regarded as an "off" tournament, with no great weight in the records. But Mrs. McLean was the first in open competition to take a set from Miss Bjurstedt, and her work in the metropolitan championship, in which this occurred, demonstrated that she might always be dangerous to the Norwegian, and, furthermore, that Mrs. McLean had attained consummate skill.

The absence of the leading women of the Pacific Coast from the Eastern tournaments makes the task of those compiling the list much more difficult than usual. Miss Mary Browne has not competed to any extent in the California meetings, and the place of this hardy little winner of national honors seems to have been taken by Miss Jessie Grieve, who is reported to be well up with the famous Sutton sisters in point of skill.

California's Position.

If Mrs. McLean occupies the No. 8 position, No. 4 is likely to fall to Miss Florence Sutton or to Mrs. H. A. Neimeyer, the Pacific Coast champion, or possibly to Mrs. D. P. Wood, California State champion. It is simply a matter of arrangement for Nos. 4, 5, and 6. Miss Marie Wagner performed most creditably in the minor tournaments with a line of victories sufficient to bring her inside of the top ten. Her defeat at the hands of Mrs. Wallach, in the Metropolitan, may cost her the No. 7 position. Anyway, it will be a drop in rating for Miss Wagner, who held No. 3 last season. On the whole it is the opinion that her great amount of tournament play entitles her to No. 7, with Mrs. Wallach at No. 8.

For the two positions remaining in the list of ten Miss Florence Ballin of the West Side Tennis Club makes a strong bid for preference because of the unusual amount of tournament competition into which she entered during the year. Furthermore, she was always well up toward the finals, yielding only to the veteran players. Miss Clare Cassel, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Miss Ina Kiesell, Miss Florence Sheldon of the Montclair A. C., and Mrs. C. N. Beard all have records which entitle them to careful consideration for the place at the tail-end of the first ten. While the women's season has been of short duration it has been unusually active, great interest having been created by the girl who captured the lion's share of the honors and prizes, Miss Bjurstedt.

GOLF ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

Pennsylvania Champion Wins at Montclair—Results of Other Competitions.

Frank W. Dyer, the young man who recently won the Pennsylvania amateur championship, signalized his return to his home course, the links of the Montclair Golf Club, yesterday by winning the sweepstakes, with a card of 73—4—69. In Class B the winner was E. B. Stearns with 86—16—70, while in the third division, F. C. Lowrey topped the list with 93—20—73.

The semi-final matches in the July tournament also were completed. For the third week in succession Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe won the woman's putting competition and Mrs. R. P. Neff was second.

First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round.—J. de S. Eaton beat R. C. Kerr, 2 up; A. L. Pierson, Jr., beat H. M. Robinson, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round.—W. B. Cravath beat B. T. Wilcox, 1 up; J. C. Pratt beat A. J. Griffin, 2 up and 1 to play.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-final Round.—E. P. Miller beat T. G. Bradley, 4 up and 3 to play; Ralph Starrett beat A. R. Copper, 3 up and 2 to play.

Fourth Sixteen.—Final Round.—C. R. Christie, Jr., beat F. J. Dinkins, 5 up and 4 to play.

Class A, Sweepstakes.—F. W. Dyer, 73, 4—69; Joseph Hodgson, 76, 6—70; R. C. Kerr, 82, 11—71; Ralph Starrett, 84, 12—72; A. L. Pierson, Jr., 80, 7—74; C. J. Turner, 81, 6—75.

Class B.—B. Stearns, 86, 16—70; A. F. Mack, 88, 15—73; A. G. Brower, 92, 18—74; A. R. Copper, 82, 18—74; W. H. Loftus, 96, 17—79; W. B. Cravath, 89, 14—75; T. E. Oliver, 94, 18—76; L. N. de Vauseney, 94, 16—78.

Class C.—F. C. Lowrey, 93, 20—73; William Ewald, 101, 26—75; E. C. Miller, 98, 20—78.

Class B golfers came to the fore in the one class medal handicap at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday. C. E. Haddock came out the winner, with a card of 86, 17—69. The first match round for the William J. Bliss trophy was also finished. The summary and scores follow:

First Round, William J. Bliss Tournament.—Horace Woolfenden, jr., to Primrose, 3 up and 2 to play; D. Barnhill beat W. Lloyd Pierce, 4 up and 1 to play; J. D. Clark beat William F. Joskin, 3 up and 2 to play; W. Van Loan beat S. R. Mamlok by default; A. Anderson beat H. B. McClellan, 4 up and 3 to play; H. E. Lloyd beat C. Joost, Jr., 1 up; L. G. Spindler beat R. B. Parker, 6 up and 5 to play; L. Wyatt beat J. W. Peacock, 1 up. (36 holes.)

Class B.—C. H. Haddock, 86, 17—69; Benjamin Starkey, 93, 27—71; R. L. Wyatt, 88, 10—78; F. Palmer, 94, 16—78; E. M. White, 101, 25—76; H. E. Bearman, 90, 14—76; Lester Ketcham, 107, 30—77; A. M. Williams, 96, 18—77; J. H. Percival, 98, 15—77; C. Mouit, 100, 17—83; L. G. Graham, 93, 16—78; Robert Strobridge, 95, 16—80; C. Joost, Jr., 101, 18—83; H. H. Lloyd, 101, 18—83; T. B. Parker, 114, 30—84; William J. Joskin, 103, 15—88; L. G. Spindler, 96, 9—90.

A four-ball medal play handicap, in which combined scores and handicaps counted, was staged yesterday at the Apawamis Club. E. J. and M. W. Laidlaw were the winners with 168, 18—146.

Coincident with the handicap a sweepstakes was run off. In the morning Wesley M. Oler, Jr., and F. W. Howland tied for first and second prizes with respective cards of 79, 7—72 and 83, 11—72. In the afternoon E. J. Laidlaw was the winner, having 85, 10—75. Henry Dearborn took second with 85, 12—76. The four-ball summary follows:

E. J. and M. W. Laidlaw, 168, 18—145; Seney Plummer and F. W. Howland, 164, 17—147; Gaines Gwathmay and Wesley M. Oler, Jr., 161, 11—150; L. J. Hamline and Hamilton S. Graves, 168, 14—154; J. B. Russell and Martin Terry, 189, 28—161; George V. Hagerty and George H. Abbott, 197, 28—169; H. H. Sherman and Thomas L. Sherman, 196, 23—169; E. S. Nash and R. W. Doubleday, 192, 23—166.

W. L. O'Brien defeated J. D. Calhoun by 2 up and 1 to play in the thirty-six-hole final match for the Huebner Cup yesterday at the Wykagyl Country Club. The qualifying round for the club championship, gross scores and handicaps to count, was also run off, and the special medal for the lowest score was won by Elmer E. Sturges, who handed in a 77. This was the only score less than 80. The following qualified for match play, which will begin next week:

Elmer E. Sturges, 77; T. V. Bermingham, 80; R. J. Trevarrow, 83; R. M. Miller, 87; Henry Herrick, 88; George K. Maltby, 89; C. J. Rolph, 90; W. R. Holston, 90; H. G. Lewis, 91; G. E. Widmer, 91; W. H. Bunnell, 91; W. P. Haskell, 91; C. B. Pallan, 92; R. Johnston, 92; T. C. Durham, 94; C. E. Maltby, 94.

Members of the Deal Golf and Country Club not only finished the first round of match play for the Allenhurst Trophy yesterday but competed in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap in two classes. G. A. Burd won in Class A with a card of 86, 10—76, while in the second division the leader was H. Stacy Smith, with 94, 17—77. The summary and scores follow:

First Round of Allenhurst Cup.—P. J. Magee beat P. A. Whalen by default; Paul Heller beat W. R. Hechster, 2 up; R. F. Porter beat John W. Parker by default; John E. Kelley beat John J. Radel, 3 up and 2 to play, (26 holes:) J. T. Gillespie beat C. C. Martin, 3 up and 1 to play; J. S. Griffin beat C. W. Ellis by default; J. de Nesnera Coombe beat E. W. Cone, 3 up and 2 to play; Jesse Watson beat S. H. Birch, 5 up and 4 to play; Warren H. Shock beat Macintosh Kellog by default; R. V. Matthewford beat Colonel George Harvey, 3 up and 2 to play.

Class A.—G. A. Burd, 86, 10—76; Thomas Morrison, 85, 9—76; J. T. Gillespie, 86, 9—77; John F. Shanley, Jr., 80, 3—77; Pierre A. Rival, 86, 8—78; G. H. Milliken, 88, 9—79; E. W. Cone, 96, 14—82; E. G. Fraser, 84, 11—83; J. Stanley Griffin, 91, 8—83; W. C. Clark, 100, 15—85; Warren H. Smock, 102, 15—87.

Class B.—H. Stacy Smith, 94, 17—77; E. H. Reynold, 102, 21—81; Fred Pring, 102, 20—82; Herbert W. Hill, 108, 18—85; F. L. Rodewald, 116, 24—92.

Planting his standard close to the nineteenth green, Merrill K. Waters won the flag competition at the Ardsley Club yesterday. He had a gross score of 76. Dr. T. M. Taylor was second, his flag being almost within a club's length of the winner. H. L. Edgar and G. Horton found that their allowance of strokes had been exactly right, for when they had used up the number their standards were both stuck in the cup of the eighteenth hole.

Sweepstakes in two classes attracted the attention of the members of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday, W. Haigh's card of 79, 8—71 was the winner in Class A, while Miles Bronson's 92, 18—74 won in Class B. The scores follow:

Class A.—W. Haigh, 79, 8—71; R. J. Crandall, 88, 15—73; G. W. Van Vlack, 88, 12—76; F. I. Kent, 84, 8—76.

Class B.—Miles Bronson, 92, 18—74; S. L. Wurmbser, 100, 21—79; George Standing, 97, 16—81; O. R. Cheney, 100, 18—82.

Three scores were returned in the competition for the Accumulation Cup at the Nassau Country Club yesterday. They were: H. P. Dickinson 100, 20—80; W. Blank, 98, 20—78; Palmer Black, 90, 14—76.

D. W. Whitmore, Jr., with a card of 105, 31—74, scored a point in the Secretary's Trophy at the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday.

Best ball foursomes were on the cards yesterday at the Forest Hills Field Club. L. M. Schoenmaker and R. R. Piper led the field, with a card of 74, 12½—61½. The scores follow:

L. M. Schoenmaker and R. R. Piper, 74, 12½—61½; Allsopp and H. C. Christ, 76, 10½—65½; L. S. Kaiser and M. Hatch, 84, 17½—66½; L. E. Wilson and E. E. Gregory, 79, 12—67; Robert Kuebler and Dr. Washington, 81, 12—69; J. M. Prayer and A. G. Cummings, 82, 12½—69½; H. B. Salmon and H. G. Nepler, 83, 12½—69½.

In addition to the usual Red Card competition in two classes, the third round of the July tournament was also run off at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday. In Class A of the former, W. W. Babcock, with 80, 8—72, tied with M. G. McDonald, with 77, 5—72, while in Class B, F. J. Brunaugh, with 100, 32—68, led the field. The summary:

N. D. Becker beat W. J. Darrow, 3 up and 1 to play; W. W. Babcock beat F. E. Olin, 2 up.

Four-ball foursomes were in order at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday. The best selected scores minus individual handicaps counted: Harry D. Smith and W. G. Thomas were the winners with a net of 62. The scores follow:

Harry D. Smith and W. G. Thomas, 62; C. D. Miller and C. D. Baldwin, 64; J. C. Newell and H. M. Walker, 66; W. B. Rogers and C. G. Bartlett, 65; H. F. Lee and J. W. Sands, 69; J. E. Lancaster and S. C. Hayward, 69; F. Connell and Russell Bickford, 75; R. M. Byrne and C. C. Dunham, 69; G. W. Taylor and G. R. Chatfield, 69; F. E. Connell and C. C. Beekman, 69; H. M. Edwards and H. L. Snyder, 70; C. W. Gates and S. H. Standish, 76; W. P. Munkan and L. H. Smith, 72.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 24.—Chester Selleck won the championship at Wee Burn Golf Club today, defeating Dr. W. D. MacDonald 3 up and 4 to go in the final.

LARCHMONT CUP GOES TO IROLITA

Clark's Schooner Wins Two Races with One Sailing in Last Day of "Week."

The Larchmont Cup for schooners this year goes to Irolita, E. Walter Clark's speedy two-sticker, formerly George M. Pynchon's Class K racing sloop Istalena. Irolita won the cup yesterday, the last day of Larchmont race week, in a 20¾-mile race with four other schooners, Katrina of Class D, her own class; Miladi and Queen Mab of Class F, and Hopewell, one of the Stamford one-design schooners. In contests for the Larchmont Cup all schooners race as one class, with time allowances according to ratings. While Irolita was first to finish by many minutes, she beat Queen Mab, her nearest competitor, by only 48 seconds. This race was the most interesting feature of not only the last but also the best day of a very successful race week, and likewise, in respect to weather conditions, the best racing day of the season. The sea was comparatively smooth, the sky clear and the wind a whole sail breeze from the east-northeast.

There were 141 yachts in the fleet yesterday, making a total of 662 starters for the week, and more than 600 amateur sailors have been engaged in the contests. In the larger sloops, the yachts that started were those that have taken part in all the events of the week. In the smaller classes there were many additions for the day. In point of numbers the largest class was that of the Stars. There were 22 of them, and when so large a number of boats cross a line on one signal, the start is sure to be a spectacular one, if the helmsmen are good sailors—and the skippers of the Stars certainly are.

For that matter nearly all the starts yesterday were spectacular, or little short of it. Miladi led the schooners across the line, with Katrina and Irolita close astern and abreast. In the fifty-foot class, Samurai led the way at the leeward end, with Carolina, Barbara, and Spartan close on her wind. and Grayling with the others at the windward end, and just astern. All these, both schooners and sloops, broke tacks immediately after crossing, with booms to port, and were soon spread over a considerable area. Of the sloops, Ventura was first around the windward mark, off Greenwich Point. Carolina was second and Iroquois II. was third, but before reaching the mark in Hempstead Harbor, Grayling moved up into second place. She could not displace the leader, however, and Ventura won by nearly three minutes, while Grayling beat Carolina for second place by over a minute.

There were finishes during the afternoon that were much closer. In the thirty-foot class Hope won from Lena by 15 seconds, and Lena got second place from Alera by 31 seconds. In the Jewel class Emerald was timed 37 seconds ahead of Catseye, which took second place from Moonstone by 53 seconds. And in the little boats of the Duck class that came from Stamford, Ruddy Duck was only 8 seconds ahead of Blackbird at the finish. These boats have sails of red canvas, like those of the New England fishing boats. At times the finishes came fast. Fourteen of the Stars finished within 2 minutes, and between 4 and 5 o'clock eighty-seven yachts were timed.

Winners in various classes were: Class P, Josephine, to which goes the series cup for the class; Buzzard's Bay Class, Gamecock; Class Q, Alice; Handicap Class, first division, Dorinda; second division, Vada; third division Peg; fourth division, Grace II.; Class M, Eleanora; Class R, Margaret; Old Class R, Ogeemah; Manhasset Bay One-Design Class, Mile. Bos; Manhasset Bay raceabouts, Chickicker; Indian Harbor One-Design Class, Wahneta; Larchmont Interclub Class, Whiff; Bird Class, Curlew; Stamford One-Design Class, Dart; Class S, Verge; Special Class, Shadow; New Rochelle One-Design Class, Virginia; Orienta One-Design Class, Teal; Star Class, Altair; Catboat Class, Bill Nye; Dory Class, Mae D; Bug Class, Grasshopper; Sailing Canoe Class, Half Moon. The summary of the important classes follows:

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 2. Course, 20¾ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Time.	Elapsed H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Irolita, E. W. Clark	5	25:06	3	25:06
Katrina, J. R. Ford	5	33:36	3	33:36

Corrected time on Irolita, 3:22:59; Katrina, 3:33:36.

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Start, 2. Course, 20¾ miles.

Queen Mab, Hendon Chubb	3	37:25	3	37:25
Miladi, G. W. Scott	3	45:04	3	45:04

Corrected time—Queen Mab, 3:37:25; Miladi, 3:39:16.

SCHOONERS—LARCHMONT CUP.

Start, 2. Course, 20¾ miles.

Irolita, E. W. Clark	3	25:06	3	25:06
Katrina, J. R. Ford	3	33:36	3	33:36
Queen Mab, Hendon Chubb	3	37:25	3	37:25
Miladi, G. W. Scott	3	45:04	3	45:04
Hopewell, James Bishop		Not timed		

Corrected times—Irolita, 3:22:59; Queen Mab, 3:33:27; Miladi, 3:35:05; Katrina, 3:33:36.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:00. Course, 20¾ miles.

Ventura, G. P. Baker, Jr.	5:19:10	3:14:10	
Grayling, J. Morgan	5:25:01	3:17:01	
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:22:00	3:18:00	
Iroquois II, R. N. Ellis	5:23:21	3:18:21	
Samurai, W. B. Dodge	5:20:28	3:18:28	
Spartan, J. M. Macdonough	5:22:44	3:18:44	
Barbara, H. F. Whitney	5:25:41	3:20:41	
Acushla, H. Steinbrugge	5:26:09	3:21:09	

SLOOPS, CLASSES M AND N, SPECIAL.

Start, 2:10. Course, 15¾ miles.

Eleanora, H. B. Sloan	5:49:45	3:39:45	
Hermes, H. H. Raymond	5:37:31	3:27:31	
Alica, C. R. Keeler	5:15:36	3:05:36	

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 2:10. Course, 15¾ miles.

Josephine, A. G. Hazan	5:22:15	3:22:15	
Amoret, R. B. Budd	5:44:49	3:34:49	
Anita, G. P. Granbery	5:47:51	3:37:51	

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB—30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 15¾ miles.

Hope, I. E. Raymond	5:59:47	3:44:47	
Lena, C. M. Reid	6:00:02	3:45:02	
Alera, J. F. Cutler	6:00:33	3:45:33	
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	6:00:44	3:45:44	
Daniel, Edmund Lang	6:03:56	3:48:56	
Alerion, II., J. W. and E. F. Alker	5:06:09	2:50:09	
Minx, W. Marshall	5:06:28	2:50:28	
Okee, J. H. Mahlstedt	5:09:00	2:54:06	

BUZZARD'S BAY SLOOPS.

Start, 2:20. Course, 15¾ miles.

Gamecock, R. P. Tyler	3:10:41	2:50:41	
Meahnee, W. S. Pardee	3:11:39	2:51:39	

Golf at Greenwich Club.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 24.—At the Greenwich Country Club today the following scores were made in eighteen-hole play for a cup presented by R. A. C. Smith: J. A. Topping, 91, 19—72; R. W. Post, 90, 18—72; J. D. Chapman, 93, 8—74; C. D. Rafferty, 94, 20—74; T. M. Hodgens, 98, 18—74; James Pott, 92, 18—74; C. C. Pearson, Jr., 87, 12—75; R. G. Estey, 88, 13—75; G. E. Carhart, 94, 18—76; W. Stafford, 82, 7—75; C. Converse, 90, 14—76; W. C. Trankard, 90, 14—76; J. W. Curtis, 93, 18—75; L. Grant, 91, 14—77; W. A. Flynn, 92, 20—72; L. Seldon, 91, 13—78.

In the ladies' golf tournament, Class A, Mrs. E. H. Peters beat Mrs. G. N. Curtis, 6 up and 4 to play. In Class B Mrs. J. D. Chapman beat Mrs. M. B. Smith, 6 up and 5 to play.

QUIMET RETAINS TITLE.

Champion Wins Massachusetts Golf Honors for Third Time.

NEWTON, Mass., July 24.—Francis Ouimet won the Massachusetts Amateur Golf Championship today for the third time when he defeated W. C. Chick of Brae Burn, former intercollegiate champion, 6 and 5, in the 36-hole final match of the annual tournament. The National amateur champion's medal score was 76 in the first round and about 78 in the second.

BARNES A GOLF CHAMPION.

Professional Wins Shennecosset Club Open Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 24.—Cool bracing weather favored the professional and amateur players at Shennecosset Country Golf Club links today, a gallery of about 800 being in attendance. This morning the start was made in the Shennecosett open championship, for which event professionals competed. The morning was devoted to the first 18-hole play with thirty twosom

AIKEN TEAM WINS RANDOLPH CUPS

Redbirds Down Point Judith in Final Game at Narragansett Pier.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 24.—Before a large crowd of persons prominent in society the final for the Randolph polo cups was played here today. The match was between the Point Judith team and the Aiken Redbirds, and the latter won by 8¼ to 5½ goals. Today's game was marked by a number of casualties, while three of the players had very narrow escapes from severe injury.

In the second period Wister Randolph, who was playing at No. 3 for the Narragansett Pier team, was thrown from his mount. The horse tripped over the sideboards and threw his rider to the ground. Randolph was stunned for a second or two, but after a few minutes' delay he returned to the game apparently none the worse for his fall.

The other two accidents occurred in the final period. J. C. Cooley's mount caught a foot in a hole in the field and was thrown on its side. Mr. Cooley managed to get clear before the pony rolled over and was soon up again and in the saddle. Max C. Fleischmann, the Redbirds' No. 3, received a cut on the head from a mallet swung by one of his opponents during a scrimmage around the goal and play was temporarily suspended while Fleischmann's wound was dressed. He came back on the field with his head swathed in bandages.

Point Judith received one goal by handicap. This was worked off during the first period, and before it closed the Redbirds were in the lead. The second half of the match was particularly fast, there were many rallies up and down the field, and two of the periods were scoreless. At half-time the winners led by 6 to 4 goals.

Line-up:

Aiken Redbirds—L. Godwin, 2; J. C. Cooley, 2; Max C. Fleischmann, 1; H. L. Roy Whitney, 2. Total—8.

Point Judith—John R. Fell, 3; P. Stevenson, 0; Wister Randolph, 2; R. H. Strawbridge, Jr., 0. Total—5.

Summary: Aiken Redbirds—Goals earned, 8; by handicap, 0; less penalties, ¼. Total 8¼. Point Judith—Goals earned, 5; by handicap, 1; less penalties, ¼. Total—5½.

Individual goals—Cooley, 3; Godwin, 2; Stevenson, 2; Whitney, 2; Fell, 1; Fleischmann, 1; Randolph, 1; Strawbridge, 1.

Penalties—Fouls against Fleischmann and Wister Randolph; safety by Cooley. Referee—H. W. Hopping.

POLO HANDICAPS OUT.

None of the Ratings of the "High Men" Have Been Changed.

There are a number of changes in the ratings of the players in the revised handicap list, which was issued yesterday from the office of the Polo Association. These handicaps take effect with the Point Judith national tournament, which started last week at Narragansett Pier.

It has been decided that all players who were listed in the February, 1915, edition of the Polo Association handicap list at blank are now rated in the new book at zero.

Seven officers of the United States Army have received new handicaps. In nearly every case they have been put up from 1 to 2, and from zero to 1. The ratings of a number of prominent players who belong to the clubs around New York have been changed. For instance, F. S. von Stade has been lowered from 6 to 4. Morgan Belmont has gone up a point, and from now on will be rated at 8 instead of 3.

J. G. Milburn, Jr., of the Great Neck Club, brother to the international back, has been raised from 4 to 5, while his clubmate, J. Watson Webb, has been placed at 7 instead of 6.

Many of the Western players have received a boost. They include Carleton F. Burke, from 8 to 4, and Hugh Drury to 6. They both play with the Midwick Country Club of California.

POLO CUPS GO TO RUMSON.

Freebooters Score Only 3 Goals in One-Sided Match at Herbert Field.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 24.—In a polo match for cups presented by Leland H. Ross, on Herbert Field today, the Rumson four defeated the Freebooters by the score of 13 goals to 3. With the exception of the second period, when G. Jason Waters made a goal, and the final period, when Walter McClure and Charles L. Whitney each scored one, the Freebooters were shut out by the Rumson team.

Warren W. Barbour played a brilliant game for Rumson, holding his opponents down by clever back work and contributing three pretty goals to the total. Rumson scored in every period, Howard S. Borden making four goals and playing the ball in positions for teammates to score. Peter Hauck, Jr., shot the ball through the posts three times, as did W. S. Jones, Jr. The summaries:

Rumson—L. Peter Hauck, Jr.; 2, W. Strother Jones, Jr.; 3, Howard S. Borden; back, W. W. Barbour.

Freebooters—1, G. G. Henry; 2, Walter McClure; 3, C. L. Whitney; back, G. Jason Waters.

Goals—Rumson: Borden, (4,) Jones, (3,) Hauck, (3,) Barbour, (3.) Total—13. Freebooters: Waters, McClure, Whitney. Referee—J. Berens Waters.

On Local Cricket Greases.

New York's cricketers were defeated for the second time in six matches played in the Halifax Cup competition, when they were beaten by the eleven of the Frankford Cricket Club of Philadelphia at the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club, at Livingston, yesterday. It was a peculiarly hard game to lose, for a victory would have meant a fair chance for the cup, for which New York is playing for the first time this year. As it was, the Quakers' margin of victory was only thirteen runs on totals of 145 and 132. In the last analysis, the effective bowling of Bannister of Philadelphia, and Mitchford Clubb's professional, must be held responsible for the setback.

A drawn game resulted in the meeting of the Vernon eleven and the Camerons in the league fixture at Van Cortlandt Park. The Vernons rolled up a total of 123, principally by good scoring on the part of L. Scott, 50, and F. Freeman, 34. A. Bignall, with 68 not out, batted exceptionally well for the Camerons, who totalled 94 for 5 wickets when time was called.

Yonkers had no difficulty in defeating the Bronx United at Van Cortlandt Park, the margin being 75 runs. J. Gildea, with 40, and A. Scheiding, with 36, were the chief scorers for Yonkers, while H. Simmons captured 4 wickets and had but 6 runs scored off him.

A small-scoring game occurred at Van Cortlandt Park when the Adult School team defeated the Anglo-Americans by a margin of 28 runs. Fine bowling on the part of Dilworre and Davis was a contributing factor in the game, both having splendid records. The totals: Adult School, 66; Anglo-Americans, 38.

The Crescent Athletic Club was shortstanded in its league game against Manor Field yesterday, and were forced to accept defeat. Manor Field ran up 211 before being disposed of, top score being made by F. C. Taylor with 48.

Duluth Crews Victors in Regatta.

DULUTH, Minn., July 24.—Duluth crews again were victorious in the second day's racing of the Northwestern International Regatta taking first and second places in the junior four and the junior eight-oared events, the big race of the regatta, and first in senior singles and junior doubles. Rowing conditions were not so good as yesterday, the course roughening about starting time.

TENNIS TOURNEY PLANS.

Wrenn Would Eliminate Ticket Speculators at National Contest.

Secretaries of clubs that are included in the United States National Lawn Tennis Association are the only ones who may purchase seat tickets for the national championship tournament, according to announcement made yesterday by R. D. Wrenn, President of the association. "There is such a general misunderstanding about the matter and about making entries for competitions, that I have requested Edwin F. Torrey, National Secretary, to send at once an additional notice to all of the clubs of the country," he said. "The officials of the association have worked out a plan which will prevent tickets from falling into the hands of speculators. It is similar to the plan adopted by the Polo Association for the international polo matches, and it will prove a benefit to the lovers of tennis if all members will see to it that their club secretaries procure the tickets when requested."

Wrenn explained that it was useless for members to attempt to get tickets direct from Harry Parker at the Forty-second Street Building. At the present time 1,000 of the 7,000 seats available have been subscribed and the list will be opened to the general public next month. It is now certain that the proposed Eastern States vs. Pacific Coast return team match will be decided on the turf of the courts at Forest Hills, L. I., following the national championship tournament which begins on Monday, Aug. 30. Dr. Sumner Hardy telegraphed yesterday to Wrenn: "Our association is favorably disposed to your proposition for a return team match. The details will be arranged later." The telegram also stated that Maurice E. McLoughlin, the "California Comet," had decided to compete at Longwood. This, Wrenn explained, showed a change in the plans of McLoughlin, who had not expected to play in this section until the Newport tournament, beginning Aug. 16.

The Executive Committee of the National Association has been gratified by the action of F. C. Inman in inviting players below the ranking of fifty to compete in the Rockaway Hunting Club tournament. It was agreed that the objections to the invitation tournaments would be overcome by increasing the size of the entry list and so making the tournaments more general in character. Inman, as Chairman of the Ranking Committee, seems to have solved a problem which has caused much anxiety.

Skating Rink Rescues Motor Cyclists

Led by Arthur Chappel, professional champion motor cycle racer, the riders who have been performing at the Brighton Beach Motordrome this season went on strike last night because their demands for money were not met by the management. The races which were scheduled therefore had to be called off. The Brighton Beach Roller Skating Rink authorities then arranged a special exhibition mile race between a team of two roller skaters and Chapple, who rode a stock machine on the twelve lap to the mile indoor track. Harry Clapp of Brighton Beach, and Frank McNally of New York made up the roller skating team, which triumphed by more than an eighth of a lap over Chappie. Clapp skated the final half mile.

The mile handicap skating race for amateurs resulted in a dead heat between Joe Ryan of Brighton Beach, the scratch man, and Frank Chanler of New York.

When the Sulky Was "Speed."

Pleasure Park Pavilion, grandstand for races in civil war days, and one of the oldest buildings in Pittsfield, Mass., is to be razed to make room for dwelling houses. When the high-wheeled sulky was a "racing car" Pleasure Park Pavilion was the centre of Berkshire society. The old pavilion was used as a hotel or clubhouse for followers of racing. From its piazzas the progress of a race could be followed from start to finish.

SHORT SPORTS OF INTEREST.

A hybrid game of baseball and golf has been invented by two boys in Atlanta, Ga. The object of the game is to see in how few throws the player can throw a golf ball around the course, putting the ball in the cup at every hole. Richard "Thug" Thornton is the star of the new game. "Thug can do the East Lake course in 120 throws," says his playing partner.

Jim Scott, pitcher for the White Sox, is the first ball player to play ball in prison without being detained after the game, says The Philadelphia Public Ledger. Scott, on a trip through the State Reformatory at Pontiac, Ill., last Fall, paused to watch the Saturday afternoon game between the convict teams. In the third inning one of the pitchers weakened and Scott took his place. He allowed only one hit and no scores during the remainder of the game.

Pitcher Jack Nabors of the Newnan Club of the Georgia State League, who established a world's record by shutting out the Talladega team without a hit for thirteen innings, is only a boy. He is but 20 years of age, stands six feet three inches in height, and weighs 196 pounds. Nabors has won ten games, lost one, and tied one.

Regulation ring battles among the young women of Tulane University continue in spite of the faculty ban. After the publicity of the contests in the gymnasium, the young women decided to hold their bouts in private. The regulation twenty-four-foot ring is used, three-minute rounds are fought and there are referees, timekeepers, seconds, trainers, and handlers. Miss "Johnny" McDonald of Mississippi is the undisputed champion. She has outpointed all her opponents and in two matches has gone ten rounds. Several contestants have shown marks of their encounters with her. Miss Hilda Simons of Louisiana is the second best boxer.

Topsy Hartsel, famous as outfielder and hitter, formerly with Indianapolis and a member of Connie Mack's champion Athletics and later manager of the Toledo team in the American Association and Southern Michigan League, is out of the game for all time. Hartsel's last engagement was with Fort Wayne in the Central League, but because the famous player has plowed up Manager Bade Myers gave him his release. Hartsel has returned to his home in Toledo.

Governor Philipp of Wisconsin last week ordered the Sheriff of Monroe County to stop a prize fight to be held by United States soldiers of Fort Sheridan, Ill., at the Federal military reservation near Sparta tomorrow night. The State Boxing Commission conferred with the Governor after getting a ruling from the Attorney General that the State has the authority to prevent prize fighting on land ceded by the State to the Federal Government. The Sheriff reported that the military officers in command of the troops had ordered the soldiers not to hold the fight.

Chances of a wrestling match between Frank Gotch and Joe Stecher at Omaha on Labor Day are slight. It has been announced that Stecher has decided he is not at all anxious to meet the champion. Gotch had practically agreed to the match.

Outfielder Duncan of Battle Creek, in the disbanded Southern Michigan League, was the most sought-after player on the circuit. Before he signed his contract with the Pittsburgh Nationals he had fourteen offers, ten from major league clubs. Although the Southern Michigan League failed because of a general financial stringency, every player in the six clubs have been paid in full.

Joe Oeschger, the former Philadelphia National pitcher, who was obtained from Manager Moran on an optional agreement, pitched a no-hit no-run game for Providence against Toronto in the International League series last week. Only twenty-seven batters faced him and but one man reached first, Luque, the Cuban, drawing the only pass in the ninth inning.

For the first time in seventeen years Philadelphia will be represented in the Canadian Henley by a senior eight-oared crew. The Undine Boat Club has planned to send its senior eight to St. Catharines, Ontario, for the event, to be rowed Aug. 7. This is the crew that rowed for Union in the People's Regatta. After competing in the Canadian Henley the crew will go to Springfield to row in the National Regatta. The Undine Club is also listed in the intermediate singles and doubles. The University Barge Club holds the senior four-oared shell title, and a crew wearing its colors may be seen at Springfield.

Danny Maher, the American jockey, who has been in South Africa on the farm of Sir Abe Bailey, at Colesberg, has returned to England. He will become a trainer if he is unable to get into condition to ride.

Keokuk in the "Three Eye" League will have three-cent baseball the rest of the season. The club directors have authorized the sale of tickets for all games for the remainder of the schedule for a dollar. There are about thirty-six games yet to be played, and this brings the cost down to the three-cent basis. With the proceeds of this ticket sale the directors believe they will be able to finish the season with little financial trouble.

GOODWIN FIRST IN THREE-MILE SWIM

New York A. C. Athlete Takes A. A. U. Event at Panama Exposition Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Chilled from long contact with the water, Bud Goodwin of the New York Athletic Club came ashore at the Inner Yacht Harbor of the Exposition this afternoon an easy winner in the long-distance race held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union. The course was from the Yacht Harbor to a point midway between Alcatraz Island and Point Carlito and return, a distance of three and one-half miles. Goodwin's time for the race was 1:39:38. This is considered to be fast going for the distance. Second to Goodwin, by about 200 yards, was Mike McDermott of the Illinois Athletic Club. The Chicagoan's time was 1:42:33 3-5. W. Hoffman of the Dolphin Boating Club of this city finished in third place, in the time of 2:26.

Six men started in the race from the Yacht Harbor at 11:18 o'clock. Of this field but three finished, the water proving too cold for several. The first to feel the chill was W. Spencer of Oakland, who swam unattached. Bobby Beck of the Olympic Club was taken aboard the hospital boat shortly after this, while Norman Ross of the Multnomah Athletic Club dropped out of the going on the return trip from the midway float. Ross was stricken with severe cramps and suffered considerably for some time after the conclusion of the race. Joe Wheatley of the New York Athletic Club fell out of the going shortly after Spencer had stopped.

McDermott and Goodwin started to make the pace from the start of the race, and before more than the mile had been reached it was evident that this pair would figure for the honors. Goodwin's stroke carried little effort, and he seemed to gain strength as the distance elapsed. At the half-way point in the Golden Gate Goodwin was timed at 38:20. McDermott, some fifty yards in arrears, was timed in 39:05. Rose, who was still in the race at this period, covered the first leg in 43:34, while Hoffman, the local entrant, was caught in 43:34.

McDermott put up a gritty battle, but had no chance to overtake the New Yorker.

A. Downes of the New York Athletic Club won the A. A. U. outdoor diving competition with a score of 126.5 points. Cliff Bowles of the Los Angeles Club was second with 109.4, and L. Balbach of the Multnomah Club of Portland third, with 92.2. The competition was held in the Yacht Harbor and furnished some pretty work.

GOLF LINKS TOO CROWDED.

Van Cortlandt Committee Must Act If Players Do Not Change Hours.

The Van Cortlandt links are now presenting a difficulty that is by no means uncommon on popular courses at certain times of the year. The long wait now necessary at the first tee is no part of the game and tends neither to improve temper nor play, but this congestion is the result of the natural increase in popularity of the sport, and while many players are ever ready to condemn the powers that be, a little calm reflection will show that, while the committee can do much, players have to adjust themselves to circumstances. Much could be accomplished to ameliorate the present conditions by co-operation on the part of the players.

Golf courses, like theatres, hold only their capacity. Van Cortlandt, which is a simple course, can carry 600 players per day—daylight to dusk—but it cannot carry that number unless there is a big increase in foursomes, and it cannot carry too many matches at one time. It isn't a subway; there are no straps on which to hang. Twenty-five matches, or fifty players, might be sent off in an hour—or twenty-five foursomes, with 100 players—but at Van Cortlandt, where there are more novices than players, a greater allowance has to be made while the new ones are "discovering America."

The charge at present is 50 cents a round or $1 a year. The one price is too high, it is believed, and the other far too low. Some observers ask if there is any sound reason for a commutation ticket on a public course, anyhow. Tickets could be issued on the ground only, and no more sold than the course would carry, and then every player would receive the same treatment. The appropriate charge for play could easily be arrived at by adding the cost of upkeep to the interest on the capital invested, and dividing this by the number of players during the last year.

There is a considerable number of ladies and school lads playing on the course who have opportunities to play on other days than Saturdays and Sundays, when the pressure is acute. They should, it is argued, extend to those who labor during the week the courtesy of the green on those two days. In line with the necessity of more foursomes, it is pointed out by those who hope to see conditions improved that for young players there is no more enjoyable game and no surer way of improving than starting with experienced men in foursomes. Also, there is a considerable contingent of players recruited from the ranks of night workers, who leave their business at about 4 P. M., and who could save their game before going home. By the time they had eaten and traveled up to Van Cortlandt the sun would have risen and the air would be fresh and clear. But if players will not co-operate for relief during the congested hours by selecting other hours when possible, it is believed the committee in charge will be obliged to take some action to accomplish this result.

Two courses are open to the committee. One is "booking," and the other "drawing." In booking a sheet is prepared giving the starting time for each match from sunrise to dusk. Players wanting a game on Saturday must write to the Secretary before Thursday noon, stating what hour they wish reserved and the names of their partners. On Thursday afternoon the sheet is filled out and shows the play for Saturday. This sheet is posted at the course and copies can be made and exhibited at various places if desired. If the schedule is drawn for twenty matches in an hour and there are only eighteen bookings the last two places will be filled by any golfers waiting on the course and not booked. On the other hand, all over the twenty are thrown out, but the player knows if he is on the schedule for 8:15 that he will not be around the first tee before 8:10; if he goes there at 8:16 he cannot play, for the starter will have sent on players who are "taking a chance" at the tee.

Drawing for places does not give the choice of time. By this method players indicate two days beforehand to the Secretary that they want to play, and their names on strips of paper go into a hat. The first name drawn, with its partner, goes down on the sheet for 6 A. M., the next for 6:30 A. M., and so on. After the sheet is filled the remainder of the names are thrown away.

The advantage of booking or drawing is that players know when they can play and save a lot of time, temper, and expense.

Club Handicap at Rumson.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 24.—Out of a field of 100 contestants in an eighteen-hole medal-play club handicap for a cup presented by Clinton R. James of Brooklyn, Joseph Amy won with a net score of 72. His gross score was 94 and handicap 22. Among other contestants and scores were: L. H. Schaefer, 95, 22—73; S. G. Wylie, 91, 6—73; W. Seaman, 104, 30—74; G. T. Brokaw, 80, 5—75; W. Terry, 97, 22—75; H. L. Thornell, 91, 14—77; W. G. Wylie, Jr., 100, 20—80.

CARMEN CAPTURES DERBY.

Jamaica Rider Has Easy Time in Velodrome Motor-Paced Race.

Clarence Carmen had an easy time winning the one-hour motor-paced Derby at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome last night. A crowd of 8,000 persons, the largest that has attended racing at the track since it opened, jammed the high stands and watched the riders whirl around the track in their long grind. Carmen covered forty and three-quarter miles in his ride.

At the start of the race the Jamaica rider quickly picked up his pacemaker, Moran. In the first mile Carmen lapped Collins, and in the second led Madonna by a lap. It was not until after the five-mile mark had been passed that Carmen was able to gain a lap on Bobbie Walthour, the veteran cyclist. Frequently throughout the long ride Collins and Madonna lost pace and dropped rapidly to the rear. Although they finished the race they were hopelessly out of the contest after the tenth mile.

Collins sprinted in the last few laps and regained some of the distance he had lost, finishing nine and three-quarter laps behind Carmen. Walthour, who rode at the same dogged pace during the hour's grind, finished six laps behind the winner, while Madonna trailed along six miles in the rear.

Carmen rode at the same steady pace all the way, and at no time during the race was he in danger of defeat, and he easily showed his superiority over the other contestants.

Frank L. Kramer of East Orange defeated Caesar Moretti of Italy in two straight heats in the three-quarter-mile professional match race. The two riders fought hard for victory, and there was an exciting finish in each lap. In the first heat the Italian allowed Kramer to make pace for him all the way, Kramer went to the front at the start and maintained a yard lead over Moretti until the last lap. The Italian then sprinted and tried to pass the American champion, but Kramer was going at top speed and Moretti could not overtake him. The Italian's bicycle crept up slowly on that of Kramer, but the American flashed across the finish half a wheel's length in the lead. Kramer's time was 2:13 3-5.

In the second heat Moretti led all the way until the last lap. The American hung on doggedly a few feet behind the Italian until the last lap, when Kramer shot up the track and speeding past at terrific pace gradually passed Moretti and won by a scant half wheel's length. The winner's time for this heat was 2:03 2-5, and he covered the last eighth mile in 12 seconds.

Tom Bellow of the Empire City Wheelmen won the two-mile amateur race over a field of twenty-five riders, finishing a few inches ahead of Jerry Nunziata, a clubmate. Soon after the big field of riders started Bellow went to the front and held the lead throughout the last half of the race. Lester Bowker of the Glencoe A. C. was third, and Anthony Attardi of the Empire City Wheelmen was fourth. Bellow's time was 4:19 4-5.

The half mile amateur handicap race was won by J. Britton of Brooklyn, with a handicap of 60 yards, in 59 4-5 seconds. Louis Hibian of Inwood, with a 45-yard handicap, was second, and Harry Arons of the Glenn Wheelmen, with 75 yards handicap, finished third.

WINS RACE IN MAXWELL.

Art Klein's Nervy Driving Gives Him Newark Victory—Makes a Record.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—At the Olympic Park track tonight Art Klein, driving a Maxwell, won the fifty-mile race. Klein took the lead early in the race and held it until the end. About 12,000 spectators were present.

The big race of the evening developed into a great struggle between Klein and Bill Endicott, who was also driving a Maxwell car. The races were run on a half-mile track. Endicott refused to take the lead during a full speed duel for rival and lost much ground. Lon Lonsbury, driving a Kleinart car, finished third. At the ten-mile mark he blew a rear tire and, stopping to change tires, lost four laps. The three-mile was won by Endicott. It was announced that Klein broke the world's record for a half mile by covering the distance in 34 4-5 seconds.

Daring driving by Harvey Kennedy enabled him to win the free-for-all race at three miles. Kennedy, in a Maxwell, kept back until the two-mile mark. Here he increased speed and sent his car into second place. In the last lap he passed Klein and Al Burland, the latter driving a Warren Detroit. As he flashed over the finishing line he was a length ahead of both rivals. William Brown, driving in a three-mile race tonight, had a narrow escape when his car caught fire. He shut off the power, climbed over on the front of the car, and jumped alongside the track, escaping with slight burns. Ben Gatoff sustained a broken collarbone this afternoon when his car turned turtle on the back stretch.

At the matinee meeting Art Klein covered a mile in 1:00, which was announced as a world's record.

Ahearn Outpoints Rodel.

The ambition of Young Ahearn, the middleweight, to go out of his class and conquer a heavyweight boxer did not meet with complete success at Brighton Beach last night. Ahearn boxed ten rounds against George Rodel, the Boer, and although he outpointed Rodel, the great difference in size placed the dancing mister at such a disadvantage that he could not land any telling blows.

Rodel was unable to break through Ahearn's defense, and about all he did was to hammer the youth on the ribs in the clinches. The middleweight had to jump up off his feet to reach his opponent, who was a head taller than himself. Also, Ahearn weighed only 150 pounds, while Rodel tipped the scales at 182. There was not a knockdown during the bout, and both men were comparatively fresh at the finish. Few solid blows were struck, as Ahearn was clever enough to avoid the Boer's blows, while Rodel was so tall that Ahearn was unable to get at him.

A crowd of about 2,500, including several women, witnessed the bout. The semi-final Soldier Bartfield outpointed Silent Martin in a ten-round bout. In the fifth round the soldier opened a cut over Martin's eye, which bled freely throughout the rest of the engagement.

Bouts at Fairmont A. C.

Eddie Fitzsimmons, a local welterweight, last night outpointed Harry Stone in the main ten-round contest at the Fairmont Athletic Club in the Bronx. The bout was interesting throughout, with both boxers assuming the aggressive alternately, but Fitzsimmons earned the honors easily in the majority of rounds by his effective punishing.

Monte Cross, brother of the famous Leach Cross, and Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village were the principals in the semi-final ten-round contest, and at the final bell the latter was easily entitled to the honors. Sullivan did the bulk of the work throughout the ten rounds and landed more blows, while Cross showed an inclination at times to foul, using his elbows whenever the opportunity presented itself. Sullivan had a decided advantage at the final bell, and was easily the winner on points.

New York Skippers in Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., July 24.—The largest number of racing craft ever starting a run at Watch Hill participated in the dory race held this morning in Little Narragansett Bay, and New York skippers again showed their superiority as they had in the previous weekly races held under the auspices of the Watch Hill Yacht Club. Phillips Turnbull of New York, sailing Dorine, crossed the finish line ahead of the rest. George Babcock, sailing Twinkle, won second place over Sam, steered by Sam Dunham of Hartford. Charles Cottrell, sailing Twinkle, was the winner of the handicap race; Phillips Turnbull, in High Gear, finished second, and Arthur Bunker, sailing Salome, last week's winner, was third. All three are from New York.

Beals C. Wright Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., July 24.—Beals C. Wright of Boston, former National champion lawn tennis player, was hit by a batted ball during a baseball game here and as a result will not play tennis during his visit here. Wright came to North Yakima a few weeks ago following an operation for appendicitis in New York. He had entered for the Oregon State championship play, which will open in Portland, Ore., on Monday, but has been compelled to call off his plans and stay on the ranch owned by Nat Emerson, former Western tennis champion. George Wright is on his way to see his injured son. Beals Wright may not play in other tennis tournaments.

Golf at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 24.—The leading scores for the golf committee cup at the Plainfield Country Club today were: Frank O. Reinhart, 77, 9, 71; J. R. Evans, 95, 24, 71; C. E. Lipscomb, 77, 5, 72; G. T. Rowland, 95, 19, 76; W. A. Eugenian, 90, 14, 76; Arthur Murphy, 86, 9, 77. J. R. Evans and Frank Reinhart were tie with a net score of 71 in the sweepstakes event.

MAGEE HOME ROBBED AS SERVANTS SLEPT

Valuables Worth $7,500 Taken from Millionaire Coal Man's Wampus Lake House.

CONSTABLE SEE IS PUZZLED

Says He Hasn't Been Notified and Guesses It Didn't Happen—Owner and Family Away.

In the little village of Armonk, Westchester County, where Alvah See presides as constable and guardian of the peace, the farmers are all stirred up over a report that robbers, four or five in number, invaded the home of John Magee, millionaire coal operator and broker, in the Mount Kisco lake region.

Some of the farmers say it happened. Some of them say it didn't happen. Constable Alvah See has made every possible effort to decide whether it did or didn't happen, but he concludes that inasmuch as the robbery was not officially reported to him as it should have been, there is no reason why he should get excited over the matter.

"I guess it weren't so," he remarked yesterday when he was told that the rumor persists in spite of all denials.

Constable See admits having heard of the robbery from some of the hands employed on Mr. Magee's estate. At first it was said that the robbers got away with jewelry and negotiable bonds valued at $6,500. From more authentic sources, however, comes the information that the robbers carried away $7,500 worth of loot, including a punch bowl valued in itself at $600. It is reported also from the same source that the robbers entered the house by cutting a panel out of a side door between 3 and 4 o'clock Thursday morning while the servants were asleep.

Constable May Investigate.

With all these details Constable Alvah See says he is more or less familiar. He says they have been "telling about it" for the last three days. So far, however, he has made no investigation, and says he does not intend to make any, inasmuch as he was not formally notified. And, anyway, says the constable, there is no use in him finding out whether the story is true or not. However, he might look into it again.

According to those who say it did happen, the robbers were fairly well dressed Italians, who were seen prowling in the vicinity of Wampus Lake, on the shores of which Mr. Magee's $400,000 residence stands. Not far away are the equally elegant homes of Elijah Sells, States Tompkins, the millionaire bag manufacturer; Cornelius R. Agnew, Vice President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Samuel Fuller, the banker, and Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the National City Bank.

Those who observed the suspicious movements of the Italians paid little attention to them at first. They were thought to be employed by foresters who are now engaged in destroying the gypsy moth in the Mount Kisco Lake region. These men had been seen by servants and farm hands for several days in succession, but they disappeared without leaving any trace since late Thursday evening, when the word first went out that a daring robbery had been committed.

Work Done Stealthily.

According to the gossip of the more knowing villagers, the robbers concealed themselves all night in the Italian gardens on the Magee estate. It is said they also had an automobile hidden in the dense shrubbery which flanks the main driveway on either side. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, the robbers are said to have worked their way to a side entrance in the house. Very stealthily they cut a panel out of the door and entered without waking any of the servants.

One of the robbers devoted himself to the butler's pantry, where he picked up a mass of plate and china, including the $600 punchbowl. Another cleaned up in Mr. Magee's room, removing from a desk $2,000 worth of negotiable bonds. A third investigated Mrs. Magee's room. It is said he gathered into his pockets a brooch, a string of pearls, and about a dozen rings.

The servants were awakened at about 4:15 A. M. by the persistent yelping of watchdogs. It is said they made an investigation of the premises and discovered that a robbery had been committed, but did not report the matter until fourteen hours later. The servants, however, deny that there was any robbery.

Mr. and Mrs. Magee and their children have been away from their Wampus Lake estate for several weeks, and according to Constable Alvah See, they have not as yet notified him of the alleged robbery. That's why he still thinks "it weren't so."

Some of the farmers, however, insist that the markings of automobile wheels on the driveway would indicate that the robbers escaped in a machine which they had concealed in the bushes. The tracks would show also that on leaving the estate with their loot, the robber took a southerly course and sped toward White Plains.

GIRLS SAVED FROM RIVER.

Two of Wading Party Near Drowning When Caught in Hudson Tide.

The screams of a dozen children in wading in the Hudson River attracted the attention of passersby on Riverside Drive yesterday afternoon, and several persons rushed to the shore when they saw that two of the youngsters had been caught in the current and were struggling helpless 100 feet from shore. One was twelve-year-old Marian Dowling of 828 Washington Street, Orange, N. J., and the other eight-year-old Catherine Broderick of 2,580 Eighth Avenue. The Dowling girl had come to the city to visit Mrs. Catherine Moran of 2,578 Eighth Avenue.

William Singer and Mrs. Elizabeth Schienker were seated on the porch of the Fulton Motor Boat Club at the foot of 138th Street. They heard the screams, and with William Bosfer and Albert Franck, conductor and brakeman of a passing freight train, leaped into the water.

The three men quickly reached the little girls, who were nearly exhausted, and after a struggle with the tide, brought them safely to shore. A hurry call was turned in, and Dr. Frascola of the Knickerbocker Hospital responded. When they had regained consciousness, the children were taken to the hospital, where it was said they would live.

ARRESTED IN WOMAN'S SUIT.

Harold Vreeland, Breach of Promise Defendant, Gets Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 24.—Harold Vreeland, 23 years old, of 308 Orient Way, Rutherford, was arrested on a capias by Sheriff Heath las tnight. He is the defendant in a $10,000 breach of promise suit instituted by Miss Beatrice S. Eyre, also of Rutherford.

She alleges that on May 10 she agreed to marry Vreeland at his request, but that although a reasonable time had elapsed and she repeatedly asked him to marry her, he refused to do so. Vreeland was held in $5,000 bail, which his father, Henry R. Vreeland, furnished.

Find Opium In a Restaurant.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—Detectives raided a chop suey restaurant at 148 River Street today, broke through a trapdoor into the basement and seized $500 worth of opium in a cylinder hidden in a keg of nails. Several loose tins of opium were found also. Charley Sam and Sam Wah Lee, Chinese, were arrested as the proprietors of the place. The police say that the chop suey restaurant has been one of the chief points of supply in the opium traffic in this part of the State.

WALLINGFORD TALES IN SUIT

Promoters Quarreled and Each Charges the Other with Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—Financial transactions as weird as those in which the J. Rufus Wallingford of fiction figured are being revealed in the Court of Chancery as the result of litigation involving the Standard Water Systems Company of Hampton, Hunterdon County. Vice Chancellor John H. Backes today allowed an order, returnable Tuesday next, requiring John A. Power, President of the concern, and the other officers to show cause why a receiver should not be named.

Application for the receiver was made by Philip L. E. Delfunso Giera, the company's Vice President. About a week ago Power began suit against Giera to recover nearly $200,000 worth of stock. Giera's bill of complaint sets forth in a remarkable way how the residents of Hampton rallied to the support of prosperous looking New York promoters when they began to consider the place as a possible site for a factory to be erected by the Water Systems Company. The bill declares the citizens had public meetings and raised more than $20,000 to invest in the new concern, which it was said would transform the village into a flourishing town.

The Standard Company was incorporated under the laws of Delaware with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. Giera charges that the entire capital was issued for alleged patents, but that later $450,000 of this stock was returned to the corporation's treasury. He avers that the company opened large offices at 185 Madison Avenue, New York, and fitted them luxuriously. Attractive catalogues were printed, he alleges, and there was a picture of the battleship New York. Under the cut it stated, he said, that one of the concern's distilling plants was being installed in the vessel.

Giera declares that he has learned from the Department of Justice that this is not true. On the wall of the office was a picture of a handsome home at Babylon, L. I., which, according to Giera, Power said was his. The complainant now says that Power never owned the property and is financially irresponsible. The bill further alleges that the company's present payroll is nearly $3,000 per month, although there is not a wheel turning. Giera alleges that the firm owes him $45,000, and it was because of this debt that Power gave him $225,000 of stock. He charges that the company's assets are practically nothing, aside from the land and factory in Hampton.

Power's bill against Giera charges that the latter is a swindler and alleges that he got out of San Diego, Cal., with $150,000 as the result of swindling operations. Power states that Giera deceived him into thinking that he was a man of great wealth. He makes the additional allegation that Giera was formerly coachman for the man whose name he now bears.

GETS A HOTEL RENT FREE.

Proprietor Wins Lawsuit Involving His Five-Year Lease.

By a decision handed down in the Fourth District Municipal Court at Jamaica, Queens, yesterday by Justice Alfred Denton, Rudolph Newman, proprietor of a three-story hotel building at Fulton Street and Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, expects to get the place for the next four years rent free.

The hotel building is owned by Koeppel Cohn, who also owns the the brick business block adjoining in Fulton Street. When Newman leased the hotel a year ago, on a five-years' lease, the structure was about 18 feet deeper than the business building next door. But recently Cohn obtained a tenement for the business building, who insisted on more room. So Cohn built an extension that brought the building back to the rear line of the hotel.

Newman said his rear entrance and two windows were shut off, and refused to pay his rent for May, and brought suit before Justice Denton. The Justice decided that, so long as the extension remained, Newman need not pay any rent. The hotel is on one of the busiest corners in Jamaica.

CENTURY BECOMES A $27,000,000 BANK

Deal Completed Whereby It Takes Over the Business of the Security.

TO CLOSE ONE BRANCH

Harden L. Crawford Remains Head of the Institution—Combined Deposits $24,000,000.

Harden L. Crawford, President of the Century Bank, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, with branches in various parts of Manhattan, announced late last night that the Century Bank has taken over the business of the Security Bank, at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, and its branches. The resources of the Security Bank, which now passes out of existence as such, totaled nearly $16,000,000. The total resources of the consolidated institution are about $27,000,000.

In announcing the transaction Mr. Crawford said:

"The Century Bank has taken over the business of the Security Bank, acquiring its good will and deposits and assuming its deposit liabilities. The transaction became effective today and the Century Bank will continue the business of the Security Bank, as usual, at all its branches, except only the branch at Third Avenue and 106th Street, which will be discontinued. All checks against balances with the Security Bank will be honored by the Century.

"The transaction followed favorable action of the Board of Directors of the Security Bank and of more than two-thirds of its stockholders, and was the result of a protracted negotiation carried on on behalf of the Century by its President with the co-operation of S. G. Kaufman, Chairman of its Executive Committee, and our counsel, Messrs. Lawrence & Lawrence. It has the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York and of the Clearing House authorities, who have been acquainted with the negotiation throughout its progress.

"The Century Bank has now been admitted to membership to the New York Clearing House, and is increasing its capital and surplus in proportion to its increased business. It now has a paid in capital and surplus of $2,240,000 with deposits, including those of the Security, of about $24,000,000. Its total resources are in the neighborhood of $27,000,000, which makes it one of the strongest of the uptown banks. The officers of the Century Bank remain unchanged. They are Harden L. Crawford, President, and L. G. Kaufman, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Vice Presidents are Stanley Mitchell,

GERMANS' PASSPORT RULE IN BELGIUM

Difficulties of Travel in Conquered Land Told by American Relief Official.

SUSPICION THE WATCHWORD

Bearer of Charity, a Rhodes Scholar, Searched Time After Time by Guards in One Day.

A typical day's experience of an American official of the Relief Commission in Belgium is told in the current issue of The American Oxonian by O. C. Carmichael, a Rhodes scholar from Alabama, who spent some of his vacation in the distribution of food. His article is headed "Diary of a Day in Belgium."

"Breakfast was quickly over," writes Mr. Carmichael, "and I was on the way to the Pass-Zentrale, (in Antwerp.) The first order of the day was a trip to Malines to look after a boat that had been sent there the day before. As I approached the Pass Bureau I could see a long line of people waiting before the door, with a soldier doorkeeper, who let in only a few at a time. After a few words of explanation I passed upstairs in advance of many who had been waiting for hours.

"To one who is at all particular about good ventilation or the gentler social courtesies my advice is to stay away from Pass Bureaus; or, if a visit is absolutely necessary, to make that the first business of the day, when there is a reserve of fresh air and patience.

"There were some ten men behind a row of desks, filling out passports as rapidly as possible. All classes of people were on a common footing—each must humbly ask permission to stir out of his town, and, if fortunate in obtaining his request, must pay 6 to 10 marks, according to the nature of the paper. * * * I had been granted a pass to Malines a few days before, and this time the under officer wrote out my paper on his own responsibility, so that in fifteen minutes I was on my way.

"The road from Antwerp to Malines is a section of the famous Breda-Brussels road built by Napoleon I. It was also the line of march of the Kaiser's troops in October, of which fact there are still many signs. At both the second and third ring of the Antwerp forts there is the distance of a kilometer where shells from the big guns left their unmistakable impression. Fields scarred with shrapnel explosions, barbed wire entanglements, dairy barriers in the form of round holes in the ground with a sharp stick driven in the centre, piles of bricks where houses stood—all form part of the scenery along the way, and give peculiar interest to the trip.

"Oh! An American!"

"The sentries this morning were unusually careful. Instead of merely looking at the date of the passport, they took the trouble to read it, and then turned it over for something further, illustrating the fluctuating temper of sentries. When about half way to Malines I met a military automobile filled with the Kaiser's uniforms and one plain-clothes man. They saluted; I returned the salute in good faith and passed on. After a distance of about five kilometers the same auto passed going my way, and some one called out, 'halt!' They stopped their machine some meters in front, and the plain-clothes detective came back to the car. 'Oh, you are an American, are you?' he said, as he saw the sign across the front, 'American Commission for Relief in Belgium.' With that we drifted apart without further ceremony.

"When I, however, arrived at the gate to Malines the young officer there ordered the car to be searched. The sentries did their job well, but were unsuccessful in their search for contraband. As a result I was allowed to proceed.

"My work was soon finished and by 12:30 Belgian time (or 1:30 German time) I was back in Antwerp ready for lunch. By 2 P. M. I was again at the Pass Bureau in the room marked 'Für Holand,' a paper permitting one to leave the Kaiser's dominions is not so easy to obtain. I must make my request personally to the Graf von ——.

"I was ushered into the second chamber, from which there is a door leading into the Cooley of Police. The Commandant appeared. He was a man of unusual height, with the build of an athlete and clad in a close fitting cavalry uniform. His greetings were as usual, 'What's the matter now?' Without delay, however, the scheme was forthcoming, and I was again on the road.

Searched in the Blockhouse.

"The two sentries on the road leaving Antwerp to the north hindered my journey as little as possible. A salute and a cigar were sufficient. I reached the frontier at Puttes about 3 P. M. As I hove in sight of the little blockhouse where all must enter who proceed further, I caught sight of our friend the moon-calf (so named by Mr. Hunt on account of his appearance) drawing the bar across the road. When I stopped just before the courtyard of the barracks he raised the bar and asked me to drive to one side. I was rather formally invited into the barracks to expose myself to search. After many embraces to ascertain whether I was concealing papers under my waistcoat behind, and numerous gentle taps presumably to find what papers might be dangling loose on the inside, I was set free. In the meantime my passports had been stamped and the car thoroughly examined.

"At a distance of about a kilometer from this place is the real Dutch frontier, and here you must show your German papers for the last time and also satisfy the Dutch customs. The soldier at the gate hailed me, and I explained that I had nothing to declare and that I was returning in an hour. Thinking that I had satisfied the Dutch authorities through their military representatives, I passed on.

"I was nearing the village of Hoogereide, ten kilometers from the border, when I turned a corner to find myself confronted with a line of six soldiers across the road, who, with much waving of hands and shouldering of muskets, told me that I must go back to the frontier for customs. I questioned the authenticity of this statement and asked to see the commandant of the place. After some time he appeared, and to my great disappointment, verified the statement. I must go back to the frontier in company of two soldiers and return with them after a thorough search and the deposit of 300 francs for the lack of an automobile license.

"This unexpected delay made me late for coming back into Belgium; it was 7:30 when I arrived at the German post. The flourishing of red lanterns and the running to and fro, which I could see through the thin mist that had begun to fall, signified a commotion in camp. I stopped just before the bar across the road; after dark it was a law that no one must cross the frontier. This news was delivered by the young officer in command of the company. After some insistence, however, he agreed to telephone. I was asked in out of the rain to await results.

A Hilarious Saturday Night.

"There was great merriment in the camp that Saturday night, and each was more or less happy according to how near empty his bottle was. The moon-calf was, I should say, among those who were more happy. He was reclining on his bunk, breathing with slight difficulty, but still with enough energy and breath left to oppose my journey. Between the hiccoughs he was saying: 'Nein, er kann nicht durchfahren. Er muss zurück.' In spite of his protests, however, and in spite of the fact that they failed to get any one on the telephone, it was decided that if I would go back a five minutes' drive to get the officer who wanted to go to Antwerp I might proceed.

"This sort of conditional permission wasn't quite satisfactory, but for certain reasons I agreed. Accompanied by a friendly companion, I soon found the official individual, who was supposed to want to go to Antwerp. He was with a lot of friends in a small estaminet (coffee house) amid the greatest hilarity. Bacchus and Venus were making merry with the sons of Mars. Needless to say, he was loath to leave. However, after prolonged and continued persuasion he was induced to part with Bacchus, but brought his Venus along. He was politely informed that he must leave all impediments. He explained that she was an official. At my request, likewise, he rose in his dignity as a soldier of the Kaiser and let out such a tirade of maledictions as I've not heard before in any language. I had disputed the word of a soldier, yes, of an officer.

Ready for a Joy Ride.

"In spite of my protest, while I was cranking the car, men, women, guns, and swords were all crowded into the back of the little Overland. Everything was ready for a real joy ride as soon as the motor would budge. But to the disgust of the party it was discovered that the motor would not budge. For more than an hour all available mechanical skill was utilized without effect. Not a wheel would turn. The crowd had dispersed, and, save for one or two soldiers on duty, the maiden and her admirer, everything was deserted. Finally two soldiers came strolling along on their way to barracks. These were induced, not without difficulty, to assist in pushing the car with a view to getting the motor started. To the surprise of all, the plan worked, and with all the helpers, including the maiden, we came rolling up to the blockhouse again amid riotous shouts, both male and female.

"It was then about 10:30 and a new guard had come on duty. Not knowing why any one should dare to come so late, they were greatly excited. When the reasons were given we all had to get out and allow the car to be searched through and through. For a stranger to be so intimate with soldiers and their sweethearts was a bad sign. After a long explanation, however, I was allowed to proceed in the direction of Antwerp, where I arrived at 11:30. The appearance of an auto on the streets at so late an hour aroused the civil police, who followed me to the garage, but did not speak to me. I reached my room just as the clock was striking midnight and went dinnerless and supperless to bed."

FREE CONCERTS IN PARKS.

Commissioner Ward Announces Schedule for This Week.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward has issued the schedule for free concerts in Manhattan for the week beginning today as follows:

This afternoon at 4 o'clock—Central Park, orchestra concert; Hudson Park, West Side Municipal Band, and Fort Washington Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

This evening at 8 o'clock—Tompkins Square, East Side Municipal Band.

Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock—East Twenty-fourth Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Chelsea Park, West Side Municipal Band, and Colonial Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock—Columbus Park, East Side Municipal Band; Battery Park, West Side Municipal Band, and Morningside Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Thursday evening at 8 o'clock—Market Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Barrow Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band and Mount Morris Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Friday evening at 8 o'clock—Hamilton Fish Park, East Side Municipal Band; Abingdon Square Park, West Side Municipal Band, and Carl Schurz Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock—Seward Park, East Side Municipal Band. Saturday evening at 8 o'clock—East Third Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Fiftieth Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band; West 129th Street Pier, Uptown Municipal Band, and Central Park, orchestral concert.

The free concerts for the week in Richmond Borough will be as follows: This evening at 8 o'clock, Westerleigh, Staten Island Municipal Band. Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, St. Gabriel's Park, Kips Bay Neighborhood Association.

In Brooklyn Park Commissioner Ingersoll has arranged concerts for today in Prospect Park, Winthrop Park, Sunset Park, and the Metropolitan Avenue Pier. There will be a concert at Prospect Park tomorrow also.

Feth's Military Band, Charles Feth conductor, will give a concert this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Highland Park, Borough of Queens, under the direction of the Park Department, Borough of Queens.

SETTLE BENEDICT AFFAIRS.

Receivers for Greenhut Subsidiary Are Discharged.

William A. Marble and ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes, receivers of the Joseph Benedict Company, co-defendant in the equity proceedings brought by the Monmouth Securities Company against the J. B. Greenhut Company, were discharged yesterday by Judge Hand of the Federal court. The accounts of the receivers were also approved. They showed that while they operated the business the total receipts were $24,464, the total disbursements $25,122, total sales of merchandise $28,897, and the purchase of merchandise $31,129.

The Benedict Company was a subsidiary of the J. B. Greenhut Company. The assets and liabilities of the company, according to the report, amount to $79,785. Judge Hand allowed the receivers $500 each and allowed Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, counsel for Joseph Benedict, $750.

RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

CAMP IN MAINE

For rent, August or September, at $3.50 a day; room for party of eight or ten; motor boat, row boat, and canoe; Grounds, 20-acre island; best of bass fishing. Write to D 308 Times Downtown.

INSTRUCTION.

SPANISH INSTITUTE.—Modern languages taught by Senor Don Jaime S. De Miramon, 505 5th Av. Entrance on 42d St.

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete stock of records
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 832.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,923 B'way, near 47th.
700 9th Av., near 53d St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 19th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 350 BAGS SHELL PEANUTS upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs Act of the United States Revised Statutes, June 30th, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said court thereon, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building on August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOS. D. McCARTY,
United States Marshal.

July 19th, 1915.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against THREE BOXES OF BUTTER upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the moniton of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOS. D. McCARTY,
United States Marshal.

July 21st, 1915.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

FAVORS DISMISSAL OF CRIBBING CADETS

Naval Court Which Made Inquiry at Annapolis Ends Its Work.

OFFICERS FILE STATEMENTS

Academy Official Points Out to Secretary Daniels That Students Are Taught Value of Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Officials of the Navy Department were notified today of the completion of the investigations that have been in progress at the Naval Academy at Annapolis into the cribbing and hazing scandals, and that the report would be sent to Washington immediately.

The Court of Inquiry which has been investigating the cribbing charges and looking into the whole system of examinations at the Naval Academy, completed its work at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, when it reached an agreement on its report. This report will recommend the dismissal of several midshipmen in connection with the cribbing.

The report of the Court of Inquiry will be accompanied by some interesting documents in the form of statements from officers on duty at Annapolis, directing attention to phases of the situation that is believed Secretary Daniels should fully understand in acting upon the findings of the court. One of these was made by Rear Admiral William S. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, protesting against certain charges and allegations made by Representatives Hay and Carlin of Virginia during the course of the investigation. Others are from Captain Lloyd H. Chandler, commandant of midshipmen, who is now acting Superintendent of the academy, and Chaplain William G. Cassard.

Ill-Treatment of Middies Denied.

One statement is a reply to the allegation that the accused midshipmen were unjustly, even brutally, treated when segregated on board the gunboat Mercedes. It is said that the segregation of the middies was at the instance of the assistant to the Judge Advocate of the court in order that the members of the "squad" might not communicate with certain important witnesses, who, it was claimed, were being threatened; that these defendants received better treatment, more freedom, better food, and greater comfort than any of the 700 midshipmen on the practice ships then at Annapolis; that no unfair or harsh treatment was visited upon them and that all representations to that effect were attempts to weaken the authority of, and lessen the respect due to the commanding officer of the station, Rear Admiral Fullam.

One statement from a high official of the academy contains a rejoinder to the allegations made by Congressmen that the practice of "gouging" or "cribbing and the various methods of surreptitiously obtaining examination papers were the result of a "system" for which the Superintendent and other officers were responsible. The memoranda point out for consideration by Secretary Daniels the belief of the officers at the academy that the policy of those in authority has always included pleas and warnings against the infraction of academic rules, and that there has been nothing lacking in the effort to inculcate personal honor as an indispensible attribute of midshipmen.

Secretary Daniels is thus in a high officer of the academy that it has never been deemed necessary to regard midshipmen as burglars.

Defend System at Academy.

These documents filed as separate exhibits by Admiral Fullam, Captain Chandler and Chaplain Cassard, defend the system of control at the Naval Academy and resent allegations made against the authorities before the Court of Inquiry. The statements assert that the officers responsible for affairs at the academy feel that they cannot be held responsible for the misconduct of a few midshipmen who have violated rules and defied authority, and whose friends, it is alleged, have been seeking to lay the blame upon a "system."

Moreover, the officers of the academy urge upon the attention of Secretary Daniels that it would be fatal to academic discipline to introduce political influence or personal sympathy in a final determination of the culpability of those who have been under investigation.

Secretary Daniels will find the report of the Court of Inquiry on his desk when he returns to Washington from North Carolina next Tuesday morning.

In considering the report of the Court of Inquiry, which he will bring to the attention of President Wilson before taking action, Secretary Daniels will have before him the question whether there is a need for changing the method of instruction or system of administration or personnel at Annapolis. Officers in charge of the academy, and their view is shared by officers in the Navy Department, believe that there is nothing wrong with the academic administration or its personnel, and that the attacks made upon the "system" represented as having been established by the officers of the academy are unjust and founded upon prejudice or ignorance of conditions.

Others, however, are convinced, and have been so representing to the Secretary of the Navy, that there is urgent need of radical reform in methods of administration and discipline at the Naval Academy, and that there should be an overturning of the present personnel and a new Superintendent.

LIVELY SALE AT EDGEMERE.

600 at Auction Conducted for M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co.

Fitz-james E. Browne of Montreal made his first appearance as a New York auctioneer yesterday as the representative of M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., when he assumed charge of the sale of 400 lots and seven houses offered for sale by that firm at Edgemere Crest, near Edgemere, L. I. There were more than 600 bidders present when the sale began, and the bidding was lively from the start. At 7 o'clock last night the total proceeds of the sales were $41,500.

The sale began at 2:30 o'clock and in two hours sixty-two lots had been sold for a total of $24,525. The first two lots sold were on the southeast corner of East Twenty-eighth Street and Cowdin Avenue. They were knocked down to Hyman Messe for $310 each. Later in the day Mr. Messe was offered $410 each for the lots, which he refused. Two other lots in the same block on the southwest corner brought $300 each.

A bungalow in Cedar Avenue was sold to Walter Scott of New Dorp, S. I., for $2,450; the house at the corner of Dickinson and Lincoln Avenues went to Mrs. H. Allen of New York for $7,500, and a second house, adjoining that purchased by Mrs. Allen, was sold for $6,700.

The average price brought by the lots was $450 each. The sale was resumed at 7:30 o'clock last night and will again go on at that hour tomorrow night.

Woods Starts on His Vacation.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods left yesterday for a vacation in the "woods." The Commissioner did not feel bound to announce which "woods," because he wanted a rest, the first one he has been able to have since he became Commissioner, fifteen months ago. First Deputy Commissioner Leon G. Godley will act for his chief. It is known that the Commissioner will always be within telephone call if departmental matters should require his advice.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...4:50|Sun sets..7:28|Moon sets..3:23

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:27	6:57	11:36	12:00
Governors Island	5:56	6:24	12:05	12:17
Hell Gate	7:46	8:14	1:45	1:57

Arrived—Saturday, July 24.

SS Italia, Gibraltar, July 15.
SS Nord America, Seville, July 8.
SS Strathallon, Havre, July 10.
SS Nea Hellas, Gibraltar, July 10.
SS Den of Airlie, Liverpool, July 10.
SS Giuseppe, Norfolk, July 19.
SS Woolston, Cardiff, July 10.
SS Comal, Galveston, July 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	July 17
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Large Law	London	July 10
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 22
Mayaro	Grenada	July 10
Alfred Nobel	Havre	July 10
Wirral	Havre	July 10
Antiope	Algiers	July 8
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 12
America	Naples	July 14
Avra	Glasgow	July 11
Prinos	Liverpool	July 17
Junior	Pernambuco	July 7
Lampasas	Mobile	July 20
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 19
Pioneer	Copenhagen	July 15
Sixaola	Santiago	July 21
Tenadores	Colon	July 19
Yaguez	Mayaguez	July 19
Coamo	San Juan	July 21
Creole	New Orleans	July 21
Frinton	Havre	July 13
Patria	Piraeus	July 9
El Mundo	Galveston	July 26
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 24

DUE TUESDAY.

Carpathia	Liverpool	July 17
Idaho	Deal	July 13
Kish	Liverpool	July 12
Wola City	Bristol	July 13
Saratoga	Havana	July 24
Stephen	Barbados	July 19
Lampasas	Mobile	July 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 24
Colorado	Galveston	July 21

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Chicago	Bordeaux	July 19
Petroleine	La Rochelle	July 15
Vauban	London	July 16
Belford	Naples	July 16
Toyohashi Maru	London	July 21
Frances	Liverpool	July 15
Flaturia	Copenhagen	July 14
Asuncion de Larrinaga	Cork	July 13
Pegasus	Progreso	July 20
Camaguey	Puerto Mexico	July 20
El Norte	Galveston	July 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Europa	Genoa	July 15
Adriatic	Liverpool	July 21
St. Cecilia	Rotterdam	July 19
Noordam	Rotterdam	July 15
Karema	Manchester	July 15
Santa Marta	Kingston	July 24
Stephano	Halifax	July 27
Momus	New Orleans	July 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Bovic	Manchester	July 18
Westminster	Bordeaux	July 16
Lincolnshire	London	July 17
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	July 24
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 27
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 24
El Cid	Galveston	July 24

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	Liverpool	July 21
Kursk	Archangel	July 18
Strathtay	Marseilles	July 14
Bayonne	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 18
Le Coq	Bilbao	July 16
Rio de Janeiro	Para	July 19
Advance	Cristobal	July 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Roma, Lisbon		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hercules, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morrilla, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Gibraltar		12:00 M.
Patria, Piraeus		4:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yaquez, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Manzanillo, Santiago		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Balboa	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
Samland, London		12:00 M.
Den of Airlie, London		12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 24.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 219 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 251 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 141 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 45 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 10 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 60 miles N. E. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Santiago, Santiago to New York, was 25 miles S. W. of Cienfuegos at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 270 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 430 miles S. at 7:25 P. M.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 9 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 270 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Stampalia, at Genoa, July 17.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Christiania, July 19.
SS Kangaroo, at Bordeaux, July 20.
SS Potsdam, at Cherbourg, July 20.
SS Richard, at Rotterdam, July 22.

Sailed.

SS St. Louis, from Liverpool, July 24.
SS Den of Ogil, from Liverpool, July 23.
SS Denis, from Barbados, July 22.
SS Lux, from Barcelona, July 22.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, July 24.

Passed.

SS Lucilina, New York for Cette, passed Sagres.
SS Rotterdam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Savignana, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 31, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 12, SS Canopic.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 28, SS Dante Alighieri, and at 7:30 A. M. July 31, SS America.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 31, SS Patria.
Liberia—No mailings at present.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 20, SS Oscar II.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria.....July 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....July 29
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Moana..July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....July 31
Japan, Korea, and China (specially adressed) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru.....Aug. 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Aug. 9

FEDERAL BANKS GAIN IN TOTAL RESERVES

Report an Increase of $1,800,000 from the Business of the Week.

GOLD RESOURCES GROW

A Net Increase of $3,500,000 in Deposits — Acceptances Greater by $1,400,000 Than in Previous Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement indicates a gain in total reserves of $1,800,000 and a gain in gold reserve of $2,400,000. Gold in vault shows a gain of more than $500,000, the gold settlement fund an increase of $1,770,000, while other cash reserve decreased about $400,000.

An increase of about $400,000 is shown in the amount of discounted notes held by the banks, Richmond reporting the largest gain under this head. The amount of acceptances held by the banks increased $1,400,000, New York, Boston and Philadelphia accounting for about 90 per cent. of the total gain. Of the combined total of commercial paper and acceptances the latter constitute at present 26.2 per cent., as against 23.8 per cent. at the end of the previous week. About 30.3 per cent. of all the paper held matures within thirty days, as against 32.3 per cent. reported the week before, and about 62.8 per cent., within sixty days, as against 64.4 per cent. shown at the end of the previous week.

The holdings of agricultural and live-stock paper maturing after ninety days decreased more than $500,000, the Dallas Bank, with about one-third of the entire holdings of this class of paper, reporting the largest loss for the week.

No change is reported in the amount of United States bonds held. The total holdings of municipal warrants increased about $700,000, all the banks, except Cleveland, reporting larger figures than for the previous week.

An increase of $35,000 is shown in the combined amount of paid-in capital of which $24,000 is in the Boston Bank. The changes in the amounts of capital shown for some of the other banks are due to the shifting of accounts, resulting from the transfer of member banks from one district to another.

Net deposits show an increase of $3,500,000, the large gain for the New York bank being offset in part by considerable net withdrawals from the Boston and St. Louis banks. The Federal Reserve agents report $134,475,000 of notes received from the Controller of the Currency and $94,131,000 issued to the banks. Against the latter amount the agents hold at present $78,006,000 of gold and $16,321,000 of commercial paper. The banks report $83,420,000 of notes in circulation and a net liability thereon of $14,521,000. A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$214,047,000
Gold settlement fund	48,450,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,076,000
Total gold reserve	263,573,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	25,913,000
Total reserve	289,486,000

BILLS DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

Maturities within thirty days	$11,956,000
Maturities within sixty days	12,815,000
Maturities within ninety days	11,196,000
Maturities over ninety days	3,456,000
Total	$39,423,000

INVESTMENTS.

United States bonds	$7,023,000
Municipal warrants	15,110,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	5,229,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	9,227,000
All other resources	4,765,000
Total resources	371,163,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,170,000
Reserve deposits, net	301,063,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	14,521,000
All other liabilities	1,409,000
Total liabilities	$371,163,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	84.9%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	93.8%
Cash reserve against net liabilities, setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation	96.6%

The detailed reports by districts are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total reserves	$16,527,000
Gold	16,357,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,465,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,063,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total reserves	$139,508,000
Gold	123,207,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,088,000
Reserve deposits, net	141,409,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total reserves	$17,976,000
Gold	14,949,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,194,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,946,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total reserves	$18,263,000
Gold	17,239,000
Bills discounted and bought	900,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,226,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total reserves	$8,073,000
Gold	7,943,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,313,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,950,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,757,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total reserves	$5,398,000
Gold	5,058,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,745,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,219,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,837,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total reserves	$38,292,000
Gold	35,303,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,885,000
Reserve deposits, net	44,563,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total reserves	$10,188,000
Gold	9,342,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,125,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,403,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total reserves	$7,873,000
Gold	7,869,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,672,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,987,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	340,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total reserves	$7,642,000
Gold	7,074,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,629,000
Reserve deposits, net	6,063,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,597,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total reserves	$8,306,000
Gold	9,285,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,350,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,333,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 24.—Following are the latest quotations for cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co		55	..
Arkwright Mills	60	65	..
Barnard Mfg. Co	40	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co	104½	..	105
Chace Mills	100	102½	..
Charlton Mills	90	..	..
David Mills	90	..	..
Davis Mills	107½	..	..
Flint Mills	99	..	..
Granite Mills	..	..	80
Hargraves Mills	..	45	..
King Philip Mills	107	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	100	..
Lincoln Mfg Co	..	..	76½
Luther Mfg Co	120	..	..
Merchants' Mfg Co	78½	82½	..
Mechanics' Mills	75	..	..
Narragansett Mills	..	92½	..
Osborn Mills	95	97	..
Parker Mills	42½	..	..
Pocasset Mfg Co	..	90	..
R. Borden Mfg. Co	150	140	..
Sagamore Mfg Co	175	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	70	.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PRICE CUT IN HALF.

We are offering a wonderful bargain. A superior built modern dwelling house, tile roof, tile construction, every convenience, including vacuum cleaner, garbage incinerator, three baths, fine garage, one acre, Italian gardens; on restricted Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Address Anderson Realty Co., Tel. 585 Mt. Vernon.

"Ingleside," Paulding Manor, Near White Plains Road, Bronxville.—Genuine sacrifice; owner leaving, and if cash sell immediately; will refuse no reasonable offer for ten-room home, modern improvements; country surroundings; city conveniences; golf, tennis; high ground; superb view; garages, garden, fruit; $7,000, but cash talks; great opportunity. Brooks, 644 Madison Av. Phone 5430 Plaza.

Two-story brick building; suitable for any large business or moving-picture concern at railroad station and trolley terminal; Westchester County, New York; also stable, &c., for sale. D. J. Morgan, 37 Liberty St., New York City.

For Sale.—Modern, up-to-date 12-room house, stucco; ground 50x116; river view; three minutes' station; price $6,500; easy terms. Call or address for further particulars, Alfred E. Cooke, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

MOUNT KISCO.—Modern dwelling; 8 rooms, bath; electric lights, steam heat; plot one-third acre; garage, stable; choice section; near station; $7,500. Dr. F. W. Andrews, Mount Kisco.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester, N 90 Times.

Thoroughly up-to-date house, 10 rooms, baths; ½ acre; garden; fruit and shade trees; fine view of river; 38 minutes from Grand Central; mortgage to suit. Owner, C 287 Times Downtown.

LAWRENCE PARK BARGAIN.

House of 9 rooms, 2 baths; beautiful high grounds; price $15,000. Tel. Murray Hill 342.

WRITE for circular of BRONXVILLE Properties.
BURKE STONE, INC., BRONXVILLE.

Chappaqua.—For sale, eight-room cottage; improvements; very desirable. Cornell, on premises. W. R. Caffee, 21 Gold St., N. Y.

Broadway, Yonkers, large brick house. All improvements, plot 80x250. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

For Rent.—Splendid modern house; best section Mount Vernon; rent, $900. P. B., 840 Broadway.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Hollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, T E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 3 E. 22d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$3,400 cottage; golden opportunity to become owner of first-class all-year home with the money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms and bath, latest and extra improvements, steam heat, gas, spacious porches, large garden; select location; 25 miles out; overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station, 4 minutes' walk; small first payment; remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, owner, Bellmore, L. I.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

FIVE MINUTES STATION AND BEACH. Extraordinary refined Colonial home; beautifully finished; complete with every convenience; nine rooms, two baths, shower; billiard room; garage; garden, shade; for quick sale, $12,500, $1,000 cash; 24 minutes city. Apply Owner, McGlashan, Douglaston, L. I.

$12 PER MONTH BUYS

this artistic cottage of six fine large rooms, with beautiful, tall shade trees, near fine boating, bathing, and fishing; near trolley and station; short ride from New York City; big bargain. A. Karlson, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Very pretty cottage; front and back porch; handsome bathroom; white enamel bedrooms; mission beamed ceiling dining room with elegant electric dome, and open fireplace in living room; on large plot of land; will take $250 cash, balance easy to a responsible party. Baldwin, Box 142 Times Downtown.

A CHARMING HOME AT HEMSTEAD, In one of the best sections, containing 7 rooms, all improvements, parquet floors, open fireplace; very convenient to trolley, railroad station; electric service; special price if purchased at once. L. B. Gildersleeve, Box C, East Northport, L. I.

A REAL SACRIFICE BARGAIN.—New modern home, handsomely decorated; all improvements; large corner plot; choicest residential section in beautiful restricted development; 35 minutes out; 2 minutes railroad depot; unusual terms. Owner, Room 603, 1,369 Broadway.

If you are looking for a little house and a little plot of ground, near trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. A. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Freeport.—On ¼-acre plot, A1 Queen Anne, 10 rooms and bath, all improvements, including hot water heat; best neighborhood; near polo grounds; $35. Neal A. Sealy, Freeport, or 165 Broadway, N. Y.

Forest Hills Gardens, (Sage Foundation.)—Choice lots, highest point, 60x100; will sell contract for amount paid in; these lots 25 to 50 per cent. under present prices. T 124 Times.

Belle-Harbor, corner Bayside Drive, 124th; new house, overlooking water; great bargain.

North Shore Residential Properties. W. J. Vreeland, 129 Front St., N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

CROPS INCLUDED.

170 ACRES, EQUIPPED, $5,500.

40 tons hay, 2 acres potatoes, 5 acres sweet corn, 8 acres oats, 1 acre beans, 2 horses, 11 cows, 5 head young stock, 3 hogs, poultry, all machinery and tools go with this big, productive farm if taken now; remarkable bargain; owner forced to sell to attend to business elsewhere; 60 acres fields, 80 acres spring-watered pasture, 30 acres wood, good orchard; 2-story 10-room house, 3 barns, hog house, poultry house; excellent location; price for everything if taken at once only $5,500; easy terms. Full details of this and a good little farm for $700, Page 28, Strout's Farm Catalogue 38." Write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 4,004, 47 West 34th St., New York.

FOR SALE
AT A SACRIFICE TO
QUICK PURCHASER.
Summer home at Oquaga Lake, N. Y.
Nine-room cottage, electric lights, furnished complete; garage; large lot with 110 feet lake frontage; half mile from Post Office; four miles from Erie main line station at Deposit, N. Y. 2,000 feet elevation. Must be sold at once.
ADDRESS
FRANK M. KERR,
DEPOSIT, N. Y.

Sublet unexpired lease, 16 months, large 14-room house, 2 baths, 2 acres, garden, garage, Riverdale, N. Y.; urgent business reasons; rental very low. R. G. Stock, 165 Broadway.

For Sale.—Country place; all improvements except gas; cost over $23,000; will sell cheap on easy terms to quick buyer; 100 miles from New York; on river. X 242 Times Annex.

Large country house on most beautiful lake within 50 miles of New York; cost owner $13,000; will sell to close $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Apple orchard farm, 125 acres; good buildings; $5,500; easy terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

For Sale.—Summer home; Falls Village, Conn.; high; 10-room house; bath, fireplaces; shade, trout brook; barn, other buildings; ice, fruit; 18 acres, park; woodland; adjoins hunting and fishing club; $8,500. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

150-acre farm; stock, tools, machinery; high ground, fine view; house 14 rooms, bath; barns, sheds, poultry houses; incubators, brooders; fruit, brook, pond, waterfall. "OWNER," 117 Times.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

On beautiful Belgrade Lake, Maine; 150 acres in hillside property, suitable for gentleman's summer estate, hotel, sanitarium, country club, or camp; ½ mile of shore; unusually beautiful outlook. Address H., 28 Hamilton Terrace, New York.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For Sale.—A good 9-room house and barn; 1½ acres; running water, never failing, in house; bathroom; house steam heated; all kinds fruit; price $2,500; half cash. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

Great Barrington, Mass.—65 acres; 10-room dwelling; conveniences; carriage house; saving; hot and cold water; 20 acres pasture, cultivated; slate roof; borders stream; price $11,000; bargain. Archer, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb); within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.

Two minutes' walk from station; 12-room cottage, fully furnished; plot 150 feet; fronting on Ocean Boulevard; with 150 feet fronting on Ocean Boulevard; with 150 feet fronting ocean; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer. Max Miller, 1,226 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Monmouth Beach, N. J.—Two minutes' walk from station; 12-room cottage, fully furnished; plot, 150 feet, fronting on Ocean Boulevard; with 150 feet fronting ocean; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer. Max Miller, 1,226 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To purchase, a small country place about an hour's commutation on either N. Y. C. or N. Y. & N. H. R. R.; must have small grounds and shade. Scarsdale, Box 39.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN,
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

Atlantic City.—Bungalow built for invalid; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room; easily heated; rolling chair incline; immense porch; open situation; near bathing beach; August and September, $250; 8 months, $400; would sell. 2 North Suffolk, Ventnor, Atlantic City.

$65 for next two months, artistic cottage in Green Mountains, six rooms, furnished, and bath, with running spring water, on main White Mountain highway; 10 minutes' walk to Post Office, Putney, Vt. Write A. S. Nathan, 55 Liberty St.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Will rent at sacrifice for balance of season all modern 14-room cottage, with garage; best ocean; best section. Address Hotel Monmouth, Asbury Park, N. J.

BETHLEHEM, N. H.—WHITE MOUNTAINS. Nicely furnished cottage for rent for season or by month; reasonable rate; all modern improvements; garage; beautiful location. Mrs. W. H. Morrison, Bethlehem, N. H.

Six-room cottage; all improvements; sleeping porch; 30 minutes' electric trains from Pennsylvania Station; Aug. 1 to Labor Day, $75. S., 185 Smith St., corner Hempstead Av., Lynbrook, L. I.

Murray Bay, Canada.—Attractively furnished house, 8 master's bedrooms; open plumbing; linen and silver; price $500 for remainder of season, including servant's wages. Harris & Vaughan, 560 5th Av. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

SHORE COTTAGES FOR RENT

by month or season in a selected colony; running water; electricity; tennis court; clubhouse; safe, sandy beach. List on request. Jas. Jay Smith Co., Inc., New London, Conn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Completely furnished eight-room cottage, Twilight Park, Haines Falls; bargain for season. E. Colladay, 259 West 92d, New York.

Bargain rent, six large rooms, furnished, bath, fireplace, sun parlor, shade, fruit; improvements, boating, bathing. Sammis, Rowayton, Conn.

Bungalows, 3, 4, 5 furnished rooms, rent week, month, balance season; 1½ hours Lackawanna. D. S. Miller, Bass Lake, Blairstown, N. J.

Furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; close to fine bathing beach; all improvements. Phone Morningside 100. Van Amburgh, Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y.

Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine. Adirondacks Co., 35 Nassau, Manhattan.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Adults desiring refined home telephone 1176 Coney Island

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Let furnished cottage. Phone 1084 Coney Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

$175, 11 rooms, bath; tennis; stables; Sound, Saybrook, Conn. Converse, 29 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

New York business man, (Episcopalian,) bachelor, 40, owning small modern, unfurnished cottage, 10 rooms, 3 baths, garage, electric light, would share same with an agreeable young couple of responsibility; delightfully located, near Sound; one hour out; strictest references demanded. Golf, T 144 Times.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Small cottage, near city and water, for August; 3 adults; reasonable. C 22 Times Annex.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have plenty of money to lend on 1st mtge. on 4½% and 5%. Submit your applications at once. THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th St.

Have $15,000 estate fund for Manhattan or Bronx first mortgage only. Derschuch, 150 Broadway.

$7,000 to loan on second mortgage; will divide; Manhattan only; will give immediate answer. Abraham Woitt, 1,102 Lexington Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST

Mortgage Loans, Building Loans, Manhattan, Bronx, Westchester. Hickey, 816 E. 160th.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

VERY ATTRACTIVE.

Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, or will dispose of furniture, 4 rooms, bath, new; sacrifice; no agents. Superintendent, 146 East 49th St., Apt. 62.

23d St., 144 East.—Unusually large, cool, comfortable bachelor quarters. Gramercy Park neighborhood; living room, bedroom, kitchen, completely furnished; service if desired.

Will share modern four-room apartment, near Washington Square, with young business woman; very reasonable; references. Telephone Spring 7085.

33 East 33d.—Handsome housekeeping apartment; two rooms, bath, kitchen. Shown Sunday.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Cal. Ave. | 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette. some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished $30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. Near Subway and L. "L."—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 99th St., near Broadway. | 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 8th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Location convenient shops, theatres, 71st St.; newly decorated, handsomely furnished; 7 unusually large rooms, 2 baths, $75; high-class elevator house. Seen by appointment. Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

78th St. and Broadway.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, from Aug. 1; quiet, high-class house; convenient to all car lines and Subway. Write for details to T 119 Times.

Bright, cool rooms and bath, tenth floor; elevator apartment-hotel; meals optional; near subway, surface, and bus. Apt. 104, 308 West 82d St.

Handsome 5 and 7 room elevator apartment; refined neighborhood; between Riverside Drive, West End Av. Apply Superintendent, 319 West 94th St.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

52 WEST 39TH ST.

Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

Ansonia Hotel.—Sublet beautiful apartment, three cool, outside rooms, bath, including maid service. Telephone 835 Columbus.

57th, 204 West.—Completely furnished modern corner apartment; outside rooms; steam, electricity.

247 Audubon Av., (177th.)—Three large, furnished rooms; shower; elevator. Apartment 47.

Seven-room apartment overlooking river, 839 West End Av., corner 101st, until Sept. 15; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 36 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

116th St., 610 West.—2-3-5-room apartment; furnished or unfurnished; summer rates. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

BIG CONCESSIONS.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

SUBLET.

Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

47th, 16 West.—Large room, kitchenette, bath, closets, $50; one unfurnished, $30.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Four and six room apartment; piano; linen; silver. O'Brien.

Five rooms, furnished, $50; overlooking Riverside; subway 95th; references. 336 W. 95th.

85th St., 256 West.—Four and six room apartments; piano, silver, linen. O'Brien.

Furnished apartment; sublease for private owner. Gray, 299 W. 73d., Columbus 3924.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms; private bath; electric light, gas; kitchenette.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Corner; southwest exposure; Summer; 840 West End Av. Geo. A. Kelly; mornings.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted—Light apartment, five rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished, from October 1st; November for seven months; preferably Gramercy Park section; state price. C 358 Times Downtown.

Nicely furnished five-room apartment, below 110th; ten months from Sept. 1; highest references exchanged. Importer, 160 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AVENUE, AT 87TH ST. Corner apartment, 7 large rooms, modernized throughout; parquet floors, electric lights, tiled baths; elevator service; rent $100. Superintendent on premises. Agents 507 5th Av.
EVERETT M. SELKAS CO.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 6 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $300 to $1,200. Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 64 William Street.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST. Two rooms, bath; large, light; $30.
HALL & BLOODGOOD.
542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

A.—High-class 4-5 rooms, just completed, 787 Crotona Park North, facing park; 174th St. subway; telephones, all improvements; $27-$38. Superintendent, premises.

CORNER PARK AV.—8 large, light rooms, 2 baths; sublet till May 1; great sacrifice; 70 East 66th.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Apartment near 5th Av.; 6 large rooms; attractive; $45. 4 East 85th.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50.

32d St., 240 East.—Desirable floor, five large rooms; private house. Owner.

West Side.

Choice five-room apartment, having bath, electric light, telephone service; rent $35; permanent; southern exposure; refined surroundings. 424 West 146th St.

108th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $20-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

Ardsley Hall,, 82d, corner Central Park West.—Three-nine rooms, $500-$1,700.

Front apartment, unfurnished; immediate occupancy; four rooms; below 120th; full details, Mrs. Marshall, 201 West 96th St.

$55-$65; at 91st St., subway; 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments; all improvements. Apply Supt., or tel. John 2429.

Vera, 9 West 68th St.—High-class elevator apartment, 8 rooms; one apartment on a floor; exclusive neighborhood; rent $1,600.

12th St., 132 West.—Desirable apartment six rooms, bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.

Six-seven room apartments near Broadway and subway; telephone; rents, $35-$41.

112th St., 509 West.—Elevator; five light rooms, $45; convenient, fashionable, healthy neighborhood.

112TH, 505 WEST, $41-$46.

Seven rooms, bath; steam, hot water; telephone.

THE KANAWAH.

203 West 111th St. Five-six room apartments; night service; $38-$48.

21st St., 328 West.—Six rooms, bath; hot water; halls heated; $25-$28.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Four light rooms, all improvements; fine location; reasonable rent. 421 West 121st.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 20 Times.

Non - housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

405 West 123d.—Single flat, opposite park; seven large rooms, shower; $42.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th subway.—Five rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; $32.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 12-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4030.

I WILL RENT

A nine-room corner apartment on West End Av. at a splendid value to the right tenant; three baths; large, light rooms; white hall service; every modern improvement. Principal 611 Times.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH.
Apartments from four rooms and bath to eight rooms, two baths; rent, $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Brooklyn.

Dean St., 1,303, near New York Av.—Beautiful apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, $30 up; steam heat, electricity, phone, vacuum cleaning.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, by Oct. 1, two rooms and bath, unfurnished, near 49th St. and Madison Av.; rent not to exceed $40 a month. Answer La Bottega, 424 Madison Av.

Four large rooms and bath from October, below 34th St.; adults; moderate rent. L 223 Downtown.

Two rooms, kitchen, bath, between 72d and 96th, west side. T 139 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

GRADUATE NURSES with large farm, fine, new, modern house, would like few tubercular patients. Dry, cool air; homelike; prices, $9, $10, $12. Address T 341 Times Annex.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address T 341 Times Annex.

Staten Island.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tomkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone, 2046 Tompkinsville.

TERRA MARINE INN BY THE SEA,
HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND.
100 elegant rooms with and without bath. Shower baths.
Four tennis courts, baseball grounds, BATHING, GOOD FISHING. Excellent cuisine. Beautiful location. SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES. Write for booklets.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; &c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Week $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Private family having large, modern, artistic house, beautiful shady garden, would like couple to share same; two rooms, partly furnished or unfurnished; use of kitchen; references required; easy commuting. C 349 Times Downtown.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE,
NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 383 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, fishing; cows and poultry; 25 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

WADSWORTH HALL, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive all-year-round home, combining country and seashore; Clifton Tennis Club very accessible; spacious grounds, large verandas.

Superior accommodations; rooms with baths; excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

GRYMES HILL.—Excellently located private estate; ocean, shady, tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. Tompkinsville 2054. Silver Lake car.

The Willows Inn and Cottages, Huguenot Park, Staten Island, on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing; tennis; excellent table.

Spanish teacher sublets room; board optional. 84 Westervelt Av., New Brighton, S. I.

Westchester.

"KINMOUNT."

182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

At Fynevue, Larchmont Park. — Unrivaled views, location; luxurious table, chef; house entertaining few appreciative guests, including use launch; auto service, trains, clubs, in rates. Thomson, Larchmont 409 W. Box 466.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; near view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

VILLA ALTA, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Fireproof house and garage; spacious verandas; excellent table; five minutes to station, thirty Grand Central; tennis, golf.

WHITE PLAINS.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588-W.

YONKERS, 90 LOCUST HILL AV.
Excellent cuisine; refined boarding house; convenient to trolley or station; moderate. Tel. 2086.

Private family can accommodate couple or gentlemen; boating, fishing, bathing, on water. 42 Pelham Road, New Rochelle 4122.

New Rochelle—First-class board for two; prefer private family. T 116 Times.

New York State.

ROCK SPRING LODGE,
Stevensville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—3 miles from Liberty; 4 hours from New York; situated near the border of Swan Lake; rooms, with private bath and toilet; house lighted by electricity; private tables; no expense spared in service or cuisine by one of the best chefs in New York; no invalids or children taken; terms $15 up. Inclusive, call or address Alden S. Swan, 135 Front St., New York City.

I am a DOCTOR and PHYSICAL TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c.; I will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkhill, N. Y., and 85 Franklin St., City.

Out door life in hills of the Croton water section; elevation 700 feet; accommodation cottage or tent; artesian well; exceptional table; terms $15; reference required. K. L. Long, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

Very attractive country place in Dutchess County; six well-furnished rooms; good cooking; eggs, milk, and fresh vegetables. Particulars address Mrs. Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOTEL, Stottville, N. Y.—Airy rooms; excellent table; dancing; open plumbing; electric light throughout; reached by rail and Hudson River boats to Hudson. Mrs. Robt. Kreuscher, Prop.

Beechford House, Cold Brook, N. Y.—Ideal location; large, airy rooms; own farm produce; bathing, fishing; $8-$10. Beechford P. O., Ulster County, N. Y.

The Margard, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake sceneries; comfortable rooms; verandas; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

GENTLEMEN spend vacation on farm; modern improvements; real rest; good meals; tennis court; no dressing up; $10-$12. Maple Hill Farm, Billings, Dutchess County.

Maple Dale Farm.—2 m.; large, shady grounds; large rooms; A-1 table; $7-$8; references. M. H. Cookingham, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Abundance of fun, plenty to eat; reasonable prices; popular. Leeds, N. Y. McDonough House.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $3 per day, $15 to $17-$20 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Prop.

Hill Crest.—Large rooms, shade, own garden, fruit, tennis, billiards; commutation, $7.20. E. J. Brown, Tuckahoe, N. Y., Box 87.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

High-class house on ocean; 125 guests; 30 minutes from Broadway; monthly commutation $7.50; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis, music, charming society; room and board, $14; two in room, $25 up; week-ends, Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, $6, including round trip railroad ticket, ocean bath; Christian owner.
THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Gaston Av., (Beach 66th St.)
Phone 415 Hammels.

MAC LEVY PHYSICAL CULTURE FARM, Babylon, L. I.—Recreation, relaxation; surf, still water bathing; sailing; billiards; tennis; freshest eggs, poultry, vegetables. Inn, Mac Levy, N. Y. Gym., 352 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 8686.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
BEACHHURST, LONG ISLAND.
Twenty minutes from city; directly on bay; superb view, excellent accommodations; bathing booking advised; bathing, fishing, tennis. Flushing 711.

A few summer boarders; no children; large house; elegant table; on water's edge; 22 minutes out from Pennsylvania Station; $8 per week. E. Hubert, 13th St., North Boulevard, College Point, L. I.

Malba, L. I.—Quiet, restful, refined home; 26 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, L. I. R. R.; low commutation; golf, tennis, boating, bathing, and fishing; all within two minutes of house; gentlemen only. Flushing 1037.

Sheepshead Bay.—Large, well-furnished rooms; every convenience; block from water; beautiful grounds; private family. 2,200 Voorhies Ave.

Elstone Park Hotel, Baywater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Ledig, also 4 Court Sq., Brooklyn. Far Rockaway 401-402.

Howell House, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; large, cool rooms; three acres; wide verandas; vegetables from own garden; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing.

Rockville Center—Private family having handsome cottage can accommodate few adults; every convenience; commuting distance; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Come for seashore, country vacation pleasures; sailing, bathing, fishing, tennis, dancing; $10 up; booklet.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, near station and beach; excellent table; reasonable rates. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

Flushing, L. I.—Well appointed house; large rooms; own products; unsurpassed location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av.

Far Rockaway; Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av.—Elegant rooms; moderate; French table board.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av., Coney 1808.

Elmhurst.—Lady alone in her own house, like one or two lady boarders for the Summer. X 235 Times Annex.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. L 39 Times.

THE RICHARDSON, SEA CLIFF, L. I.
Hungarian cuisine. Send for booklet, photo. Open for season. A. Jacobs, Prop.

SEAGATE.—Private Christian family desires few paying guests; Excellent cuisine. References, 140 Times.

Private, French, refined; take few boarders, (Rockaways;) close ocean, bay, excellent cuisine; beautiful rooms. Leland's, 1 W. 34th.

Seagate.—Can accommodate few guests; exclusive, private house, Bryan, Nautilus Av.

Delightful rooms, with board. 1170-R Flushing. 6 33d St., Beechhurst, L. I.

New Jersey.

THE HOMESTEAD,
FANWOOD, N. J.
One hour from city. New Jersey Central R. R., and five minutes' walk from station; large, well-shaded grounds, tennis court, croquet; electric lights; Netherwood water; references.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
In the beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations for one's vacation; large, shady grounds; elevated, screened piazzas; all conveniences; hot and cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

PRIVATE FAMILY, having beautiful modern forest country home, with large grounds, hour out, would accommodate couple, genial business or professional men for Summer or longer; high altitude; refined atmosphere; excellent table; tennis, croquet, garage; $12.50 up; commuting. L 49 Times.

MONTCLAIR, (Seymour Hall, 7 Seymour St.) —Large, airy house, porches, lawn, trees; refined neighborhood; easy commuting distance; excellent table; rooms, single or en suite; private bath; all city conveniences. Phone Montclair 645.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Attractive rooms, single, en suite, private baths; large piazza; spacious, shady grounds; excellent table; near station; very low rates. The Colonial, 12 N. Arlington Av. Orange 2465.

Few choice large and medium size rooms, beautifully located, 4 minutes from station. Special rates for family. All conveniences. Tennis, saddle horses, large lawns and shade. Stansbury, 39-41 North Arlington Av., East Orange.

Rooms and board, Kennedy Cottage; beautiful situation; 2 minutes' walk from beach; room $7 to $7, all convenience; rates moderate. For particulars and details address Wm. J. Kennedy, 310 Evergreen Av., Bradley Beach, N. J.

THE WASHINGTON,
Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.
A delightful house for comfort and rest. Fresh vegetables and fruits from our own gardens. Less than hour from New York on Erie Railroad.

HOTEL BON AIR AND COTTAGES,
at beautiful Lake Hopatcong, one hour by Lackawanna. Mountain air and scenery. For the dining room the best of everything. Very moderate rates. Booklet.
HOTEL BON AIR, LANDING, N. J.

CALDWELL, N. J.—American family can accommodate six people; three large sleeping rooms; sleeping porch; large piazza; private bath; home cooking; terms reasonable. A. M. Pearson, Ravine and Westover Avs

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

128TH, 602 WEST, (Apt. 2).—Single room, with private bath, or housekeeping suite of 3 rooms and bath; elevator, telephone; Summer prices; references.

128TH, (56 Edgecombe, block from 8th Av.)—Large room, facing park; private; conveniences.

127TH, 601 WEST, (Corner St. Nicholas.)—Pleasant outlook; private corner suite, southeastern exposure; bedroom, reading room, beautifully furnished, separately or together; elevator. Apartment 65.

130TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable. Echoe.

125TH ST. AND BROADWAY, (Subway.)—Large furnished room, for one or two; $4; private house; breakfast if desired, or board; references exchanged; two blocks west of Broadway, near 126th St. 11 Van Corlear Place.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St., also 138 East 58th St. The comforts of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounges; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

A LARGE and small room; newly, well-furnished, in quiet, refined house of private family; for gentleman only; references; select neighborhood in West 80's. R. F., Box 234 Times.

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 248 West 105th.—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 245 West 104th.—Desirable front rooms; lavatory; meals optional. Janiren.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

LADY (Southerner) offers two sunny rooms; running water; superior furnishings; high-class; reasonable. Phillips, 758 West End Av.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (110th.)—Comfortable front room; running water; adjoining bath; gentlemen. Wise.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Single, en suite; facing Hudson; gentlemen, couple. Meek.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Front suite, or large room; board optional; references. Mrs. Clark.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, Opposite Claremont.—Breezy, outside room; private family; immaculate; $4.

RIVERSIDE, 676, (165th St.)—Attractive outside room, with young couple. Apt. 10 C.

ROOM, with breakfast; no other roomers or boarders; Washington Heights; elevator apartment. V. V., 122 Times Uptown.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

THE GRAYSTONE, 248 West 72d St.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without bath; board optional; exceptional location.

WEST END AV., 569. — Desirable Summer rooms for gentlemen appreciating quiet; references.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful large rooms, also small room; private family; reference.

Bronx.

PRIVATE family will rent two single rooms to refined gentlemen; price $2.50 and $2.75; beautiful location, overlooking Speedway and Harlem River; convenient to subway, elevated and Grand Central. 1,727 Popham Av., Morris Heights, N. Y. Tel. 5424 Tremont.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Large, airy rooms; select location; near beach. 30 S. Connecticut Av., Atlantic City, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

FURNISHED—THREE LARGE ROOMS for housekeeping; reasonable terms. Mrs. L. Simonson, Preston Park, Penn.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

63d, 105 West.—Large room with bath; strictly private family; reference necessary.

West End Av., 794.—One, two rooms; private bath; maid service; low rent.

Rooms Wanted

Unfurnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, two rooms, bath; apartment, between West 72d and 92d Sts. L. L., 319 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A POSITION of trust is desired by a business woman who is accustomed to carrying responsibility and whose field of activities has been broad; successful in organizing and directing, with keen interest for detail; highest references. Address H. I. J., C 348 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman with 7½ years' experience; understands monthly trial balance and yearly balance sheet; can take entire charge of office. F. B., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, five years' experience; trial balance; controlling accounts; financial statements; capable taking full charge; $12. C 324 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST; one year's experience. S. Gerson, 855 Hunts Point Av., Bronx, N. Y.

CLERICAL position desired; young lady, versed in clerical work, desires permanent position; has had experience in optical department of large department store; can furnish business and personal references; am industrious and willing; moderate salary to start. Address C 258 Times Annex.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COOK, WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—Mother, daughter; city, country; best references. Shields, 749 Columbus Av., 96th-97th Sts.

COLORED GIRL, honest, competent, wants position part time; references. Gittens, 4 West 99th St.

COMPANION to semi-invalid by trained nurse, widow, or care apartment. T 123 Times.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 90th. 6362 Riverside.

COOK, $23; waitress, $22; housekeepers, $16. DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7050 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

COOK, German, experienced, reliable, wishes position; gentleman's family of adults; all year, country. Advertiser, 253 East 60th St.

DRESSMAKER, colored, experienced; styles, quick; references; $2.50. 261 West 154th. Apt. 26.

DRESSMAKER, experienced; home, out; $2.50; reference. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av. (W. 12.)

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; out by day or home. Dorsey, 517 West 148th St.

HOUSEKEEPER or maid for adult home, business or elderly people; experienced woman. M., 58 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

LITERARY woman, newspaper experience, wants position magazine, newspaper, or publisher's editorial department; high salary not required. T 129 Times.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

NURSE, ATTENDANT.—Practical nurse; care for invalid or semi-invalid; city or country; every qualification; highest references. T 52 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced; children over 3; willing; moderate terms. Refined, C 276 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Wanted, by young woman, 26 years of age, of unusual ability, position as special or private secretary. K 264 Times Annex.

SPANISH TRANSLATOR, EXPERT, HOLDING POSITION, HAS SPARE TIME; MODERATE RATES. T 169 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, with technical experience; capable of taking charge of office details; desires position of trust; satisfying references; salary $18. Miss Brown, 1,170 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Will do work evenings, Sunday, or spare time; thoroughly experienced commercial or legal work. C 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; experienced girl, accurate and conscientious worker. (2.) F. B., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

STENOGRAPHER and all around office assistant; five years' practical experience; reliable, conscientious, competent; excellent references; $15. C 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; highly educated; 8 years' experience; can handle mail independently; good references. L 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Gladys Shuster, 37 East 58th St. Phone 2993 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Sadie Brown, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; 3 years' experience; $8; Christian. L 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Ambitious, cultured, wide awake; three years' experience; permanency; $16. L 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; best references; start $12. Carlson, 101 West 96th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, rapid, accurate, and neat; $7. C 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; competent, reliable, accurate; $10. C 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Elliott-Fisher Operator, thoroughly experienced; $15 weekly; well educated. X 261 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; high school graduate; experienced; $7 to $8. C 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; visiting; also typing at home; excellent work; reasonable. C 325 Times Downtown.

SWEDISH-American girl wishes position taking care of an invalid. Mrs. F. Skold, Dumont, N. J.

TYPIST-STENOGRAPHER, technical training, desires part time home work; capable, reliable. Miss Baird. Phone Chelsea 5365.

YOUNG LADY desires position, qualifying as office and factory manager, double entry bookkeeper, and correspondent; thoroughly competent and reliable. T 112 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 23, 5 ft. 7½ ins., blond; dances well; wants position as such. Address E. L., Hauser, Bloomfield, Conn.

YOUNG WOMAN, competent to care for children or adult; understands massage; good sewer; finest references. 360 West 122d.

YOUNG WOMAN, perfect housekeeper, wishes work during day; city references. Mrs. Rowland, 503 West 159th St.

YOUNG woman of ability desires position as private secretary; best reference. T 162 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

A.—COLORED SERVANTS.—Best class of colored servants furnished, city and country, with investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COLORED HELP, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

$25; nurses, $16-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (76th St.) Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE

34TH AND 35TH STREETS.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO CONSIDER, IN ANTICIPATION OF THE AUTUMN SEASON, APPLICATIONS FROM SALESWOMEN EXPERIENCED IN WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES, UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING FULL INFORMATION. ADDRESS "DEPARTMENT A."

BUYER AND MANAGER.—Competent woman wanted as buyer and manager for infants' and children's department; out-of-town position. Apply Mr. Leo Leipziger, care of David Marks & Sons, 100 5th Av., New York.

CORRESPONDENT and bookkeeper with experience as assistant to auditor. Take Queensboro Subway to Long Island City. American Druggists Syndicate, Long Island City.

DESIGNER WANTED, BY ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN DRESS HOUSES; A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY; WILL ALSO CONSIDER WOMAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN PRIVATE DRESSMAKING. E. R., 31 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER WANTED FOR HIGH-CLASS INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES BY PROMINENT MANFACTURERS OF THIS CITY; GOOD PAY AND PERMANENT POSITION. T 121 TIMES.

FILE CLERK wanted; must have experience subject filing; intelligent and quick worker; reference. A 975 Times Downtown.

FOUNDATION.—Library Society still has a few positions left; can be easily educated woman; income guaranteed. Call 225 5th Av.

FRENCH and English typist wanted as private secretary by gentleman. T 149 Times.

HANDS.—Experienced on beaded, also crocheted millinery, ornaments; shop or home. Rothschild & Co., 30 West Houston St.

MATRON.—Well recommended tactful woman of experience, wanted in country sanatorium of 200 beds, about one hour's distance from New York City. Address "Opportunity," Box X 280 Times Annex.

MILLINERY makers; Fifth Avenue experience required. Apply J. M. Gidding & Co., 564 Fifth Av.

MODEL.—Young woman of smart appearance for a permanent position as a 36 model; good future; possibilities in the selling line; previous experience unnecessary; style and intelligence essential. Apply in person, Stein & Blaine, 8 West 36th St.

MODELS.—Cloak showroom; stylish, good looking young ladies, thirty-six bust; no experience necessary. Myers, 135 West 26th.

SALES LADIES, demonstrators; unique household and office article; commission. 290 Broadway, Room 304.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Must be thoroughly experienced and competent and live convenient to Bronx; answer, stating fully your experience; give references, age, and salaries you have earned. X 233 Times Annex.

SILK THROWING MILL needs hard and soft silk winders, doublers, spinners, reelers, lacers, and bundlers; experienced only need apply. Ludwig Littauer, 179 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.

STENOGRAPHER who understands bookkeeping and office management; $15, with opportunity; advertising business. Address T 184 Times.

WAIST BUYER.

Philadelphia department store needs services of a fairly experienced waist woman—one who has necessary executive ability to successfully manage department, arrange sales, &c.; only those having the necessary qualifications apply to apply; all communications treated in strict confidence. Address X 276 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND FILE CLERK, $10; also a resident telephone position in a hospital in New York City, $40 month and board.

STENOGRAPHER—Several high-grade permanent positions in law, engineering, Stock Exchange, manufacturing, and general mercantile lines; salaries from $12 to $20.

TYPIST—Good position for rapid operator, $10-$12.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $20.

LEDGER CLERK—Quick, accurate figurer, able to handle large number of accounts, $12. Call between 9 and 1.

STENOGRAPHERS, (two,) $15-$18 weekly; two, $12 weekly; typists, (three,) $8-$12 weekly; clerks, (two,) $10-$12 weekly; also a few temporary positions for stenographers at $3 per day. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, female, $12-$18; male stenographer, (Spanish,) $25; others; telephone operator, $8; other positions. Call on Miss Budenbender Prop. Agency, 10 East 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER in editorial office of well established technical publication; state age, experience, and salary desired. Permanent, Box P 345 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER and Oliver typist; grammar and high school graduate preferred; state age, experience and salary desired. C 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers wanted for permanent positions. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$15; typist, (stenciling,) $7; assistant bookkeeper, $10; others. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—"NOT JUST AN ADVERTISING MAN, BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER."

A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or two small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE service man; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wage are a secondary consideration. T 27 Times.

A.—A.—Accountant-auditor installs simplified systems that give in monthly comparative statements exact information you require to intelligently direct your business. Charges reasonable. Interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 3851.

A CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT WILL DEVOTE THREE DAYS PER WEEK AS OFFICE MANAGER FOR LARGE CONCERN, WHERE ANALYTICAL ABILITY IS ESSENTIAL. T 169 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, wide experience, ambitious, efficient, competent to take complete charge, seeks responsible position; at present secretary-treasurer $100,000 corporation; A1 references furnished. C. B. D., P. O. Box 331, Grantwood, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, (32;) office manager; wide experience; well educated; best references. F. Howard Johnson, 208 7th Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7588 Hanover.

ADVERTISING MAN,

with unusual sales and advertising experience, will devote part or entire time developing the business of an enterprising concern; moderate cost. T 174 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, EXPERIENCED MAIL ORDER MAN WANTS POSITION; CAN INVEST. T 170 TIMES.

AMERICAN, (35,) N. Y. high school teacher, wants job newspaper, advertising, publishing, or general business line. X 274 Times.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, Hebrew, (20,) desires outside position at anything which does not require Saturday work; excellent references. Harry Feldman, 155 East 105th.

AM DESIROUS of representing an out-of-town manufacturer in some machinery line. Experienced, T 155 Times.

ARE YOU PROPERLY represented by a reliable, aggressive sales manager, who understands how to build up a new business? My acquaintance is large among big business men, and capable of directing new company, securing more capital; references. T 128 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER and all-round draughtsman, 20 years' experience city and country work, good colorist, able take charge of office; reasonable salary. T 171 Times.

A SUCCESSFUL advertising solicitor who has earned $10,000 and over per year wishes to meet publisher or others having meritorious proposition offering large possibilities; fifteen years' experience; large acquaintance East and West; now employed but seeks bigger opportunity; unlimited references. C 371 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, college graduate, experienced, desires position in city. X 258 Times Annex.

ATTENTION, REAL ESTATE MEN! Superintendent desiring position understands development of property and building houses; will furnish best references. Address Box 301 Oradell, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER.—High-grade man, employed as head bookkeeper for ten years by present concern, operating several retail stores, desires change; exceptionally accurate and quick with figures; teetotaler, non-smoker; bond; reliable firms only need apply; interview requested. Ability, T 145 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) ten years' experience, double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; now employed. S. A. G., 147 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (28;) 10 years' commercial experience; thoroughly competent; collections, credits; high-class references; bond; desires position. T 154 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, has wide experience as head bookkeeper and private accountant; takes full charge and guarantee results; educated, ambitious, efficient. T 65 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, familiar with all office details and handling of credits; moderate salary. C 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant cashier; general office; age 34; married. Energetic, 90 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, salesman, (25,) capable, reliable; moderate salary; highly recommended. C 36 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, intelligent, reliable, well educated; knowledge credits; excellent references. T 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (25;) thoroughly efficient; credentials; moderate salary. Tannenbaum, 30 West 116th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; open, close books; several years' experience; $15. C 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — First-class reference; American; married; city, country. Willing, 657 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, capable taking complete charge, seeks position of trust. T 132 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (21;) university student; double entry; financial statements; competent; accurate. T 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, employed part time, would keep books for concern not requiring constant service. Reasonable. T 109 Times.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; best of reference. L. R., 119 West 49th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (mechanic,) 28, married, six years' shop, road experience, well recommended, careful driver, all repairs, seeks permanent position. R. Streiler, 540 East 142d St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; American; married; 6 years' driving, 2 years' shop experience; private family; references; drives any make of car; all cost repairs; city, country. Chauffeur, 404 E 51st, care of Murray.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family, good mechanic, on American cars; city or country; references. J. L. Heino, 4,014 8th Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 5 years' experience; good mechanic; best reference; city or country. H. R. W., 120 Jamaica Av., Astoria, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, first class, desirous position similar; eight years' reference last employer, Smith, 251 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR. — Excellent appearance, expert mechanic; go anywhere; careful. T 120 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, married; city, country; ordinary repairs; references. Powell, 11 W. 137th.

CHAUFFEUR, (30;) Swedish; single; with private family; city or country; do own repairs. Rutgerson, 727 Lexington Av.

COLLECTOR.—Real estate renting collector; 30 years; bond. R. W., 303 W. 125th.

COLLEGE MAN, (29,) seven years' business experience, mechanical, electrical, and sales lines, desires position with reliable concern. T 118 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, (27,) 8 years' business experience, good correspondent, desires position with magazine, trade publication, or mail order business. C 280 Times Downtown.

COOK, &c.—Japanese student wishes position at morning and evening work; plain cook. K. A., 751 7th Av.

COLORED MAN, useful, wishes position, city or country; good plain cook; middle aged; best references. T 172 Times.

DESIRE responsible position in any line; $30 per week; for seven years have been secretary-treasurer of large contracting firm; income $5,000 per year; illness compelled retirement year ago; aged 34; wide, practical business experience; stenography, bookkeeping; A1 references. A 163 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical; 10 years' experience; competent designer general, small, intricate machinery; desires position. Designer, T 136 Times.

DUTCHMAN, educated, several languages; references; desires position, Aug. 15. Clerk, Times Harlem.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 3½ years' experience, desires place with consulting engineer or contractor on factory or office building work. T 167 Times.

ENGINEERING EXECUTIVE, who can design, estimate, sell, purchase, and construct HEATING, VENTILATING, LIGHTING, REFRIGERATING, and POWER PLANTS with profitable results, open for engagement, office or field. Modern Buildings, T 140 Times.

ESTIMATOR and solicitor, sub and general building contracting, wants change. C 290 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Eighteen years' experience in handkerchief business; open for position Aug. 1; any other line of business acceptable; moderate salary. C 309 Times Downtown.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS

Salesman, large following in wholesale drug, dental, and surgical trade, is open for additional line; commission basis; references. T 37 Times Annex.

PACKER.—Man, 28, would like a position as packer. Weber, 1,594 2d Av.

PORTER, &c.—Young man, (26,) Italian, speaking little English, with references, wishes position porter or anything; not afraid of hard work. Peter Lepore, 35 Madison St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, young man, eight years' training, capable stenographer, knowing advertising, correspondent, literary work, desires position. C 302 Times Downtown.

RETIRED PATROLMAN desires light day employment. Charles J. Conroy, 24 Jane St.

SALESMAN.—Can now give all my time to established mortgage or building and loan house; producer and successful training salesman; commission basis; modern methods that guarantee results; write for interview. T 157 Times.

SALESMAN, with twelve years' experience calling on the department stores and haberdashers in New England, desires to connect with reliable manufacturer for this territory. X 251 Times Annex.

SALESMAN and stock clerk, 4½ years' reference; wholesale grocery house; presently employed. A. S., 2,960 3d Av.

SALESMAN KNOWING CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA THOROUGHLY OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT. T 156 TIMES.

SALESMAN, merchandise and service experience, open for high-grade proposition. C 329 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Boston salesman wants line of children's dresses or coats. X 252 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man wants position as salesman, with reliable firm; good appearance; can furnish auto. A. R., 709 Amst. Av.

SECRETARY, capable and experienced, college education; good stenographer and correspondent; would make a dependable right-hand man; five years' experience in advertising and sales promotion; highest credentials; willing to start on moderate salary. Box X 268 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary, experienced young business man; familiar with corporation affairs, stock market trading, wishes to change position; capable of assuming responsibility and relieving employer of all details. D. M., 85 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Capable correspondent, twelve years' experience in commercial, legal, and patent office work, seeks change where ability is appreciated; best references. C 321 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Gentleman as secretary, companion or salesman on commission; will do anything; pleasing personality. C 367 Times Downtown.

SPANISH-SPEAKING YOUNG MAN, wide acquaintance, ambitious and hard worker, desires position with export firm; salary no object to start. C 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 19, three years' experience, export business, understands some Spanish, wishes position with reliable firm; A1 references. A. L., 2,960 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 20, stenographer and typist; willing worker, desires position with future. H. Teitelbaum, 234 East 71st St.

STUDENT University of Munich, (Engineering Dept.) desires position with reliable engineering firm, with opportunity of advancement; excellent draughtsman; thorough knowledge of English, French, German, and Italian; best references. Address T 177 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, general guardian, for large country residence, experienced all-around mechanic; licensed chauffeur; carpenter; cabinetmaker; actual stock manager for large business concern; German, speaking English, French; married; wife French; childless. K., 74 West 90th.

TEACHER.—Am experienced teacher, will coach in English, history, French. A. E., 852 Columbus Av.

"TECH." GRADUATE, (27,) FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, AS PRES. AND ASST. SUPT. DESIRES CHANGE; THOROUGH FACTORY EXPERIENCE T 126 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 29, with several years' experience in sales department of manufacturing concern, desires change involving increased responsibilities and opportunities; college graduate, good correspondent, familiar sales, trade record, and collection details; capable managing department; ambitious, hard worker. Arrange for interview. X 240 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (28;) thoroughly experienced renting high-class apartments, &c., collecting, repairs; highest credentials. Tannenbaum, 30 West 116th St.

YOUNG MAN, 24, neat appearance, wishes position mercantile or manufacturing concern; good penman. Louis Surrett, 220 East 118th St.

YOUNG MAN, age 22, educated, energetic, desires $10 position. Donnelly, 506 West 136th.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) intelligent, desires position, office or mercantile; references. C 330 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) wishes position in hardware store or anything; experience. Roehrig, 1,010 Oakley Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 22; excellent penman; office experience; anything. Schulze, 117 West 117th.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A group of trade periodicals seeks a thoroughly experienced builder of circulations; applicant will please state, in confidence, past experience, present connections, age, and salary expectations. Address "Practical," Box C 348 Times Downtown.

A LARGE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN FOR THEIR HARDWARE SECTION. L 44 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, capable taking charge important audits; manufacturing cost experience desirable; opportunity to make permanent connection with certified public accountants of high standing; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. M 309 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, CAPABLE OF MANAGING THE BUSINESS OF A LARGE OFFICE ALONG MODERN LINES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. PERMANENT, T 104 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT wanted, familiar with cost system who has executive ability; state age, experience and salary required. C 340 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING AGENCY wants bright, energetic, self-supporting man of good appearance for representative in New York City and vicinity; liberal commission and carfare; drawing account when man shows ability to produce results; reply by letter only, stating education, training, and former connections; only live wires and men of high character need respond; fine opportunity for future. Box T 131 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted for high-class magazine of small but well-established circulation on very liberal commission basis; state qualification and references. X 250 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN, $50-$100 week man; excellent permanent collection; experienced in ready-to-wear manufacturing field, preferred; commission basis. X 271 Times Annex.

A LARGE non-notification account buying company wants a wide awake young man who is familiar with the assigned account business; good salary and opportunity for a live wire. Address X 283, Times Annex.

AMBITIOUS young newspaper and advertising man for New York paper; splendid opportunity for rapid advancement. C 336 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—WANTED, BY A LARGE CHICAGO STATE STREET HOUSE, AN EXPERIENCED CLOAK AND SUIT BUYER; MUST HAVE EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY AND BE A GOOD MERCHANDISER WITH A PREVIOUS SUCCESSFUL RECORD. IN REPLY GIVE FULL PARTICULARS. ADDRESS X 254 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced in freight car construction; must understand designing and detailed drawing. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Box C 340 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK.—Quick and accurate, forenoon required, but time mostly free. T 151 Times.

ENGINEERING training; established manufacturing concern wants office manager; good opportunity; high-class man; state age, experience, salary. D 370 Times Downtown.

ENGINE DRAUGHTSMAN wanted for marine work; experience in machinery arrangements desirable. X 265 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED ledger clerk wanted by dry goods commission house; must be quick and accurate, experienced in drawing off trial balances, and familiar with modern methods; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. C 350 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Wanted young man with several years' experience order clerk, bills of lading, correspondence. Address with full particulars, salary expected, &c., South America, C 361 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED HELP in gilding, framing oil paintings. Artist, 63 West 56th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Man and wife or two women wanted to do housework; three adults, four small children; modern house; near village, three hours from New York. Address C 362 Times.

MAN to take charge of sample department, large silk importing concern; must be experienced and have good references; systematic; Swiss or German preferred. Answer, stating experience, age and salary expected. Address Box T 138 Times.

MEN—EARN $1,800 TO $4,000 A YEAR. Mechanical Dentists do it. Enormous demand. Taught 2 to 6 months to any one; day or evening; no book study; students qualified quickly to earn while learning. Easy payments arranged. Visitors cordially invited.

BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL. Estab. 1892. Dept. T, 15 W. 44th. OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

MEN, CAN YOU AFFORD TO LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY? Earn $25 to $100 weekly; learn Mechanical Dentistry in three months; steady profession, rare chance; individual instruction, any hour, day or night.

THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA. 15th Floor. 25 West 45th St.

OFFICE BOY, graduate, 15-16; honest, polite, and neat appearance; salary $4 to start; Brooklyn boy preferred; answer in own handwriting. G. M., 36 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—Two young men who have just graduated and wish to go in for above profession, wanted immediately for large accountants' office; state age and salary expected. C 352 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—Two first-class, qualified, certified public accountants or chartered accountants wanted immediately; state experience and salary desired. C 353 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT and assistant office manager wanted by a periodical publishing concern; man to fill this position must be an executive and know how to handle an office force; he must be up on figuring costs, with practical knowledge of printing, stationery, booklets, and how to handle stock of same; state experience, age, salary. Box T 141 Times.

RUBBER STAMP SALESMAN; only experienced; salary and commission; write full particulars. L 47 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED—
TOP NOTCHERS.

Exceptional money making opportunity for high-class men to sell memberships in big national organization of automobile owners. Permanent positions. Liberal commissions. A chance to make $3,000 to $5,000 or more per year. Your sales efforts backed by $50,000 advertising campaign in leading magazines. Experience selling automobiles and supplies or insurance and stocks and bonds valuable but not necessary. Unlimited field. Every automobile owner a live prospect. Little competition. State fully your experience and qualifications. Want hustlers, not "chair warmers." Territory going fast. Write at once for full details. J. L. W., Room 727, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer wants salesman thoroughly familiar with leather belting and the marketing of by-products therefrom; must be familiar with every detail of the business, be able to create and handle large sales, and tactfully make adjustments; applications will be treated confidentially; in reply, give age, past record, salary desired, &c. Address X 220 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—The largest manufacturer of vacuum cleaners and carpet sweepers in the world has New England territory open for a permanent wholesale salesman on salary; experience in household cleaning field preferred; state experience and all necessary information in first letter. National Sweeper Company, Torrington, Conn.

SALESMAN.—Egg and Butter salesman with an established trade in New York City and vicinity wanted by old established, progressive jobbing egg and butter house; give full particulars, including experience and salary expected to start; good chance for right man. C 351 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced specialty salesmen, age 27 to 35, to handle educational service on commission; only men with records of $4,000 or more considered; give full details of previous work, letter only. G. F. Barber, 30 Irving Place, New York.

SALESMAN.—Cotton piece goods salesman wanted; experienced; one who has been calling on the cutting-up trade in various lines and who has a following; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission. D 362 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Specialty salesmen, opportunity for live men to handle highgrade specialty; universal use; chance to secure sole territory if you can qualify; liberal commission. Calculator Sales Co., 38 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN wanted for a medium line of skirts from $1.50 to $3.25; handle as side line; big money for right man; salary and commission. X 270 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to solicit individual orders in New York and near-by towns for new and popular priced lines of fine shirts; liberal commissions. Clinton H. Smith & Co., 72 Leonard St.

SALESMAN.—Salary and expenses; must be acquainted drug trade, New York and New Jersey; give full details, age, salary expected. L 42 Times.

SALESMAN.—FLOUR TRADE, EXPERIENCED WITH BAKERS; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS BOX C 353 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN wanted.—Manufacturer of house dresses and misses' blouses desires the services of a good representative; all territories; commission basis. X 241 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Bright young man, acquainted with resident office buyers, to sell a specialty in ladies' neckwear; salary. H. Nadler, 115 Prince St.

SALESMAN.—Active, hustling salesman for established machines; liberal commission arrangement. Call 9 to 10 A. M., Room 211, 320 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on men's belts; good opportunity for right man; commission. Address Box C 372 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION FOUR NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1915 TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE TOMB OF ACHILLES—SONNETS

By EDMOND ROSTAND

Translated from the French by EDITH HOPKIRK

The sonnets printed below are from the pen of Edmond Rostand, the famous French poet, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," urging Greece to take part in the war on the side of the Allies. They were translated from the French by Miss Edith Hopkirk, formerly lectrice and secretary to the Queen of Rumania. Miss Hopkirk sent her version of the sonnets to M. Rostand, who complimented her highly and gave his sanction for whatever use she might wish to make of the translation.

EDMOND ROSTAND

"* * * The Allies, landing in the ancient Troad, advanced as far as the tomb of Achilles. * * *"—From the daily papers.

I.

HE wakes; he listens. Was it thunder rent
The silence of the Achaian chief's repose? * * *
That sign of mustering hosts the hero knows
Would free his Shade too long in exile pent.

Thus—while from a new "Agamemnon" sent
Flames purge Scamander of his latest foes—
All glorious still, divine Achilles goes
Forth from the tomb as once forth from his tent.

What checks his course? * * * Though from the hollow ships
Rise cheers that roll along the sounding main,
Not one shout greets his ear from Grecian lips * * *

And Albion's sailors, scanning the broad plain,
Behold the tent of stone once more eclipse
The mighty Shade—set free—but all in vain!

II.

ALAS! the hour once past shall ne'er return * * *
Yet surely sons of Hellas will not bow
To Teuton threats, and pledge the unholy vow
In lager-beer, quaffed from a Grecian urn!

Then must the swans of proud Eurotas learn
Their partners' goose-step — chaste Athena's brow
Blush 'neath a Prussian helmet—nor must thou,
Fair Aphrodite, one coarse ruffian spurn

Whose impious hand thy girdle would defile.
For 'twere the union of all things most vile
With sacred emblems—History's noblest page

Spat on by perjurers—an Orphic Hymn
Played by a German band—Heaven's light grown dim,
Where smoking ruins tell the Vandal's rage.

III.

THINE, Venizelos, 'twas to save from stain
Thy country's honor with thine own, thy cause
Rests linked with hers by such enduring laws,
As well might they, would seek to part the twain,

Wrench the Erechtheion from her sister-fane!
All such, who now bid Greece ignobly pause,
Forsooth would grudge Pheidippides applause,
Were a new Marathon fought once again.

Heed them not, high-souled Patriot! 'Twas thus ever
That meaner men would foil each great endeavor,
Whose lustre put their tinsel gauds to shame.

Their day will pass. But thou, when Time's dark portals
Swing back to admit new rivals of their fame,
Shalt have for thee the voice of all the Immortals!

IV.

NOT wise Odysseus would have deemed ill-starred
Such high adventure as now summons Greece,
Scorning the lures of an inglorious peace,
In arms her kinsmen's liberties to guard.

Shall, when Byzantium rises to discard
The hated yoke, the soul of Athens cease
Efforts by which she won her own release?—
Let her King learn of every Grecian bard!

Monarch, no guide so sure as the blind Seer!
And where like Pindar find a charioteer
To urge triumphant coursers to their goal!

Or hear old Hesiod in his homelier lays
Tell how to choose the stoutest chariot-pole
From the same tree that yields the victor's bays!

WANTS INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE

Professor Josiah Royce of Harvard Advocates Insurance by the Nations of the Nations

In his book, "War and Insurance," (New York: The Macmillan Company; $1.00 net,) Professor Royce has made the suggestion that international insurance be inaugurated, by which the nations would insure each other against some of the calamities to which peoples are subject, as, for instance, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, pestilences, destructive storms, famines, crop failures, and marine disasters. International insurance might also in the beginning be applied, he thinks, to the destruction in wartime of the private property belonging to the subjects of unquestionably neutral States. With such beginnings, Professor Royce thinks it probable that international insurance might be extended, as the nations came to appreciate its benefits, until, even if war were not actually insured against, the insurance interests of the nations would be such that war would become increasingly more improbable. The cause of peace, in short, would be much furthered by the "deliberate application of the form of the insurer's community to international business." In the present article Professor Royce advances further ideas on the subject, and answers some of his critics.

By Josiah Royce,
Professor of History of Philosophy, Harvard.

NEAR the beginning of the present war I wrote a little book entitled "War and Insurance," in which I stated and defended the thesis that the cause of the world's peace would be aided if in future the principle of insurance were gradually and progressively introduced into international business.

Insurance has already proved to be, in the modern life of individual nations, a cause of no little growth in social organization, in human solidarity, in reasonableness, and in peace. The best workings of the insurance principle have been, on the whole, its indirect workings. It has not only taught men, in manifold ways, both the best means and the wisdom of "bearing one another's burdens"; but it has also established many indirect, and for that very reason all the more potent, types of social linkage, which the individual policy holder or underwriter very seldom clearly and consciously estimates at their true value.

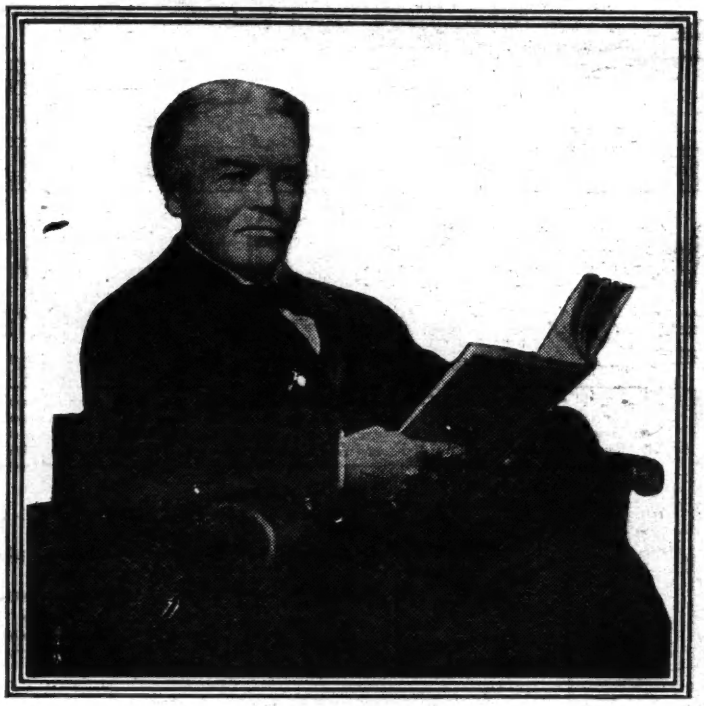
These indirect and less frequently noticed types of linkage have already transformed our civilization, so that ours is already an age and a civilization of insurance. Thus the greatest service of insurance has been done, so to speak, beneath the surface of our social life; and the most significant changes of our modern world through the indirect influence of insurance have grown up as if in the dark, becoming manifest only after they have been long developing their effectiveness. This fact furnishes a reason for looking forward most hopefully to great and good indirect results when once insurance assumes a definite international form.

Thus, for instance, one of the most significant indirect results of the development of fire insurance in the social life of our own nation has been the fact that fire insurance has made possible, and has systematized, a method of business whereby great numbers of people who would otherwise have no way of acquiring homes of their own, are now able, through thrift and patience, to become in time the owners of dwelling houses.

The method of business in question consists simply in this, that the home-seeker at the outset induces some one to advance the money whereby the house can be built, while the man for whom the new house is built makes the one who has advanced this money not only his mortgagee, but also the holder of an insurance policy whereby the advance made on the new house is rendered secure. Without fire insurance this security, in great numbers of cases, could not be furnished.

In analogous ways, fidelity insurance, working in more or less indirect fashion, enables countless young men to begin life in positions of trust, and thus to find their places as people worthy of confidence in a world where they might otherwise be doomed to live only as temporary employes.

Life insurance may be used by the otherwise needy man to capitalize his own future, and thus to win his way through a period of struggle. And in all such cases social linkages are formed which depend upon the use of insurance, and which tend to bind men in far-reaching unions such as without insurance would be impossible. Such social linkages are peace breeding, and are profundly civilizing.



Professor Josiah Royce.

It is therefore not merely the "mutual" aspect of insurance wherein its most beneficent influence is manifested. Its greatest social power depends upon the fact that a man does not in general purchase an insurance policy merely for the transient creature of today called "himself." A man purchases insurance for his "beneficiary." His beneficiaries may include people or corporations of whose very existence he, the individual, is little aware. But his linkages with such beneficiaries may join him to the whole social order.

It is because the men of today are thus united through insurance in groups of greater complexity, stability, and value than any other sort of business or institution makes possible that we owe as much as we do to the indirect influences which the relations of insurers, adventurers, and beneficiaries make possible and effective.

Were any group of nations to begin in a businesslike and practicable way to do what the individual fellow members of a social order have now the means of doing, namely to insure against risks of some insurable sort, we should have a good reason to expect that analogous and beneficent indirect workings would ere long follow from even a modest beginning in the art of international insurance.

The vast and unexpected transformations which, as the experience of the nineteenth century showed, insurance has introduced into the social order of individual peoples are of a type so much needed in the mutual relations of various nations that no opportunity should be neglected to make such a beginning in this new art of international insurance.

And since the present war seemed to me, and still seems, to furnish a great, although so tragic, an opportunity to make such a beginning, I could not forego the chance which the moment offered to indicate, as I tried to do in my book, the general nature of this opportunity as I then saw it. First sketches of novel plans are very generally crude. The details of my own first statement of a mode of beginning international insurance were, as I myself said, wholly tentative, and were meant to be subject to a thorough revision. For such revision there has still been no sufficient time. But I already see aspects of the subject which need, as I believe, some recognition.

And I still believe that if insurance "of the nations, for the nations, and by the nations," once appeared in a practicable form, it would thenceforth not "vanish from the earth," but would tend, more than any international influence has yet tended, to "make the community of mankind visible," and so to further, gradually, perhaps slowly, but powerfully, the cause of peace.

Among the critics of my book there are, (despite all the objections to my plan which have been urged, and despite all the difficulties that lie in the way of introducing into international relations the principle of insurance,) some friendly counselors who have said: "If we could but see, or devise, some definite procedure whereby a beginning could be made in the insurance of any risks that are common to several nations, then, were this procedure such as, if proposed and undertaken, would involve a feasible and practicable business of international insurance, however modest this beginning, we should be even now quite willing to look with favor upon the discussion of the enterprise."

In fact, for such critics, it is precisely the way of beginning international insurance, on however limited a scale, that they most want to have explained. It is for such readers and critics of my plan that the present article is written.

Since the present war began, I have met with a good many expressions which have come from authoritative sources, and which have related to the ways in which so destructive and widespread a conflict, especially if it continues long, is likely to affect the future conduct of the various forms of insurance which already exist. Said, in effect, in a letter to me, a man prominent in his own part of the insurance world: "By its very nature war tends to impair, and in the long run to destroy, all sorts of interests which, apart from war, have constituted or have determined insurable risks."

Such comments seem to be obvious enough. They are just now, as I believe, frequent. But they so far leave unanswered the question: "What shall be done, or can be done, to protect, after the close of this war, those vast common interests which the insurance organizations now have in charge, but which wars, and, above all, great wars, tend plainly and dangerously to assail?" It is precisely this question to which my present discussion offers at least a partial answer.

The experts in each special branch of insurance must discover for themselves and must define in their own way the relations which war in general, and this war in particular, may be expected to have to the interests which they represent. But there is one type of problems, common to a number of distinct forms of insurance, to which I may next direct attention.

The problems to which I refer are those presented by the sort of insurance business which is called reinsurance. These problems are certain to be very considerably affected by the results of the present war. Some of them are already much affected. This, as I learn, upon inquiry from experts, is especially the case in some regions of the fire insurance field. But problems of reinsurance also play their part in life insurance and in marine insurance.

And at or after the close of the present war, large alterations and readjustments will be needed to adapt the future conduct of reinsurance to the new conditions that will result from the vast and widespread destruction which the war has already produced, and will continue to produce until it ends, and perhaps long after it has ended.

Without trespassing upon the special field of any expert in insurance, it seems reasonable for a layman to venture a mere hint regarding some of the ways in which this effect of the war upon the future conduct of reinsurance may be expected to show itself.

At any time, whether in peace or in war, an underwriter who has already undertaken to carry a given risk, and who regards this risk as altered in its probable value by events that have happened since he made his contract, may, like anyone else who has to face a problem which involves his own risks and fortunes, seek to make a new contract with a second insurer, who, for a consideration, based upon a new estimate of the risk as it appears in the light of the new facts, shall undertake to carry and to fulfill an agreed portion of the obligations which the first underwriter insured.

Such reinsurance may take place in exceptional ways, and may be confined to some one case or to some few individual cases. Reinsurance contracts of this sort are comparatively familiar in marine insurance, and often come to be mentioned in the newspapers of the day when some vessel is long overdue and when those underwriters who first insured her now go into the market to reinsure their risks. Such reinsurance contracts, when thus confined to individual cases and made subject to no general prior agreements among the various underwriters concerned, may more or less closely approach the character of mere wagers.

Reinsurance contracts possess, however, the character and the social and financial value of typical insurance transactions when they are made systematically, not merely because an underwriter desires not to carry longer a risk previously assumed, but in accordance with general agreements whereby various underwriters combine to carry in union some class that includes several, sometimes many, different insurance undertakings.

This is the case if underwriters A and

B agree in advance that A may at pleasure, or subject to certain rules, reinsure with B such and such of the risks that A undertakes to carry; or, again, if A and B agree that of some class of risks which A assumes B shall be bound in advance to carry, for a suitable consideration, such and such a proportion. There are companies—some of them especially prominent in the fire insurance field—which devote themselves mainly to various types of reinsurance.

It will be noticed, on the basis of such facts, that reinsurance has already become, in a perfectly natural way, and quite apart from any philospher's speculations, a business which has a wide international extent and importance; although, as yet, no group of nations has taken part in the conduct of reinsurance.

But as soon as we give a little attention to this side of our problem, we stand face to face with the fact that a perfectly definite form of genuinely international insurance has already come, through the course of evolution, very near, not only to general practicability, but to actual existence. The nations therefore already have at hand an opportunity whose preciousness, as I believe, can hardly be overrated. Let us briefly consider what this opportunity is and implies.

That the State may, under certain conditions, undertake to insure its subjects or some class of its subjects, against various sorts of risks, is already a principle well recognized; although, of course, the expediency of state insurance in this or in that special form, is a topic that involves many matters of controversy. Most of the forms of modern social insurance involve a greater or less approach to using the State as an insurer of its own subjects. At the beginning of this war our national Government undertook to carry for our shippers some of the special risks to which the war has subjected our commerce. To speak of state insurance, then, is not to mention a wholly strange idea.

If, however, there exist, as has been for years the case, forms and plans of reinsurance which involve interests that are already international in their scope and extent, and in the variety of the problems and interests concerned; and if, at the conclusion of the present war, the whole business of reinsurance, in adjusting itself to the needs and demands of the future, will have to solve problems that will deeply concern the underwriters of many nations; why should not these international problems of the future of reinsurance, involving, as they necessarily will do, the future conduct and agreements of insurance corporations belonging to many peoples, be put at once under the care of a suitable international organ?

That is, why should not we make, and promptly make, a beginning at the international conduct of the business of reinsurance? I refer especially to so much of this business of reinsurance as will in fact, at the end of the present war, demand, of and for the underwriters of different nations, readjustments, new contracts, new agreements among existing corporations belonging to various peoples, while these new problems and contracts will be too complex and too difficult to be readily and adequately and advantageously met by individual agreements among the many widely distributed private corporations that have to deal with the now rapidly changing situation of the whole insurance world, and that will have to deal with this situation in the future.

What sort of international organ would be suited to deal with these problems of reinsurance? The answer is furnished, I believe, by the International Board of Trustees, which in my book I have defined and proposed as the general organ for conducting this sort of insurance.

The choice and formation of this Board of Trustees would involve no new and strife-breeding treaties among the various nations. The board, when once constituted, would have no political powers or functions whatever. Its conduct of the trust funds committed to its care would need no supervision from any arbitration tribunal. No diplomatists would have any voice in its doings. Its funds themselves could be protected, and the longer it existed the more varied and effective this perfectly peaceful self-protection would become, if the board were at the outset constituted as, with reasonable probability, it could be constituted.

Its business would consist, in general, in selling various sorts of policies to the nations which, for any reason, chose to have dealings with the International Insurance Trustees. Nations that made trust agreements with the board could withdraw from them at pleasure, in a perfectly peaceful way, by the expedient of surrendering, upon terms determined by previous agreements, the policies that they had come to possess. The Board of Trustees would have a strong interest in so planning its policies and in so administering its international business as to retain and increase its reputation as an insurance corporation deserving of patronage, and able to offer policies which the insuring nations would find advantageous to themselves.

In my book I have in general defined the nature, constitution, and possible functions of this International Board of Insurance Trustees. My critics have doubted whether I could name a set of insurable risks, common to various nations, and sufficiently attractive to induce a group of nations to do a practicable business with the board when once it had been formed.

My present article points out that, from the end of the present war, there will be a constant increase and variety of reinsurance plans and contracts needed by the private insurance companies of various nations. If the conduct of this new reinsurance business is not put under the care of an International Board of Trustees, the business, of course, will in one way or another come in time to be done.

But, apart from international co-operation, directed to this end, such business will depend upon special agreements made amongst individual corporations belonging to different nations, and will be subject to complications and to competitive hindrances such as must rapidly increase under the new conditions. New and large investments of private capital will be called for, and, for some time, will be harder to obtain, to organize, and to adjust to current requirements than was the case in the conduct of these larger undertakings of the insurance world before the war.

At this point, if only these new problems of reinsurance receive the attention due to the international scope, and to the vast importance of the commercial interests involved, it becomes possible to bring into existence a corporation whose functions, at the very beginning of its life, would be those of a "treaty company" undertaking reinsurance.

Its first contracts might be made, on the one hand, with those already existing private corporations which in any nation desired to reinsure some of their existing or future risks, or which needed to find a systematic way of readjusting their business to the new conditions.

On the other hand, the contracts of this new treaty company from the very outset might in part be made with those nations which, for the sake of aiding their own underwriters in dealing with the manifold and complex problems of the new era, decided to undertake, in whatever way they found suited to the new conditions, the reinsurance of risks which their own insurance corporations had already undertaken to carry, or which these insurance corporations desired in future to undertake and to reinsure.

Such a business, or part thereof, may actually come to constitute the task of some new private corporation which will be formed in the near future, after the present war. There will no doubt be new "treaty companies." Some of them will do an international buisness. They will be needed. They will also need large new investments of capital in order to carry on their reinsurance business.

What I propose is that this possible new reinsurance corporation should actually begin its life as the international board of insurance trustees which, in my book, I have in outline described, and have proposed. At the outset, although not for any very long period, I propose that the functions of the Board of Trustees be provisionally limited to this perfectly practicable activity of reinsurance.

The reasons why such a reinsurance board of trustees would have ample reinsurance business with which to begin its task have now been indicated. The motives which would at first tend to make such international reinsurance attractive to the individual nations have also been sketched.

The individual nation would at first be induced to take out policies with the international board by the desire, or by the actual need, of aiding its own underwriters to adjust their business to the complications of the new life after this war, or at any rate in some near future time. The board itself would be an entirely new sort of international organ. It would have as its most important task that of finding and of making practicable still other forms of international insurance. Its indirect influence would from the very beginning far outrank in importance its direct accomplishment. Its mode of development would be guided by experience.

At no point in the growth of its work would any fundamental transformation of human nature be needed as a condition prior to its possessing a genuine, a peace-making, and a potent influence. Once having been constituted, with international reinsurance for its first enterprise, it would gradually discover new enterprises, and would increase both its direct workings and its indirect furthering of the cause of humanity by each of its new enterprises.

It would stand in opposition to none of the other peace-making influences which may come to take part in international affairs. It might well tend, in the long run, to transform international relations as, in our recent history, insurance has transformed the social life of individual nations. I submit that the time is ripe for the beginning, in this form, of international insurance; and that the prospect is impressive.

After forming this general plan I submitted it to my colleagues, Mr. W. B. Medlicott and Mr. H. B. Dow, Lecturers on Fire and Life Insurance respectively in the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard. I have to thank both of them for valuable suggestions with regard to reinsurance, and for encouragement regarding the general ideas involved. Mr. Medlicott, in particular, is my authority for laying stress upon the international importance which reinsurance has already acquired in his own field, and for the high organization which the business in question already possesses. While I thank my colleagues for their guidance as to special facts, and for their general approval of the spirit of my idea, I alone am responsible for the principal proposals contained in this paper.

GERMAN SCHOOL GIRLS WRITE OF KAISER

A SERIES of short essays written about the Kaiser by little German girls of the eighth and ninth classes, (second and third school year,) of the Girls' School in Frankfurt-on-the-Main are published in a recent issue of the Frankfurter Zeitung received here. The essays, together with the names of the little pupils writing them, are reproduced by the German paper with no attempt to improve the spelling, which in many of them is more phonetic than correct. All the essays, it is explained, were written without any help from the teacher or any other person. The essays, in all of which is presented a sadly altered picture of the Kaiser, follow:

YVONNE.

(A little German-Frenchwoman who was expelled from Paris, and who spells very badly.)

The Kaiser is a big man. He looks handsome, he has black eyes, has black hair, he has a black mustache. Now he is in the field to see the battle. He is very strong and very "berant" (?) and his people loves him very much. He has many enemies. He thinks of his people day and night. He loves his people, and his people loves him. The Kaiser thinks of his little German children which goes to school with their knapsacks on their backs.

LUISE.

Our Kaiser is a dear man. He lives in Berlin, but now he is in the field and cannot be with his wife. That is sad. The Kaiser hasn't got a nice time at all. His birthday turned out to be very serious this year; only flags were hung out. Now he stands out there and fights for the Fatherland because the enemies soon pushed into the country. The Kaiser would love to have peace in the country. He stands at the front and fights. The soldiers help the Kaiser win, his best fighter is Hindenburg, he has already won many heavy victories. We Germans love the Kaiser, but the Frenchmen, Englishmen, Belgians, Russians, and whatever they are called: they hate the Kaiser. Our Kaiser is stronger than the other people. The Kaiser was once very badly wounded, that makes us all very sorry, but he got well again, and that is good. The Kaiser is a very strong soldier, he is growing very old, that does not matter.

ELSA.

Now in the heavy war time our Kaiser has not an easy task, for it is difficult to watch over the army. He is now spending his time in Russia in order to set afire our brave troops with the sight of him. Our Kaiser is the best Lord of the Land. He travels about in order to inspect his troops. When you think of it how the Czar sits in St. Petersburg and lets his troops grow tired, you must realize that our Kaiser is the best Kaiser in the world. When our Kaiser returns for a few days to Berlin he speaks from his balcony to the German people. If the Kaiser remains well Germany will not fall. The German people love its Kaiser so much that it is offering up all its forces in order to keep the Kaiser and the country. How good it is that our Kaiser established the field gray uniforms for the military, for at night you cannot see the gray uniform on the battlefield. On the other hand, the red trousers of the Frenchmen glow, and so they often betray themselves by that. We Germans trust to God and to the Kaiser, and this feeling always strengthens us anew and therefore we will and must win.

ERICA.

Our dear German Kaiser is very brave. He has blond hair, a small beard. But now he must go to the war and must fight against the Englishmen and the Russians and Frenchmen and some others. We German women and girls also want to help him in that, and, namely, by knitting and by begging the good God to help us. Then we will surely win. And we must hold to one more thing: We must hold firmly together and always keep our Kaiser high in honor. Then I can say I am a German, a real German child. But soon the Englishmen will have enough of us.

GERTRUD.

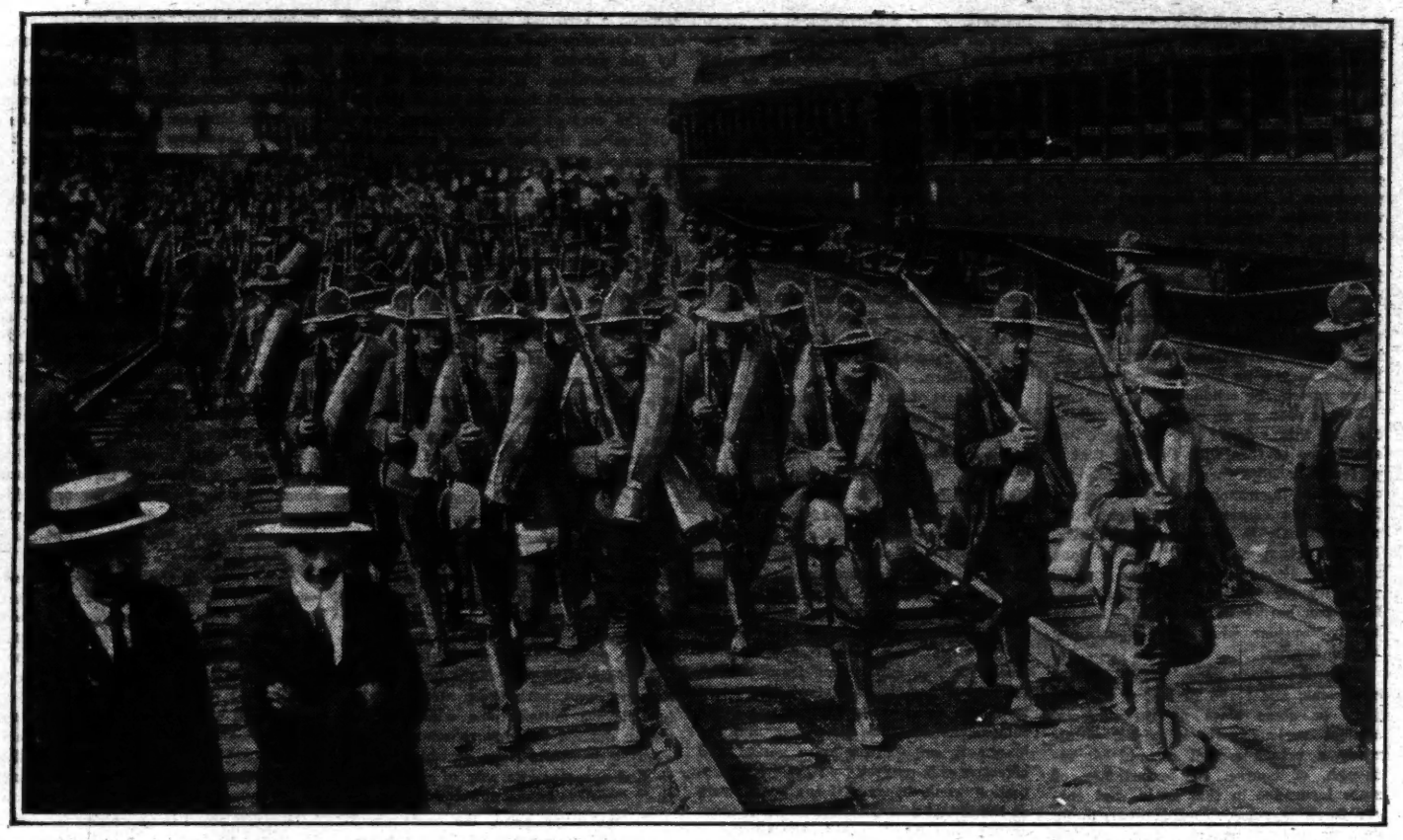
When the war broke out our Kaiser said I know no more parties, I know only Germans. And formerly our Kaiser was cheerful. And now he is so sad. And formerly he got so much on his birthday. But now he gets very little. Now our Kaiser is no longer so fresh. Now he is very thin and pale. He always said we must win and we will win. And we are carrying that out. He is now much graver than formerly. In our celebration in the school we did not celebrate as merrily as at other times.

LOTTE.

Our Kaiser is not having a nice time at all now in the field; he has many sorrows, whether we will win or not. And about his son, the Crown Prince, that he may soon come back. Sometimes even our dear Kaiser must go out into the field. The Kaiser usually sits up nights and works, or else sits wrapt in thought and thinks of everything that can be done to bring about peace soon. And then when we have won a great victory our Kaiser always rejoices and praises our brave army. When our Kaiser was here once upon a time he waved to us with his hand and was very glad.

WILMA.

The Kaiser is victorious. The Kaiser and Hindenburg are victorious. The Kaiser is brave. The Englishmen are bad enemies. We shall surely win, because our Kaiser is so brave. We celebrate the Kaiser's birthday. Many German soldiers are in the midst of the field. The good Germans will take care that we win. The Germans fight bravely. We shall help the Fatherland to win.



The Kind of Stuff from Which a Fine Reserve Army Could Be Made. New York Seventh Regiment Entraining on Eleventh Avenue, New York City, on the Way to Camp at Fishkill Plains.

A NEW RESERVE ARMY PLAN

It Would Give the United States 430,000 Men by an Inexpensive and Democratic System

MANY military experts agree that the United States should have a large body of trained officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates—men not in uniform but pursuing the ordinary avocations of civilian life—who could be called to the colors at short notice, an experienced and efficient fighting force, in case the injustice or aggression of another nation ever forced this country into war.

But the experts are by no means agreed as to how such a reserve army may be brought into being. Difficulty is met in finding a reserve system which will give efficient men in sufficient numbers and which will not savor so strongly of the military methods of European lands as to be unacceptable to the masses of Americans.

Now comes Frederick M. Ives with a suggested solution for the problem of a reserve army, which he presents in the July-August number of The Infantry Journal. Mr. Ives declares that for a reserve army plan to be acceptable to the public it must be cheap, must have no militarism in spirit, and must put no burden of military duty upon the general public, while to be acceptable to the soldier the plan must produce an efficient, ever ready, and numerically adequate force. These requirements Mr. Ives believes his plan contains.

For the expenditure of $16,350,000 a year the United States would have, at the end of eight years, under the Ives plan, a well-trained and well-officered reserve army of 430,000 men, which would continue to stand at that strength, while at the end of sixteen years there would be an additional 300,000 to 400,000 trained men, not in the reserve, but who had passed through the reserve system, and who would be available did they choose to volunteer for active service. The Ives plan would begin to produce men in two years from the time of its inception.

One of the most interesting features of an interesting plan is that only about $2,150,000 of the annual reserve army expenditure would go to purely military purposes. Of the remainder of the $16,350,000, about $11,400,000 would be spent for the regulation college education of 12,000 young men and $2,800,000 for the partial education of an additional 14,000 young men.

The chief advantages of the Ives system, as enumerated by the author, are (a) its economy, as only a small amount of the money spent would be expended unproductively, the remainder going for education of young Americans; (b) its ability to produce the most important units of armed numbers, namely, officers; (c) the ease with which the plan could be started on a smaller scale than the 430,000 men basis.

Mr. Ives points out that, in considering the problem of an American reserve army, it cannot be too strongly insisted upon that no system of reserves can be adequate unless it provides for a full complement of both commissioned and non-commissioned officers. He adds that we of the United States have to devise a special system for ourselves, because probably no army system anywhere in the world today exists which is both compatible with American ideals and ways of living, and at the same time is capable of producing adequate results.

In explaining why he has fixed upon the number of 430,000 men as desirable for the reserve army, Mr. Ives writes:

> It has been estimated by the General Staff of the army that the adequate defense of the country in the event of war with a first-class power would require at once a mobile field army of about 600,000 officers and men.
>
> Toward such an army we have available at the present time 25,000 regulars and 120,000 State militia. Assuming that the militia can be much improved and that the next Congress will increase the regular army by 25,000 men, we would still lack 420,000 officers and men for the completion of the desired field army.
>
> A field army of 430,000 officers and men would have to be composed about as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Officers (1-20 of the total force) | 21,500 |
> | Noncommissioned officers (⅛ of total) | 53,800 |
> | Privates (balance) | 354,700 |
> | Total | 430,000 |
>
> Assuming that soldiers are fit for field service for eight years after they have completed their period of training, it would be necessary, in order to maintain the strength of a reserve composed of trained men, to add to the reserve each year a number of new men equal to one-eighth of the total required. There is, of course, a certain amount of wastage due to death, disease, &c., which will amount to about 15 per cent. of the required force.
>
> On this basis we should have to train each year approximately
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Officers | 3,000 |
> | Noncommissioned officers | 7,700 |
> | Privates | 44,000 |
>
> in order to maintain a reserve army of 430,000 officers and men.

In order to obtain the 3,000 officers required each year, Mr. Ives's plan provides that the United States Government shall endow 12,000 four-year college scholarships, to be apportioned according to State population, among a definite number of already existing universities and colleges.

The institutions accepting the Government students are to agree, in return for regular tuition fees, to provide the usual college instruction, to supply a gymnasium and athletic field for the use (not the exclusive use) of the Government students, and to accept not less than 200 at a time. The military instruction will be provided by regular officers of the United States Army detailed for that purpose. The students are to be chosen by an Army Board after a competitive examination on their mental and physical qualities.

Continuing the outline of his plan in regard to the training of officers, Mr. Ives writes:

> Students accepting a Government scholarship to be required to enlist for twelve years in the United States Army—four years in the active service and eight years in the reserve.
>
> The active service to be the four college years.
>
> The reserve service to call for only two duties:
>
> (1) To report name and address to headquarters at least once a year; (2) to respond at once for active duty with the colors, if called upon by the President.
>
> Students accepting scholarships to be allowed to pursue, in any department, any of the regular college courses.
>
> In addition to their college work students holding Government scholarships would have to give, say, eight hours a week to physical training, military drill, and the theory of military science.
>
> They would further have to give ten weeks of the twelve Summer vacation weeks to army service.
>
> Throughout their college course students would be under the complete control of their military superiors, who would hold them responsible not only for their military but for their college work.
>
> The total time each student would be required to give directly to the Government in the course of his four-year college course would be as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | 1. Eight hours a week for four college years of forty weeks, which would equal | 160 days of 8 hours |
> | 2. Three Summer vacations of ten weeks, which would equal | 210 days of 8 hours |
> | Total time given to military training | 370 days. |
>
> The army, it is believed, could be trusted to make very good reserve officers out of properly selected material in 370 working days.
>
> In return for the time thus given to the Government by the students the Government would give to them:
>
> 1. A college education free of cost.
> 2. A physical and disciplinary education of incalculable value.
> 3. An adequate military education.
> 4. A commission in the reserve army on graduation ranking from Captain down.
>
> The cost of such a system of training would be moderate. No expense need be incurred for buildings and grounds. There would be no economic waste, as practically all the money spent would have been spent on higher education, and would thus be of direct national benefit. The military training would be in the nature of a by-product.
>
> In order to express the cost in dollars we will assume that the tuition and maintenance of each student will amount to $800 a year, and that to give the military instruction and to keep track of the equipment will require two regular army officers and five noncommissioned officers and privates to each hundred cadets.
>
> On this assumption, to graduate 3,000 reserve officers a year it would cost for
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | 12,000 cadets at $800 a year for tuition and maintenance | $9,600,000 |
> | 240 regular army officers as instructors at $5,000 a year | 1,200,000 |
> | 600 regular army noncommissioned officers and privates as drillmasters and caretakers at $1,000 a year | 600,000 |
> | Total | $11,400,000 |

Mr. Ives points out that not only would this money go for the graduation from

college of 3,000 young Americans annually, but that practically all of these 3,000 would be men who otherwise would not obtain a college education. He says that in all probability the sons of the well-to-do would not seek these scholarships, as the training would be rigorous and exacting, but it would offer a means "by which each year 3,000 poor and ambitious boys, willing to work, could get a higher education—a goal now practically beyond their reach."

Mr. Ives remarks that, of course, the possession of private means should not disqualify a boy from enlisting, but as a practical thing very few men of means would enlist, and thus "the country would obtain annually a large increase in the number of young men who had received a higher education."

Mr. Ives then comes to the question of noncommissioned officers, and he says:

The noncommissioned officers, as well as the private soldiers, would be obtained from the regular army.

In order to make this possible two changes in our present system of enlistment would be imperative. The regular army would have to be increased by about 25,000 men, to a total of 125,000, an increase which is already urgently needed irrespective of the plan under consideration, and the policy of encouraging re-enlistments would have to be abolished. The proposed term of enlistment would be for ten years, two with the colors and eight in the reserve. Only noncommissioned officers and special service troops should be allowed to re-enlist.

During the eight years of the reserve service the men would be subject to duty only in case of war or of national emergency. Their only active duty would be to report their name, address and physical condition to headquarters at least once a year. For this they might be allowed a nominal fee.

With an active duty of only two years, 125,000 regulars would produce a yearly reserve force of 62,500, and in the eight years of the reserve service 500,000 men. There would, of course, be a certain amount of wastage, and if we take this to amount to 15 per cent., we would still have available 425,000 men, which is more than we need, since we have seen that we require only 408,500; that is, of

Noncommissioned officers	53,800
Privates	354,700
Total	408,500

The margin of safety is probably sufficiently large to allow for the loss in the total number of reserves which will arise from allowing noncommissioned officers and certain of the special service troops to re-enlist.

To train in eight years the 53,800 noncommissioned officers which will be required would necessitate training them at the rate of 6,720 a year, or, in round numbers, at the rate of 7,000 a year.

In order to do this it is proposed that special schools be founded and made part of the regular army organization. The best educated and most intelligent of the yearly recruits would be chosen for these schools, and they would receive a systematic special training, in addition to their regular duties.

To induce men to join the schools and work faithfully, they should receive, say, $100 a year extra pay, and promotion to the rank of noncommissioned officer in the reserves at the end of their two years of active service.

The cost of establishing and running the proposed schools is assumed to be $100 a year per man.

The total cost of producing 7,000 noncommissioned officers a year would, on the assumption we have made, amount to:

Extra pay of $100 a year to 14,000 men	$1,400,000
Cost of instruction, $100 a year per man	1,400,000
Total	$2,800,000

Mr. Ives then gives consideration to the question of the privates for the proposed reserve army. He believes that to require any duty of the reserves in time of peace, such as reporting once a year for ten days' service, would be a mistake. The military value of such service would be small, the expense great, so the author holds, and he thinks it would be better to spend what money was available on field manoeuvres of armies composed of regulars, student cadets, and militia, and so afford the needed field experience to the higher officers.

It is Mr. Ives's view that the greatest objection to a fixed yearly service on the part of the reservist is that it would have a tendency to make the army service unpopular. Few men, he thinks, would be willing to enter a service that for eight years might seriously interfere with their business or cause them to hold employment with difficulty because of their necessary absences.

The deduction is obvious, the author declares—if no service is to be required of the reserves, then no pay should be allowed them. Enlistment must be made attractive by the inducements held out during the period of active service. He continues:

By doing away with present needless army posts and the system of extra pay for re-enlistment, the regular pay could be somewhat increased without increasing the cost of the army as a whole. Service in the army under the proposed system should prove more attractive than it is at present for the following reasons:

1. The pay could be somewhat increased by doing away with re-enlistments and useless army posts.

2. One man out of every eight would receive $100 a year extra pay in addition to certain educational advantages which should increase his earning capacity for the rest of his life.

3. The period of active service being short, enlisting should not be as serious a step as it is now, since if a man felt he had made a mistake he could look forward to regaining his freedom in a reasonably short time. The eight years in the reserve would be no hardship, as no duties would be required of the reservist except in time of war—never a probable event, and to a man with military leanings not necessarily an unwelcome one.

Experience alone, however, could show if the inducements indicated would be sufficient to produce the large number of enlistments required each year. If they were not, something would have to be added to them.

It would be of the highest importance to keep track of the addresses and the physical condition of the reservists, and this would be very difficult to do unless they had a personal interest in the matter. The easiest way, probably, to keep track of them would be to allow a small fee to every reservist who reported to headquarters once a year.

This could be easily arranged for at very small expense. We will assume that for $5 every reservist would take without prodding the necessary trouble. For the 430,000 officers and men that we have taken as a basis for calculation, it would then take $2,150,000 a year merely to keep track of them.

The total cost of the reserves can now be summarized. It would amount to about $16,350,000, distributed as follows:

To training reserve officers	$11,400,000
To training noncommissioned officers	2,800,000
To keeping track of 430,000 reservists at $5 each	2,150,000
Total	$16,350,000

Mr. Ives explains that no allowance is made for arms or equipment, as he is trying to show merely the additional cost of a reserve system. He remarks that the country has now to keep a quantity of reserve equipment on hand which deteriorates by becoming obsolete, and that the wearing out of a small percentage of this equipment by use would hardly affect the cost of the present inevitable depreciation.

What would the country be getting for its money? asks Mr. Ives. And he answers the question in some detail. From the purely educational point of view, he points out, it would be getting the equivalent of about $14,000,000; from the economic point of view he does not say the gain cannot be estimated in dollars, but it would be huge, for "it is daily becoming recognized that the industrial strength and productive capacity of a country is dependent on widespread higher education." The author goes on:

At the present time only about .37 per cent. of the population receives yearly more than a high school education. Twelve millions a year of the proposed expenditure would be spent in sending 12,000 young men, taken from all sections of the population, to our colleges and universities. They would be, as has already been pointed out, young men of small, if any, independent means, since sons of the well-to-do would hardly care for the rigorous discipline.

The other $2,000,000 a year that can be considered as being spent on education, would be devoted very largely to the mental education of 14,000 young men who, without the advantages of such an education, would probably continue through life to belong to the ranks of unskilled labor.

Strictly speaking, not more than about $2,500,000 a year would go to "waste," even if the extreme view is taken that all money spent on the army is wasted money.

But even if we take the view that all the increased expenditure of $16,350,000 is properly chargeable to national defense, should we be getting an adequate military equivalent for our money? It certainly seems as if we should be.

We would have the following military assets:

1. At the end of eight years we would have a well-trained organized first reserve of 430,000 men, officered and ready for immediate use.

2. There would be in our colleges 12,000 young men, half of whom at least would be available as drill masters for volunteer levies.

3. At the end of sixteen years, in addition to the above, there would be in the country the greater part of the reservists of the first eight-year period. These men, ranging in age from 30 to 40 years, while not subject to call to the colors, and more or less out of condition, would form a valuable reserve force. In case of pressing necessity, a large proportion of them would undoubtedly volunteer, and they would be invaluable as depot guards, garrison troops, and instructors to raw levies.

An indirect advantage which should not be overlooked, is that sixteen years after the introduction of the proposed plan the country would contain upward of 50,000 educated men, in civil pursuits, with some knowledge of military affairs. The influence of their opinion would be invaluable in helping mold the country's future military policy.

The economy of the proposed system becomes manifest when we consider that at present every trained available soldier costs the country about $1,000 a year. The cost of every trained available soldier in the proposed first reserve would cost the country $38 a year, after the system was once established. If, however, we should deduct the money that would be spent on lay education from the total expenditure, the military cost of every trained available soldier in the first reserve would amount to only about $6 per year per man.

In order to handle the reserve army to the best advantage, it would be necessary, says Mr. Ives, to divide the United States into military districts, each having its base depots containing the arms, ammunition, and equipment for the reserve units assigned to them. On entering the reserve, each officer and man would be assigned to a definite company and regiment and told where to report on the mobilization order.

The General Staff of the regular army would, of course, be in possession of a detailed paper organization of the reserve army on a field basis, and would know in detail the strength and composition of each unit. All the commands in the reserves, says Mr. Ives, from Major up, would be kept constantly assigned to specific regular army officers, and provision would be made in advance for filling in war time the places these officers held in the regular army by promotions, by retired officers, or by assignments from the reserve. In time of war the regular army would be short of First and Second Lieutenants, owing to promotions made necessary to fill the grades above, but there would be no disorganization, because these lower grades of the regulars would be filled by reserve officers.

As for the reserves, they would be adequately officered, since all the higher grades would be in the hands of regular army officers, and all the lower grades in the hands of educated men with considerable military training. In the whole 430,000 reserve force, remarks Mr. Ives, "there would not be a single green man nor room for a single political appointee."

In order to make the reserve system a success, Mr. Ives believes that it will be necessary to foster State pride. He writes:

One more thing must be provided for if a national army is to secure loyal and enthusiastic support from the individual States. State pride must be directly appealed to by giving to the States a feeling of direct ownership in the several units of the Federal Army. This can easily be done without decentralizing its control merely by carefully selecting its mobilization centres and naming and not merely numbering its units.

To put the matter concretely, let us take the reserve army we have been considering. For practical reasons such a reserve would have to be divided into a number of field armies. By naming and not merely numbering them and their constituent units we can give to a Federal army the outward appearance at least of an aggregation of State units. We might, for example, follow some such method as this:

The reserve army of 430,000 men which our plan calls for could be divided into seven field armies of about 62,000 men, each field army composed of three divisions of three infantry brigades, one regiment of cavalry, one artillery brigade and a special service corps.

For such units we might select names somewhat as follows:

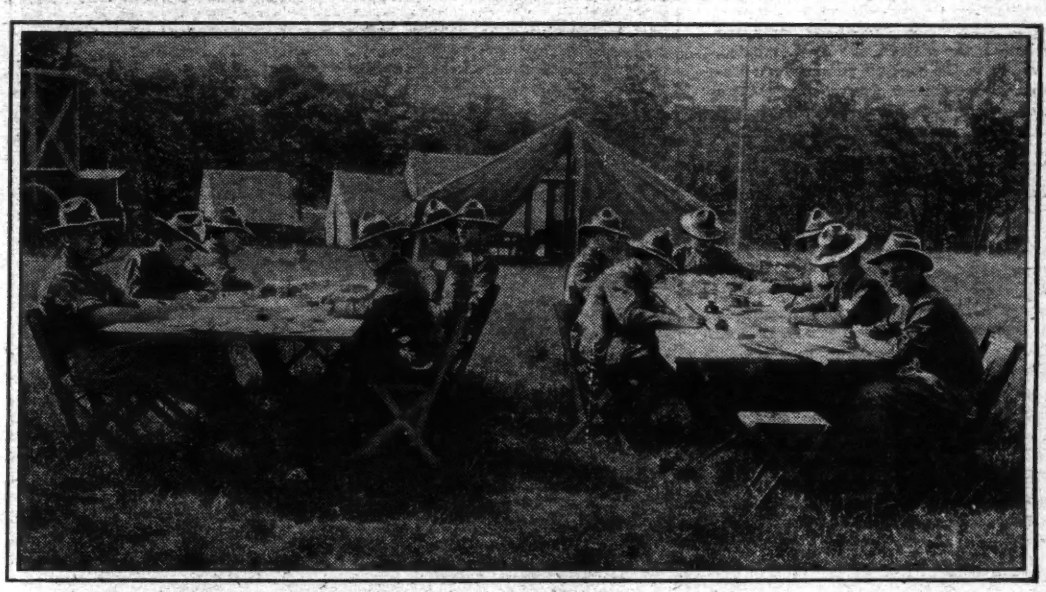
1st or North Atlantic Field Army—1st or Green Mountain Division—1st or Main Brigade; 1st Maine Infantry, 2d Maine Infantry, 3d Maine Infantry.

2d or Vermont Brigade; 1st Vermont Infantry, 2d Vermont Infantry, 3d Vermont Infantry.

3d or New Hampshire Brigade; 1st New Hampshire Infantry, &c.

The cavalry and artillery units would in the same way take names from their source of origin in addition to their numbers.

On the same plan we could name all the other units. We could have a 2d or Central Atlantic Field Army, 3d or South Atlantic Field Army, 4th or Gulf Field Army, &c., and their divisions, brigades and regiments could be named from the States in which they would be recruited.



Soldiers of First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, Writing Letters Home from Camp.

Let us suppose that the 2d or Central Atlantic Field Army had the First Division composed of New York State troops and the Second Division of New Jersey troops and the Third Division of Pennsylvania troops.

New York City, Trenton and Philadelphia could be made the mobilization and recruiting centres and supply depots, and the student cadets could be assigned to Columbia College, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania. The regular army men transferred to the reserve would be assigned, so far as possible, to their home State bases, and in this way the reserve units would soon acquire local traditions and support without for a moment losing their national character and independence of State control.

The mobilization centres and supply depots would, of course, be permanent in character, and as recruiting stations could act as feeders for their units in the field.

If a volunteer army had to be raised in addition to the regular reserve such centres would be invaluable, and the officers and men whose time in the reserve had expired would naturally gravitate toward them.

By methods such as have been very roughly outlined, State pride and local support could be enlisted for the various army units, whose continuous historic existence would be made possible. It is impossible to overstate the military value of traditions that cling to certain regiments such as to the Scotch Black Watch, the Prussian Guards, or, in a much less degree, to some of our regular and militia regiments.

Some of the considerations advanced seem sentimental, and they are, but that does not detract from their merit. Undoubtedly it sounds less militaristic and is less suggestive of military dictatorship, and other vain fears to say the First Pennsylvania Infantry rather than the First United States Reserve Infantry, yet, if we can make them mean the same thing and in addition produce secondary benefits, why should we not humor national idiosyncrasies to this harmless extent?

EMPTY CRADLES WORST WAR HORROR

Professor Irving Fisher Says They Will Overshadow Every Other Tragedy of the Conflict

By Edward Marshall.

THE cost of the war in money and in life scarcely counts at all, in the long run," said Professor Irving Fisher of Yale to me recently.

Inasmuch as he is one of the greatest of America's authorities on health and vitality, and inasmuch as we had just been going over the appalling figures of the European slaughter and the staggering totals of the European war expenditure, I was astonished.

"Then what does count?" I asked.

"Its waste of germ plasm," he replied. "War's real tragedy lies not in wrecked cathedrals, filled graves or gutted treasure boxes. It lies in emptied cradles—the emptied cradles of the coming generation.

"Europe had begun to recover from the Napoleonic wars. She had not recovered, but she had begun to recover. Now she plunges into a new excess, riotously wasting unborn lives. That is the saddest murder of this war.

"It is the quality rather than the quantity of human life that should be held precious. The law itself does not hesitate to snuff out anti-social lives, when it sends criminals to the electric chair or to the gallows. Such weeding out even has been declared to be a necessity.

"If war would weed out only the criminal, the vicious, the feeble-minded, the insane, the habitual paupers, and others of the defective classes, it might lay claim, with some show of justice, to the beneficent virtues sometimes ascribed to it.

"But the truth is that its effects are diametrically opposite. It eliminates the young men, who should be the fathers of the next generation—men medically selected as the largest, strongest, most alert, and best endowed in every way, and at the very age when they normally would be performing the most important function which men can perform, that of fathering posterity.

"Their less endowed fellows, medically rejected from military service, because of defects in stature, eyesight, hearing, mentality, &c., are left at home to reproduce the race.

"The result must be a tendency toward race degeneration, and that we may look forward to as the result of this great war. It is believed, with some reason, that the small stature characteristic of Frenchmen is the aftermath of the Napoleonic wars, which mowed down the larger men, those who, otherwise, would have contributed their strain to the French people. Caesar spoke of the Gauls as tall, and, although, of course, we have no exact statistics, the effect of the Napoleonic wars must have been in the direction claimed.

"No less certainly the effect of the present war must be in the same general direction. It is killing off the men of large stature, not only in the physical, but in the mental and moral sense. In the modern instance this dire effect will be magnified by the war's own magnitude—and unquestionably it is the greatest of all wars.

"It is true that the number of men killed or incapacitated for parenthood will seem to be a small percentage of the total European population, but it nevertheless will actually represent a large percentage of Europe's procreative power.

"As a percentage of the males alone the fraction is of double the importance that it would have were it a similar fraction of the total population, and as a percentage of the males available for parenthood it must be doubled again, or trebled, if we would give it its true value, since those so available are a restricted number, from which, at the best, the very old and the very young must be entirely excluded.

"A third multiplication of the percentage comes from the fact that strong fathers have a larger number of children than weak ones. Records of centenarians, for instance, and centenarians represent the maximum power to live, show a surprising number of children.

"The fourth factor, and this is the most important of all, measured on a qualitative rather than on a quantitative scale, is that the reproductive power of the young men whose lives have been or will be destroyed must be regarded as immensely superior to that of their rejected fellows at home.

"While it would be impossible to express these facts in exactly calculated figures, it does not seem unreasonable to assume that the reproductive power extinguished among the million soldiers who already have died must impair very substantially both in quality and quantity the reproductive power of Europe. Here lies the most terribly impressive significance of this great war.

"Nor does this calculation of the loss of reproductive power at all take into consideration the ultimate loss through the less valuable quality of the offspring to be expected. In this country the backwardness of the Southern States since our civil war affords an illustration, close at our hand, of the importance of these observations.

"The Southern gentleman slave-holder represented the flower of manhood in his section of our country. Of such were the officers on the Confederate side, and they were killed in great numbers. This meant that the brains of the South were literally shot away, leaving it almost leaderless and helpless, and explaining in a large part the long industrial and other stagnation from which our Southern States only now are beginning to recover. The recovery now taking place is largely due to the infusion of fresh blood from the North.

"The effect of the civil war in destroying much of the best blood upon this Continent will thus be seen to be far-reaching in relation to our national development. If we have progressed in spite of it, this is proof of extraordinary vitality.

"After this war is over, of course, Europe will find herself prostrated economically, by the destruction of property and workers, and not only that—the survivors will lack the strength and vital power which the aggregate had before the war. So far as the strongest still survive, they will be crippled largely in body, mind, and estate. Europe will be a vast hospital full of invalids, a vast almshouse full of paupers, a vast cemetery full of graves.

"This will leave the United States the one great nation, physically and otherwise fit to carry onward the torch of civilization. We, alone, of the world's great peoples, will remain endowed with both the economic and vital power necessary for the prosecution of that mission. Therefore, it seems to me that it must be clear to every thinking man that Europe should serve to us as a warning and not as an example.

"The tragedy there should stir us on to reduce, not to increase our militaristic ideas. While Europe is spending life we should set ourselves determinedly at the task of saving life. There are many ways in which we can do this. One, of course, is by avoiding war and developing and executing plans tending toward world-peace.

"But there is another. We must conserve life and forward human merit by pursuing the principles of hygiene and eugenics which made Greece great, and the truly vast possibilities of which are only beginning to be made apparent through the work of modern sanitary, medical, and biologic science. That we must do for our own development, and there are things which we must do for our own protection.

"Among them is this: We must exclude of those applying at our ports for admission all those who are unfit to become parents, if need be drastically revising our immigration laws in order properly to meet the exigencies which will be born of this war; and with a new rigor we must segregate, and even, perhaps, sterilize those already among us who are unfit to become parents.

"Here, to my mind, is a duty thrust upon us by this European madness which is more important than any other. We have become the keepers of the merit of the human race. We must not shirk this great responsibility.

"The work of the Eugenics Record office at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., the most important institution of its sort in the world, supported by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and in charge of Professor Charles Benedict Davenport, already is contributing month by month data to show the transcendent need of such a general movement toward control.

"The very fact that Europe is industriously weeding out her best should supply us with an incentive for weeding out our worst. It is clear that the big lesson of the war to the United States is human conservation."

"How can this best be accomplished?" I asked.

"By taking a leaf from the notebook made by Europe prior to this war," Professor Fisher answered. "By extending the life-saving effort to the realm of the individual life-habits, and by taking warning from the war itself, which not only destroys life through bullets, but through diseases and the lasting debility which both will pass on to the future.

"As yet the season scarcely has advanced to that period in which disease will do its deadliest work, but the epidemic of typhus in Serbia is a sample of some horrors which may come. There is illustrated one of war's chief horrors, seldom commented upon. The ravages of death never are confined to the contending armies, but spread among the non-combatants, including women and children.

"Even neutrals are no longer safe. The loss of American life on the Falaba, the Gulflight, and the Lusitania brings this home to us in a way we never shall forget. With the advent of the modern submarine and airship, war has veritably become hell for the whole world, and, after this war is over, the whole world will endeavor to avoid another like it. The violation in this war of the most sacred of human rights, the right to live, a right hitherto respected even in wartime, so far as neutrals and other non-combatants are concerned, will surely prove a powerful stimulus to safeguard that right in future. This stimulus will put new strength into old movements, the world-peace movement, the safety-first movement, the public-health movement, and the eugenics movement.

"From such a stimulus the fight against intoxicants has grown to proportions which amaze the world. Backward Russia, which before the war encouraged the use of alcohol because of the revenue derived therefrom, without warning has reversed herself. France has done much; England and Germany have done something.

"The Kaiser is on record as stating that military supremacy would rest with those fighters who were freest from alcohol. After the Russo-Japanese war military critics attributed the success of Japan partly to the fact that her soldiers and officers were abstinent while those of Russia were highly alcoholic."

Professor Irving Fisher.

AMERICAN TELLS OF SERB ARMY

Cecil Howard, Sculptor, with British Red Cross in Serbia, Describes Men Who Defeated Austrians

Ruined Buildings in Belgrade, Bombarded by Austrians.

The article which follows is composed of portions of letters written by Cecil Howard, a young American sculptor well known in Paris, to a friend in the French capital. Mr. Howard, who is now with the British Red Cross in Serbia, is a societaire of the Salon des Beaux Arts. His sister is Miss Kathleen Howard of the Century Opera Company.

By Cecil Howard.

ON first acquaintance the salient feature of the Serbian Army is its motley appearance. The young troops, it is true, have a regular uniform, but the reserves dress according to their own sweet will, and consider honor satisfied as long as they wear the regulation forage cap. All this is very confusing to the foreign visitor, who finds it hard to distinguish soldier from civilian unless the soldier be on active service, when his accoutrement and military swagger mark him as surely as any uniform.

You meet a convoy of bullock carts on the road. Look at the guard. The first man is in peasant costume—coarse, brown homespun stuff, with coat, vest, and trousers curiously cut and braided, the vest worn outside the coat and the trousers very baggy in the seat and tight in the leg. His sash, socks, and the square, flat cloth bag he wears slung over one shoulder would show up gaudily at two miles. His gun hangs on his shoulder by a bit of rope and his belt bristles with small arms and ammunition. He walks well, and his sandaled feet are as tireless as the wheels of his ox cart.

The next man is more original. Coming from a different district, his clothes are white, with black braid in strange patterns, and he wears a huge black sheepskin hat, which looks like the natural wool of an Australian bushman. The next man is rather like the first, but even more warlike. His rifle is the small-bore Serbian type. He seems to have a plentiful supply of ammunition for it in great boxes, but he also wears an imposing belt full of beautiful shiny cartridges which might fit an unusually heavy elephant gun or a small cannon. The next man has a gray Austrian coat and carries two rifles. There are not two alike in the whole outfit.

If you take a train you will perhaps see some of the young troops. These have a very neat and practical uniform of warm brownish-gray, at least most of them do, though you will find a fair sprinkling of Russian and Austrian uniforms as well.

Nearly all the passenger trains have box-cars and trucks on behind, filled with soldiers armed to the teeth and in boisterous spirits. As the train rattles along through the charming Serbian valleys, these warriors swarm over the tops of the carriages, singing songs of battle and firing off their rifles, right, left, and in the air, to the great indignation of their officers, who travel inside the passenger cars and get off at the stations to go back and curse them.

With luck you will meet some of the commitadji. These are volunteer corps, recruited from the brains and aristocracy of the country. Their officers are recognized by the regular army, but they carry on a guerrilla warfare of their own, choosing the most difficult and dangerous posts for themselves. Serbia has some 10,000 of these, and they are a most formidable proposition for an invading enemy. Their discipline is even more severe than that of the regular army and at the slightest disobedience an officer will shoot his man with his own revolver.

These fellows are naturally the cream of the army and one hears great tales of their daring. Their favorite weapon is the Serbian hand grenade—a thing that looks like a flat, oblong brandy-flask with a brass screw-top.

When they attack a trench, for instance, they creep up as near as possible without being seen. Then each man takes his grenade, of which he has half a dozen in his belt, and, unscrewing the stopper, hits the percussion cap a sharp blow against his rifle or some hard object. If he throws it now it might lie unexploded on the ground long enough for the enemy to pick it up and hurl it back, but the crafty Serb knows the length of his fuse to a nicety and swings his bomb back and forth like a baseball pitcher, counting the seconds and estimating the distance of his mark. At the last instant he lands his grenade in the trench of the Austrians, where it explodes instantly with devastating effect. Imagine several hundred of these arriving simultaneously in a crowded trench.

The great advantage of these commitadji is their great mobility and independence. They forage for themselves, and in their own country could go on fighting for years after a regular army would be broken up.

The Serbs, with the exception of the more educated and traveled, have very vague ideas about the war. One soldier asked me: "How is it that France, England, and Russia can't beat Germany when we Serbs beat Austria all by ourselves?" If you tell them of the great strength of Germany, they say it is a pity a couple of hundred thousand Serbian soldiers cannot be spared to drive the Germans out of Belgium.

That the Serbians have a high opinion of their army is natural when one realizes that there are 60,000 Austrian prisoners, taken in the course of ten days, in Serbia. They have become part of the life of the country now, and are to be seen everywhere at all sorts of work. Except when they are stationed very near the frontier they are allowed great liberty, and on the whole it must be said that they are well-treated. Their food is the same as that of the Serbian soldiers, and their work and hours are those of Serbian workmen.

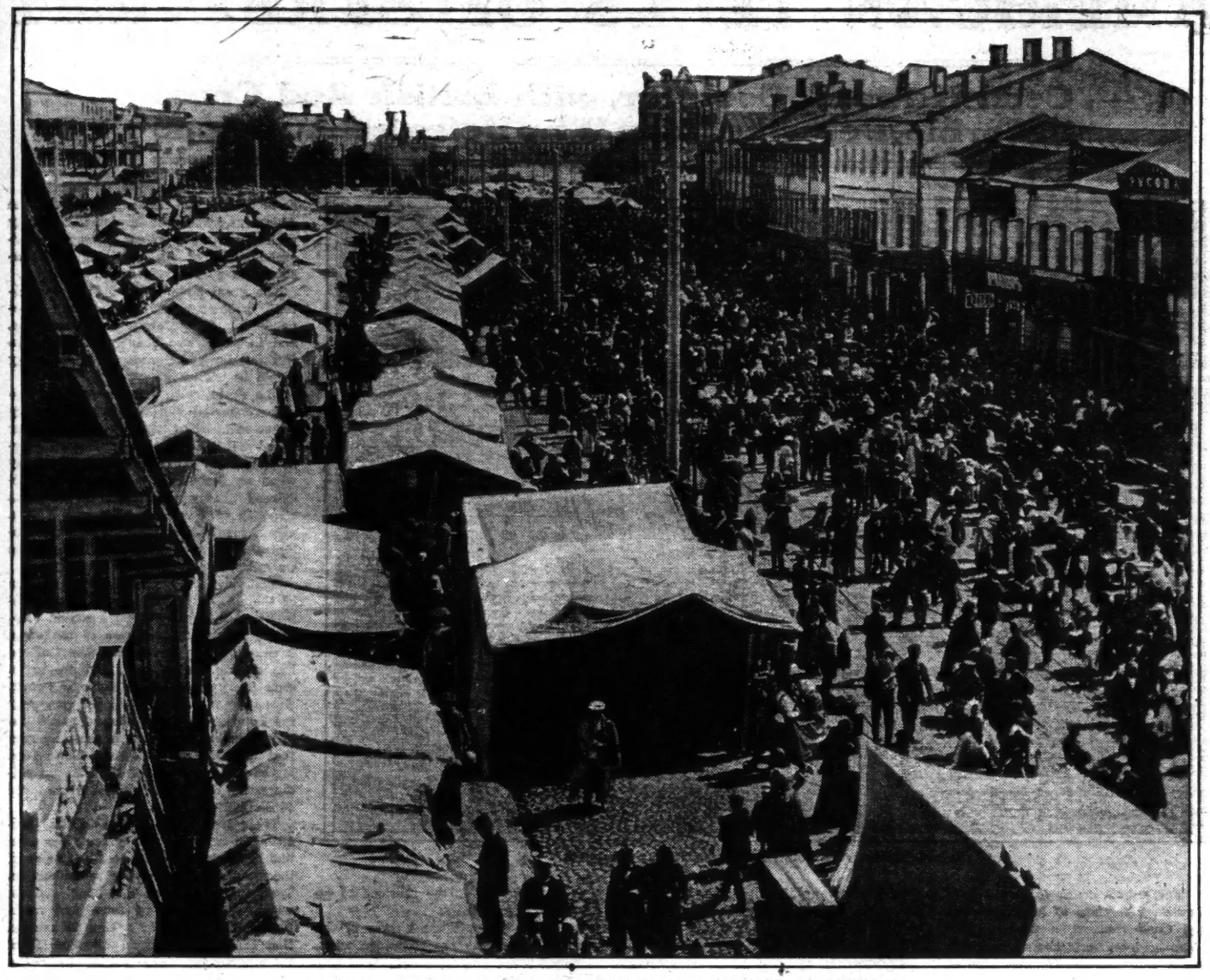
Their trades are known to the Government, and they are given their own line of work as far as possible, some of the trained men receiving remuneration. Their great terror has been typhus, which started among them and made fearful ravages. For a time it seemed that there would be no survivors from the scourge, which spread rapidly to the Serbian Army and ran through the military hospitals at a frightful rate; but great efforts were made, timely help arriving from outside; English, American, and French hospitals were established, and the coming of the warm weather gave the epidemic its coup-de-grace.

Austrian Prisoners Digging a Trench in Serbia.

The prisoners are a strange mixture of race and language. A large proportion are from the Southern Austrian provinces and speak only Serbian. Many of the rest are Czech or Bohemian, and, their various dialects being kindred to Serbian, they have nearly all learned to speak Serbian fairly well by this time. Among them all, the man who speaks fluent German is the exception. There are also many Hungarians, who generally know only their own bewildering tongue and seem very slow at learning another.

These prisoners seem to take very little interest in the course of the war in general and none in international politics, having slight conversation on the subject beyond vague speculation on the possible duration of their captivity. One has the impression that they were all hustled off to fight without its ever having occurred to them to ask why, and one begins to understand how it was possible for little Serbia to have overcome such hordes of them.

Serbian Outpost.



Market Day at Moscow, the Occasion of Wild Revels Before Vodka was Prohibited.

CAN RUSSIA BE KEPT SOBER?

Much Will Have to be Done Besides the Mere Prohibition of Vodka, Says Russian Writer

(From an article in The Contemporary World, Petrograd. Translated by Isabel F. Hapgood.)

By A. Kleinbort.

THE combat with drunkenness, as a temporary measure of mobilization and social hygiene, is nothing new. Both in 1877 and in 1904 the question of temperance rose to the surface among the plans and hopes. But the struggle—owing to the conditions of the time—did not exceed the dimensions of domestic measures, and the army and the squadrons of the reserves marched to the front, finding consolation in excesses, in debauchery, after which the reaction set in.

But it is impossible to forget in contemplating this debauchery that not without a cause do more than 200,000 persons die of drink every year in Russia. The reputation of the agricultural peasant has long been established as that of a vandal who drinks up his last possession. But the town inhabitant drinks seven times as much as the peasant. The higher the total of spirits drunk, the higher that of the manufacturing population.

Is not this difference due to external and economic conditions, rather than to internal and accidental ones? Is it possible to effect any instantaneous change by a single coercive enactment? * * * Originally, the Devil of Drink was expelled from the land only during the period of mobilization. But, after the lapse of a short time, he began to crawl back again through the cracks. And he would have got in had it not been for the exalted mood of society. It was evident that the discontinuance of the sale of vodka was a symbol of progress, and the demand that the dramshops should not be reopened, that the edict should be extended to cover the entire period of the war, spread from one end of the land to the other.

Up to the beginning of November the towns and the County Councils alone had sent in sixty-seven petitions for the extension of the prohibition over the period of the war, and for the termination forever of the traffic. The definitive termination of the traffic was asked by ten capital cities of Governments, twenty-one provincial towns, and twenty-one County Councils. The City Councils expressed a wish that even the first-class restaurants, where the well-to-do classes drank their liquor on the spot, should not be excepted. The Fair Committee of Nizhni Novgorod raised its voice in favor of the local authorities. When, in connection with these petitions, an investigation was undertaken to determine whether the closing of the liquor shops for the duration of the war was desirable or otherwise, not a single vote was cast in favor of it. P. L. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, said to the famous Mr. Tschelischeff:

"The population must declare, by means of village decrees, that it does not desire alcoholic drinks. Give me these decrees, that I may take my stand on them."

But the masses had already said to themselves: "There shall be no drunkenness at such a time." Thousands of peasant decrees were merely awaiting attention. And the same was the case with the working classes. Waiters, cooks, leather workers, metal workers, clerks, expressed their wishes through the medium of their organizations. And it was touching to hear them.

"I am an old man, and I have grown-up children, with whom, to my shame, I have only made acquaintance during the last three months," said one such delegate to a member of the Petrograd Town Council. "When my children were little, I did not know them—I was drunk. When the children grew up, I did not see them—they were drunk. For God's sake, don't let us be parted again!"

Then came the 12th of October, (old style,) up to which date the local boards could only present petitions, but could not decree, in virtue of which state of affairs the administration decided the question in various ways—now prohibiting, now permitting. On the date mentioned the local administrations received the right to decree, instead of petitioning for, the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks, not only during the period of the war, but forever. From that moment the sobering of Russia, as a war measure, has been regularized. * * * The Government sale of vodka has been abolished forever. But still more important is another fact: The wish of the community has been realized.

In order to attain a conception of the circle of interests which was put in motion by the abolition, we must pass from figures of the budget to living persons. Two hundred thousand men were employed by the liquor monopoly, including 23,000 barkeepers. One hundred thousand proprietors of restaurants, eating houses and wine cellars employed several hundred thousand servitors of various categories, who have already been discharged. The owners of houses and land received rent from the places where the liquor was manufactured and sold, the glass manufacturers furnished the containers. As a matter of course the prohibition dealt persons and industries affiliated with the monopoly an unexpected blow.

The pockets of the merchants were even more seriously affected than those of the gentry. It has been established by investigators that the principal factor in alcoholism is the capital invested in distilleries and breweries, and that capital comes mainly from the gentry, (nobles.) The gentry seek the most profitable means of utilizing their crops of grain and potatoes in distilling. And what has happened to the landed proprietors, who are also distillers? In Russia there are 3,000 distilleries, with 50,000 workmen, and 500 refineries, with 10,000 workmen, upon whose installation 250,000,000 rubles have been expended. The turnover of the distilleries amounts to 150,000,000 rubles a year and half of this constitutes the income of the agricultural landowners. In the month of August last the distilleries had in their storerooms 1,040,000,000 pounds of potatoes, from which alcohol is distilled. Distilling is also bound up with the dairy industry. According to the statement of the President of the distillers, about 300,000 head of cattle have been left without a definite use. As for the owners of vineyards, with an area of 675,000 acres, the capital invested in that domain amounts to hundreds of millions of

rubles in the Caucasus, the Don Province, the Crimea, Bessarabia, and Turkestan.

It was impossible for the nobility not to find themselves in difficulties. Nevertheless, the blow is temporary, and really affects agricultural economy least of all, for only 60 per cent. of alcohol is distilled from potatoes, 30 per cent. from grain, and 10 per cent. from molasses, while only 9 per cent. of the potatoes grown in Russia go to the making of alcohol. The beet-sugar industry is five times more closely connected with agriculture.

And as for the vineyards, they might be utilized for the production of non-alcoholic agricultural products. But for all this time is required, and that a crisis exists there can be no doubt. In view of the impossibility of disposing of potatoes destined for the distilleries, the losses of the distillers in the Government of Vilna alone, according to the calculations of the Agricultural Society, have amounted to 2,000,000 rubles.

II.

Thus the Treasury, the nobles served by it, the capitalists, are, in the true sense of the word, the economical "bases." But the significance of the decree is not merely financial-economical. The sobering of the country, even if it be only for a time, constitutes a sort of internal revolution. Admitting that it is only temporary, this experiment, unique of its kind, illustrates what sobering in general portends.

The absence of vodka "regenerates," say the newspapers. But, of course, phrases remain phrases in a sober period as well as in a non-sober period. When one reads that "sober labor will convert hungry and rotten, ignorant Russia into a blessed land," that "a fairy tale will become reality," one cannot refrain from frowning. The idea of the Russian peasant being ignorant because he drinks! The idea of the Russian laboring man being hungry because his existence is established on a drunken foundation! Yet there is a revolution, without any doubt, in spite of the fact that it is not a question of years.

The officials informed the President of the Pskoff District Court that at least 90 per cent. of all criminal acts were bound up with the popular failing. The President of the Meat Exchange—the purveyor of meat to the Petrograd prisons—lost his contract for one of these prisons, where the daily consumption of meat amounted to nearly 500 pounds per day. The prison was empty. Another prison has been turned into a hospital for wounded soldiers. With the closing of the Government liquor shops the number of criminal cases brought before the Justices of the Peace in Petrograd decreased 80 per cent., the number of male beggars 75 per cent., of female beggars 68 per cent. Vintage wine was permitted later.

The country districts, also, could not fail to show the effects. What a scourge fire is in a Russian village! But now, in the Kazan Government, for instance, where the average number of fires for August is eighty-two and for September eighty-five, in August, 1914, after vodka was prohibited, there were forty-four fires; in September, when the force of prohibition began to be weakened by the permission of vintage wines, there were fifty-three. In the Government of Tamboff, according to the information of the Insurance Department of the Governmental Zemstvo Board, fires had decreased by 34 per cent., which represents a saving of 500,000 rubles to the peasants. In some places the curve of fines decreased more sharply and to a greater extent.

In the country villages people have always been used to be born, to marry, to die, and to celebrate festivals to an accompaniment of vodka. Can the village be imagined without drunken quarrels, without drunken songs? Yet this is what can now be seen.

Now "life in the village flows on in a quiet, dignified manner," people write from the Saratoff, from the Kostroma Government. Sobriety is reflected in work—in so far as it is maintained. According to the statement of Mr. Petroff, carriers, contractors, factory owners and manufacturers said to him, with complete unanimity:

"Preserve our workmen from drunkenness and we are ready to pay a ruble per month apiece for them." There is none of that damage to material, implements, and goods which formerly existed, as there is no longer that waste of strength to which alcoholism leads.

Here are the data concerning the deposits in the savings banks, by which the representative of the Finance Minister has illustrated the consequences of prohibition: The general receipts for 1914, compared with those of 1913, had increased from thirteen to eighty-four millions, that is to say, savings had augmented six and one-half times. And the influx of deposits to the savings banks for December was forty-one times greater than for December, 1913. But capitalists do not deposit their money in savings banks. Therefore, these are the savings of the lower classes, the same who were formerly sucked dry by the liquor pump.

III.

We have now a moment of exceptional exaltation. But moments of exaltation pass. If Russia has announced herself as sober does that mean that the astounding, the unexpected phenomenon will take the place of the long process of a nation's work over itself, the process of social education, and after the war there will be no drunkenness? The question is put because we are constantly hearing: "A prodigious marvel is taking place in Russia. The grave has been dug for alcoholism."

But things work by their own logic, not by ours. The drink situation depends upon the historical form of life, upon those classes who sow alcohol, from the cultural-economical conditions. What is the point? This, that war is being waged, but the roots of alcoholism are still the same as ever. What is the nature of these roots? The alcohol question, generally speaking, is the product of the self-satisfied laws of capitalistic development—taken on that plane, it is, first of all, a question of the toiling masses who have not enough to eat or to drink.

But one must understand the specific "enticements" which are combined to render the Russian laborer a regular frequenter of the dram-shop. Nowhere is the working day so long as in Russia; nowhere is the indispensable amount of articles of food for the maintenance of bodily forces so insignificant; nowhere does the precariousness of the laboring man's position so completely depend upon the first accident which happens, even in case when, apparently, he has passed through the first purgatory; nowhere is his person placed in such savage, humiliating conditions.

But poverty begets long-suffering, and long-suffering begets drunkenness. Is it necessary to furnish an illustration? Here it is: Out of 564 workingmen who replied to the question of the Investigating Committee, "Why do you drink?" 168 alleged indigence, grief, melancholy; 75 loneliness, 63 "weakness," 61 heavy labor and weariness, 108 "every sort of reason." * * * The laboring man cannot be blamed for his passion for vodka. Drunkenness ceases to be a vice for which those addicted to it can be condemned. * * * But, this being the case, absolute prohibition can be enforced in exceptional conditions. But there is no sense to general prohibition. Nevertheless, to the question whether the unexpected measure is sound, we receive the reply: "No compromises, no bargaining with conscience! Act boldly, decisively, admit no half measures! Whole branches of industry will be ruined? Never mind. The people must not be poisoned for the glory of the drink demon!" But if there is no Government sale of liquor, private sale will exist. That is what the representatives of the Finance Minister said in the Budget Commission. Thanks to the war, the interests of a powerful group of investors have temporarily suffered. But if the demand for alcohol does not grow, and grow constantly, then, by virtue of the laws of capital, the development of the industry is doomed to ruin.

Is that possible at the end of the war? No. What circles are watchfully lurking about sobriety, striving to exert pressure on the Administration, on the organs of self-government! No sooner did the liquor dealers learn of the prohibition in Petrograd of alcoholic drinks than they announced that they would use all possible efforts to have the decree revised and rescinded.

And as what took place in Petrograd had already taken place earlier in Moscow, Kieff, and other cities, not a day passes without our witnessing "demonstrations." Announcing that he himself was a distiller, A. S. Yermoloff, a member of the Council of the Empire, said in the club of Social Workers: "Complete prohibition of alcoholic liquors will not produce the desired results." The influential Prince Galitzin talks of nothing but ruin. V. I. Timiryazeff appeals to international politics, deeming the prohibition of wine an act of injustice toward France, which is permitted by the commercial treaty now in force material relief in the matter of importation of wines. "It is hardly just," he said to a member of the staff of The Exchange News, "to forget the interests of our ally."

These are words; but deeds will follow the words. The Minister of Finance was visited by a deputation of representatives from the distillers, who showed that the methods of liquidation worked out by the Ministry of Finance could not be accepted by them * * * The placing of beer in a separate category and the permission to deal in it is urged by the Council of Congresses of Trade and Industry. * * * The glass manufacturers have come forward. The cork manufacturers will come next. Thus an undermining of the ruinous reform, a persistent, prolonged battle has existed from the very start.

Denatured alcohol plays the chief rôle among the substitutes for alcohol. The representatives of the Excise Board testify that, thanks to denatured alcohol, the battle with drunkenness has acquired a new complication, for the consumption not only does not diminish, but attains greater dimensions day by day.

Next to denatured alcohol come lacquer and varnish, which are even more easily obtainable than the former. In fact, druggists' shops, house furnishing shops, candle shops, shops of painter and paperhanger have been converted into regular pothouses. Although the season for using varnish is past, its price has risen from 30 to 45 kopecks a pound, because so much of it is used for drinking that the factories which make it cannot supply the demand. The administration was forced to close one varnish factory whose product passed for vodka.

It is not in the town alone that the beginnings of the new drunkenness are making themselves apparent. There are plenty of means for getting drunk in the country also. In the Nizhni Novgorod Government furniture polish, (varnish,) is used by the peasants as a substitute for vodka in such quantities, according to the statement of Buroff, a member of the council, that it now sells for six times its ordinary price.

In the Governments of Penza, Tamboff, Simbirsk they brew a "kvas" with wild hops and dry yeast mixed with denatured alcohol and snuff, a "kvas" which the average village on market days drinks by thousands of gallons. Substitutes for alcohol are especially frequent in Siberia. A special liquor bears the name of "khanzhi," being an imitation of the Chinese vodka "khanshin." Those who drink it fall into a stupor.

Observers of the life of the people note that the customary excitement produced by alcohol is being replaced by a new stupefying, a new pernicious passion—card playing. "The green serpent," as The Russian News remarks, "is being replaced by the 'green field,' although without the green tables. Of course, card playing has always played a part in the popular dives. But now it is a madness, a 'dry drunkenness.'"

Entrance to Russian Village—Official on Guard to Enforce Prohibition Law.

And now let us see how the masses, recovering from the nightmare, are awaiting the cultural measures, the cultural action which ought to occupy the empty space left by vodka. The President of the Moscow School Commission in the City Council, a member of the board, Puzyrevsky, notes that the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks has enormously increased the demands in the city reading rooms. The reading rooms are crammed to overflowing, even on holidays, when, under former conditions, they were empty. At the demand of the workingmen themselves, of the peasants themselves, on the ruins of the Government dram-shops cultural centres are being erected, chiefly popular lectures, and it is only necessary to attend the lectures to understand how necessary it is to provide a substitute for the dram-shop before declaring war upon it.

The people now assemble in tea-rooms. The peasants seem to have undergone a re-birth. Everywhere serious conversations are to be heard. In the Ryazan Government, "the cottages of peasants who can read and write have become regular reading rooms. The listeners, chiefly illiterate peasants, contribute 20 to 25 kopecks apiece per month." Of course, this cultural tendency springs, first of all, from the war, but the war is not the sole cause. The life of the people has become more attractive, if not on ordinary days, at least on holidays. The frame of mind of which we are speaking is created by an effort to occupy their leisure. And no view can be more injurious than that according to which the application of cultural measures is an affair of internal policy, and that internal policy can wait until the end of the war.

The practical workers of the cities are already beginning to comprehend that in the creation of cultural forms for that "new life" upon which laboring Russia has entered, depends the entire success of the struggle which has been undertaken. Consequently, a special conference, devoted to this question, has been held in the City Government of Petrograd. V. N. Kostyleff, a member of the Petrograd City Council, has made a report to the Society for the Preservation of the Public Health about cultural problems, in connection with the influence exercised by the means adopted for the abolition of drunkenness, upon the spiritual life of the people. He reported that the process of producing sobriety demands, first of all, a cultural bulwark. Another member of the City Council, S. S. Grigorieff, proposed to petition the authorities for the re-establishment of the cultural and educational institutions whose operations have been interrupted by the war; and a member of the Council, I. S. Kliusheff, is issuing an appeal to all public institutions in cities and county councils to introduce education independent of the schools.

All this is, indubitably, correct. Prohibitive measures, in themselves, no matter how broad their scope, lack solid foundations, unless upon the drained-dry sea of drunkenness a people's university be erected. In the place of stupefying potions, public lectures, artistic entertainments, science, moving pictures in the village, the hamlet, the factory, the foundry—that is what will render sobriety effective, impart a creative and constructive character to it.

But who has the power to accomplish all this? It is possible only to the organized activity of the population itself. The financiers declare that "there are no real means of fighting drunkenness except broad measures of cultural development." Then furnish these measures, which alter the conditions of life for the laboring men and the peasants.

Shorten the working day, raise the standard of pay to the level of pay in Europe, introduce a series of measures which will prevent lack of employment; insurance against accidents, sickness, permanent disablement, old age. Change the diet. Make independent action rest upon the foundation of civic rights, satisfy the land-hunger of the peasantry. In short, put into effect all that which, having annihilated, at any rate, the "failing" itself—the craving of the common people to drink themselves drunk, literally—would have created that organizing activity which we behold in the Western European lower classes, especially in the leading elements.

TO DIVORCE TARIFF AND POLITICS

Prominent Men Back a National Campaign for a Permanent Non-partisan Tariff Commission

WITH the slogan of "Take the tariff out of politics and put it on a business basis," a nation-wide campaign is about to be inaugurated for the establishment of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission. Some of the best known men in the United States are directly interested in the movement, or have gone on record as approving of the plan.

The Tariff Commission League, just formed in Chicago, and now in process of detailed organization, will be the medium through which the fight will be made to arouse the American public—the business world, the agricultural world, the labor world—to bring such pressure to bear upon Congress that the proposed tariff commission will be created.

James J. Hill has agreed to take the Chairmanship of the Advisory Committee of thirty members, which will pass upon all general matters of policy and action, and which is now being formed. Among the cash contributors to the fund for the purpose of getting the movement under headway besides Mr. Hill are George W. Perkins and William H. Childs of New York, Henry Walters of New York and Baltimore; E. P. Ripley, Chicago, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago, publisher of The Chicago Daily News; E. J. Buffington, Chicago, President of the Illinois Steel Company; Frank G. Logan, Chicago, founder of the brokerage house of Logan & Bryan, and Clarence S. Funk, Chicago, President of the Rumely Company and former General Manager of the International Harvester Company.

Among those who have gone on record as favoring the proposal to establish a permanent nonpartisan tariff commission are President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University; President Arthur T. Hadley, Yale University; President David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford, Jr., University; President Frank J. Goodnow, Johns Hopkins University; President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, University of California; Cyrus H. McCormick, President of the International Harvester Company; ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts; John J. Gannon, President of the Hibernian Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans; W. H. Marshall, President of the American Locomotive Company; H. U. Mudge, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, and John V. Farwell of Chicago.

On Mr. Hill's advisory committee it is intended to have prominent representatives of agriculture, labor, manufacturing, trade and commerce, higher education, as well as experts on economics and public officials. The men who are behind the movement are seeking to make it sweepingly representative of the people of the United States and not narrowly representative of any one interest or set of interests.

Warren S. Stone of Cleveland, Grand Chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has accepted an invitation to serve on the Advisory Committee, as one of the representatives of labor. Representing agriculture on that committee are: F. D. Coburn of Kansas, the "Father of Alfalfa," who for twenty years has been Secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture; ex-Governor W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin, who has been called the father of the dairy industry of the West, and A. P. Grout of Illinois, one of the chief farmers of that part of the country, and President of the National Alfalfa Growers' Association. The composition of the remainder of the committee will be determined shortly.

The President of the Tariff Commission League, and the man who will be in direct and active charge of the campaign for the arousing of public sentiment, is Howard H. Gross of Chicago. As President of the National Soil Fertility League, general credit has been given Mr. Gross for the passage through Congress of the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension act, in support of which he directed a nation-wide, three years' campaign, the bill becoming law on July 1, 1914. In his last annual report Secretary of Agriculture Houston characterized the Smith-Lever act as "one of the most valuable educational enactments ever passed by any Government."

Mr. Gross, who is now in New York

Howard H. Gross.

working out plans for the tariff campaign with Mr. Perkins and others, discussed the tariff commission proposal with a NEW YORK TIMES man last week.

"At the outset," said Mr. Gross, "it should be clearly understood that this is an absolutely non-partisan, non-political movement. It is not a movement undertaken by any particular interest or group. It is an all-embracing, national movement for the good of all of us who dwell in the United States; a movement in the interests of national efficiency.

"The movement is not for the exploitation of any theory, either of high tariff, or low tariff, or free trade, but seeks to provide a means by which future tariff adjustments shall be based on full facts and detailed analysis, and shall be made in the interests of the people as a whole. It is surely the plainest kind of common sense that the tariff should be a matter of business, and not a football of politics.

"Any well-informed person knows that our American tariff system, or lack of it, is about the worst in the world. It is unjust, unfair; it is demoralizing, wasteful, wholly unsuited to modern conditions, and a handicap to progress. In thirty years of tinkering with the tariff we have had five revisions of the tariff and two attempts at revision. What has been the result? Revision has followed revision, and yet practically no one is satisfied.

"Industries have been demoralized; men have been thrown out of employment; business has been upset periodically; hundreds of millions in money have been lost; distress has come to millions of workers. To cure the disease we need a permanent non-partisian tariff commission, a sane tariff policy, and scientific adjustment.

"A well-balanced tariff, as tariffs are now made in this country, is impossible. A Congressional committee has not the time—has nothing like the time—necessary for adequate consideration of a tariff bill, with its thousands of items covering every field of production, even if that committee had before it full and reliable information about the facts on which the tariff is to be constructed.

"There has never been a source of information where members could go with the assurance that they were receiving absolutely complete and authentic information. The committee, as things now stand, must work largely in the dark, or draw information from interested sources. The chief part of the committee's time, in framing the tariff bill, is devoted to a few items; hundreds of items go through with little scrutiny.

"With a tariff commission such as is proposed by the Tariff Commission League all this would be changed. We propose—and have placed our proposals in the form of a suggested bill to be passed by Congress, which bill is offered as a working basis on which to construct the final legislation—that a tariff commission of seven members be established, appointments to be made by the President and confirmed by the Senate. One appointment shall be for a period of three years, one for a period of four years, one for five years, one for six years, one for seven years, one for eight years, and one for nine years. Appointments thereafter shall be for a period of nine years.

"One member of the commission, it is proposed, shall represent agriculture; one shall represent industrial labor; one shall represent manufactures; one shall represent trade and commerce; one shall represent higher education and have special training for scientific investigation and research; one member shall be experienced in tariff classifications and be familiar with departmental rulings in tariff matters. Not more than four members of the commission shall belong to the same political party, and no member of Congress shall be eligible.

"We make the proposal that a Commissioner shall not be permitted actively to engage in another business or profession, and shall not be financially interested as producer, importer, or dealer of any of the items named in the tariff schedule, although it might be provided that the President could, in exceptional cases, where the good of the public service would be promoted, disregard these provisions.

"Our suggestion is that each Commissioner receive a salary of $12,000 annually, and that there be a General Secretary at $7,500 annually. The commission shall have the power to employ such experts, scientists, investigators, statisticians, and clerks as it may desire.

"It would be the duty of the commission to investigate the cost of production at home and abroad of all articles which are the subject of tariff legislation, with special reference to the prices paid for domestic and foreign labor, the hours of service, and the standard of living; and also the prices paid for raw material, domestic or imported, entering into manufactured articles for the purpose of determining the difference between the cost of manufacturing such articles in the United States and articles of foreign manufacture of similar kind and quality.

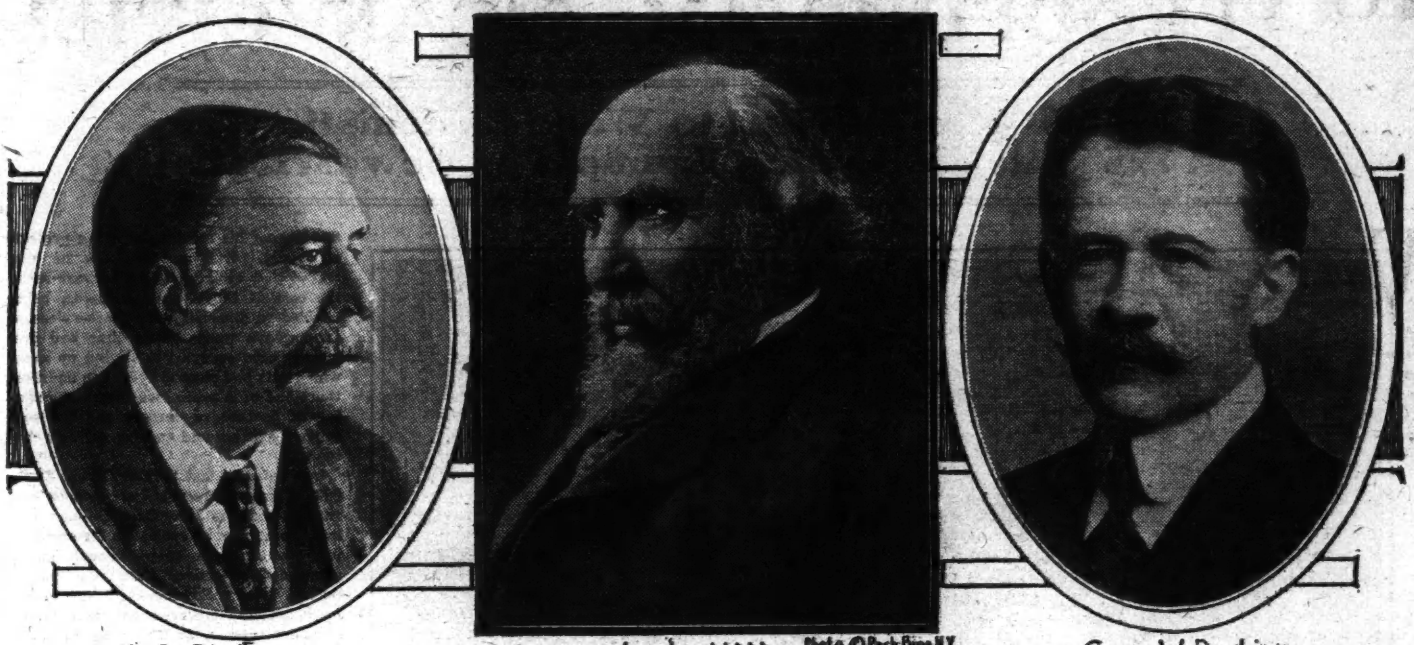
"The commission would also tabulate and set out all information thus obtained and obtainable in respect of these subjects. It would particularly, under our proposal, give information as to the amount of revenue that the various articles have produced under the different tariff acts of the United States, and the amount of revenue now being produced under the existing tariff.

"It would also set out, as far as that could be estimated, the effect upon the revenue of the lowering or raising of the tariff rate a stated amount, and any other information which would be useful in enabling Congress to ascertain whether a tariff duty on any certain article is necessary or expedient, and, if so, what the rate should be.

"The commission would be given the power to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony, and call for the production of books and papers by any firm or individual engaged in producing or handling any article under investigation. The commission would also be given power to require the production of information or evidence for its confidential use.

"The commission, under direction of the President or the Ways and Means Committee of the House or the Finance Committee of the Senate, would undertake any special investigation bearing on tariff legislation which might be requied, and make a report.

"But the commission would not be a mere passive body, waiting to be called upon for information. It would have originating power of its own, and this is a highly important feature. The commission, on its own motion, could take up special investigations of any item or col-



E. P. Ripley J. J. Hill Photo © Pach Bros. N.Y. Geo. W. Perkins

lection of items in the Tariff act then existing, to determine whether the rates on such articles were largely in excess of the amount necessary to offset the difference in the cost of producing these articles in the United States over the cost of producing similar articles abroad and transporting them here. The results of the investigation would be reported to the President and Congress, with any recommendation deemed necesssary.

"We propose that the commission should also have power to take up such investigations on petition from producers or importers or dealers, or other persons directly interested, where a specific change of rate is asked for on any items or number of related items in the Tariff act then in force.

"If the commission is satisfied that the matter complained of is of sufficient importance and that the petitioners are acting in good faith, the commission shall hold hearings in order to determine whether or not the change in the tariff asked for is well-grounded and reasonable. In reaching its decision the commission shall hear evidence fully on both sides, both for and against the proposed change.

"The commission shall then make a report of the results of the hearings to the President and Congress, setting out the essential facts in the case either with or without recommendation, as seems to it best.

"Members of the commission, under our suggested form of bill, could be called upon to sit with the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives or the Finance Committee of the Senate, to give such assistance as might be desired in the preparation of tariff schedules and to give such information as might be called for.

"Our proposed bill provides that the commission shall acquire and take over all the data, property, and records of the Tariff Board appointed by President Taft, and that the commission shall have power to call upon any existing Federal department for information on file in such department.

"The tentative bill further provides that it shall be the duty of the commission to make a study of the classification of the various items that appear in the existing tariff enactment, and the classification of similar articles in the tariff schedules of the principal commercial countries of the world, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the several items are fairly and properly classified, and, if not, to make such recommendations as will properly fix the status of such items in the tariff schedule.

"One of the most important provisions of the suggested bill is the last, which provides for a permanent annual appropriation of $300,000 to enable the commission to carry on its work.

"Considering the proposal as a whole, it may be pointed out that, under the Constitution, Congress cannot delegate the enactment of tariff rates to a commission. It can, and it should, however, delegate to such a commission as that which the Tariff Commission League suggests, general supervision over the preparation of tariff schedules, and, having established the commission, Congress should be guided by the expert advice that body would give.

"Congress would have the power, of course, wholly to disregard the recommendations of the commission. But it may be pointed out that any individual Congressmen who aligned themselves against the advice of the commission would probably not be sent back to Washington by their constituents.

"Once let the public understand that a commission of trained minds is acting wholly and solely for the good of the people at large, is absolutely non-partisan and non-political, and the public will be very likely to insist that the advice of the commission be heeded in Congress. A Congressman who would seek to attack the findings of the commission, after it had held exhaustive hearings and considered the subject before it from every angle, would have rather a hard time of it with his constituents, in all probability. There is no doubt that the better type of Congressmen would gladly welcome the help such a commission would give them.

"Such a strong and authoritative commission as we are proposing would be a very different body from the two tariff boards the United States has already had, and the suggested permanent non-partisan commission should in no way be confounded with President Arthur's Tariff Commission or President Taft's Tariff Board. Those were not constituted as permanent bodies, with an adequate permanent annual appropriation, nor did they have anything like the powers, either initiative or semi-judicial, which the suggested commission will have.

"Of course, a number of efforts have been made for the establishment of various kinds of tariff boards, and numerous bills have been introduced at Washington. But not one of the bills thus far presented gives the commission the latitude and the power it must have if it is to accomplish what the nation needs—such a handling of the tariff year by year that the interests of the country as a whole will be placed first.

"Such a commission as we propose will be continually on the alert to build up and maintain the industrial fabric of the country. Business conditions and international commercial relations are always changing, but under present conditions our tariff is ironclad; it is a fixity for long periods. What the United States needs in its tariff handling is flexibility. I do not mean constant or frequent general revisions; I mean such flexibility as will permit us intelligently, under guidance of a skilled body of experts whose business is tariff making and nothing else, to change an item or a schedule here or there as the shifting currents of business conditions require.

"General tariff revision is now done hastily, that being but one matter in the press of Congressional affairs. And general revision is done with the help, or hindrance, of lobbyists for special interests. Then, after a general revision is made, many items having been ill-considered, it is discovered that all kinds of grave mistakes have been made; some industries are ruined or seriously damaged; workers are thrown out of employment; yet there is no relief until the next general revision. But under our proposal the aggrieved may at once come before the commission and get a hearing, with a resultant report to Congress.

"We believe that it is urgently necessary to get the agricultural, laboring, and business interests of the nation aroused to the necessity of such a commission as we suggest, for otherwise the nation is likely to get from Congress the establishment of some kind of a tariff commission which will be but the shadow and not the substance.

"The danger is that Congress, declaring that it is giving the public a genuine tariff commission, will foist upon us the shadow substitute for a real commission—a shadow substitute which will have power limited to investigation, which can report only upon facts, and only then when called upon to do so, which will have no power to hear complaints, the members of which will only get $7,500 a year, which will be established with no appropriation for its work or else with an appropriation for only one year, making the commission simply the creature of the party in power, and liable at any moment to be wiped out, as was President Taft's tariff board. It is such a commission which would be the shadow substitute for the solid substance we propose.

"Such a substitute would, in reality, be merely a commission of clerks; places on it would be eagerly sought by men who want a job, and it would be admirably suited for political purposes. That is not the kind of commission which will solve the tariff troubles of the United States.

"In looking abroad for a lesson as to what a properly constituted tariff board can do in building up a nation's industrial and commercial efficiency and success, we may pause at Germany. For twenty-five years Germany has had a tariff commission composed of twenty-four members who serve without pay, which watches the tariff in the interests of Germany—not of this or that German interest, but of Germany. The result has been that, by the careful and scientific adjustment of the tariff, Germany's commercial progress has been enormously aided.

"As far as we Americans are concerned, we have tried the political plan of tariff making and tariff tinkering, and it has proved a failure. Why not try another plan? Let us replace an unwieldy, vicious system by one that is scientific and businesslike. Public sentiment is the strongest force in the world, and once the people of the United States demand a permanent non-partisan tariff commission, composed of big men with broad powers, who will deal with the tariff as a national economic problem, the people of the United States will get what they demand. Many members of Congress are disgusted with present conditions and would welcome a change if other Congressmen would agree."

Mr. Gross stated that the campaign will be launched by sending an abstract of the proposed bill of the Tariff Commission League, with arguments in support of it, to all newspapers and magazines in the United States, asking for editorial help in getting before the public an explanation of the general industrial desirability of having such a permanent commission as is proposed. Mr. Gross himself will go to many parts of the United States to bring the question before organizations and individuals, while his assistants will also travel to numerous points for a similar purpose.

Platform speaking will be done. Representatives of the league will attend labor and agricultural meetings, and meetings of business organizations, both to speak and to distribute circulars. A woman's department will be organized, and the tariff commission proposal will be explained through women's publications and women's pages in general publications.

Through the agents of many large companies literature of the league will find distribution in every State. Circulars explaining the project will also be distributed throughout the country by being placed in packages of various kinds of foodstuffs, through the co-operation of manufacturers. Local organizations will be formed in numerous localities, and through them the surrounding districts will be thoroughly covered by writing and speaking. Congressmen will be canvassed as well as their constituents.

Among the expressions in favor of the proposed commission plan which have been received by the league are the following:

JAMES J. HILL—I think your general proposition is sound and that this is probably the only way to take the tariff out of politics and put it upon an economic basis. Industrial peace and prosperity will never be firmly and finally established until the tariff is placed in charge of a properly constituted body whose conclusions are substantially final.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER—I am and have for years been in favor of establishing such a commission as the best possible method in dealing with the complicated and difficult economic and political problem in the interest of the whole people.

DAVID STARR JORDAN—I am wholly in sympathy with the purpose of the movement. There is no other way out of the present muddle.

ARTHUR T. HADLEY—I have read with great interest your bill for a permanent non-partisan tariff commission and the arguments connected with it. As a whole, it impresses me quite favorably.

FRANK J. GOODNOW—I have always been in sympathy with the idea of a permanent tariff commission.

SENATOR LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN—You shall have my help and my vote in the Senate to carry out a measure of this kind and have a commission that will be a permanent body to gather information necessary on which tariff schedules may be formed and rates fixed.

JOHN V. FARWELL, CHICAGO—While it is difficult in a democracy to keep any question like the tariff permanently out of politics, it is, nevertheless, essential for the prosperity of the country that it should be done.

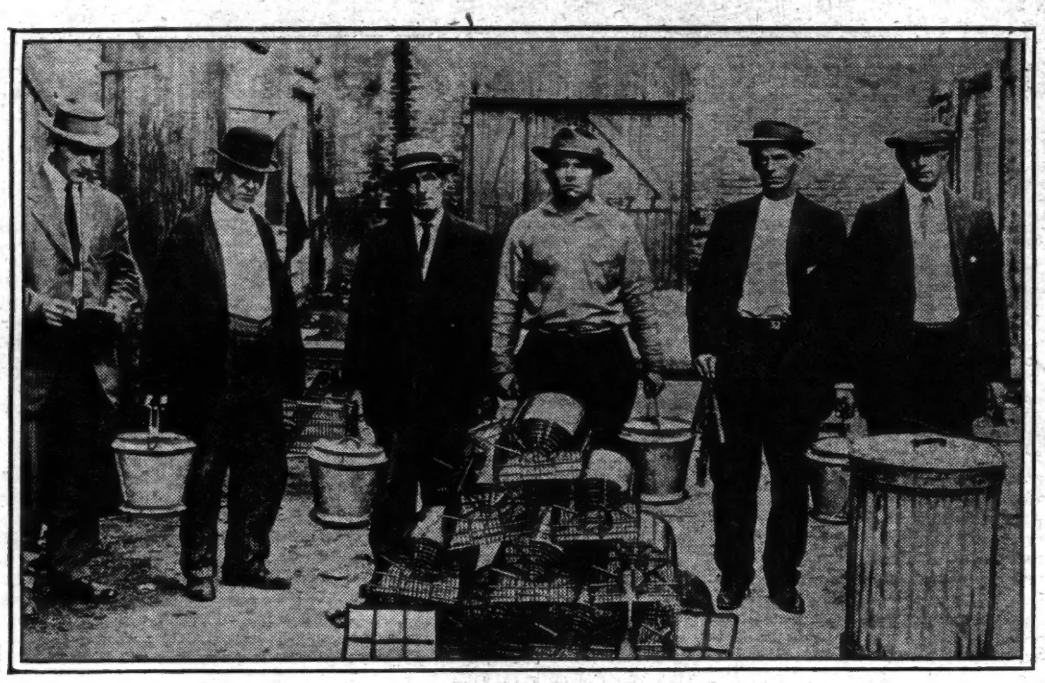
GOVERNOR ARTHUR CAPPER OF KANSAS—I am heartily in favor of a non-partisan tariff commission and believe it offers the only practical way of solving this constantly disturbing problem in our trade relations.

J. M. STUDEBAKER, SOUTH BEND—I am heartily in favor of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission. An honest endeavor should be made to carry out some such plan.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE E. FOSS—I am heartily in favor of your general plan, and will be glad to support it.

RATPROOFING AMERICAN CITIES

New York May Be Next to Wage Systematic War on Rodents, Following Example of New Orleans



Rat Poisoning and Trapping Gang Ready for Work.

By Rene Bache.

IS New York soon to become a ratproof town? The Public Health Service thinks it exceedingly likely that not only the metropolis, but Boston, Philadelphia, and other important seaports along the Atlantic coast will soon be called upon to make themselves ratproof, to keep out plague.

"Every one of our seaports is now menaced by this frightful disease," says Surgeon General Rupert Blue. "Not long ago it reached Cuba. Since then it has arrived in Porto Rico. Last Summer it invaded New Orleans, where we have had a hard job to stamp it out and to prevent its further recurrence by killing the rats and making the city ratproof."

There may be plague-sick rats in New York at the present moment. If at any time an observant citizen happens to notice a more than usual number of rats lying about dead in the streets, it would be a good idea for him to notify the health authorities of so suspicious a circumstance. Particularly if rats are seen staggering about in the open, there is cause for alarm. There is an old saying that "drunken rats foretell plague."

As a matter of fact, plague in rats always precedes plague in man. If plague should arrive in New York, the immediate problem would be to stamp it out among the rats before it had time to be transmited to human beings by the rat-flea that carries the germ. This would be accomplished by trapping and poisoning, the ratproofing being undertaken and carried out simultaneously.

The first job of this kind ever undertaken was conducted in San Francisco, which suffered from two alarming epidemics of plague during the nineties. These were stamped out, and, as a result of the ratproofing, there has not been a case of the disease in that city since 1898.

Lessons learned from that experience have been applied in New Orleans, where the ratproofing begun last Summer is now approaching completion. The process has been reduced to highly scientific principles, and, in view of the likelihood that New York and other Atlantic Coast cities will soon be obliged to undergo similar treatment as a precaution against invasion by plague, it is interesting to learn how much it costs and just what methods are employed.

It is estimated that the total cost of ratproofing New Orleans will be less than $5,000,000. But the most surprising point about the matter is the discovery that the expense is rather apparent than real. Ratproofing, as a business enterprise, pays. Taking into account what rats destroy, measures which effectively put a stop to their depredations save a lot of money.

Through its trapping and other operations, the Public Health Service has definitely established the fact that the rat population of any city is about equal to its human population, numerically. It is safe, then, to say that for every man, woman, and child in New York there is a rat. The Government Biological Survey reckons that the average rat destroys at least $2 worth of merchandise or other property per annum. This would mean a total of $10,000,000, say, for the metropolis. Even supposing that it cost so much as $25,000,000 to ratproof the entire city, the operation would pay for itself in two and a half years.

If an epidemic of plague once got well started in New York, the expense of stamping it out might be enormous. But most to be dreaded would be the possible effect of such a happening upon commerce. A quarantine would cause incalculable money losses, throw multitudes of workers out of employment, and bring suffering to hundreds of thousands of people.

To get rid of rats, only two things are necessary. They must be deprived of places in which they can safely harbor, and they must be prevented from gaining access to food supplies and food wastes. Both of these objects are attained by ratproofing.

Rats come only where they can get food, which consists chiefly of wastes from the table. If premises are maintained in a sanitary condition and metal garbage cans with proper covers are used, householders will be fairly safe against invasion by such vermin. But it goes without saying that the housewife should prevent them from gaining access to the food supplies in her pantry.

With the same end in view, the food warehouse, the bakery, the butcher shop, the grocery, and the market must be ratproofed. In stables the feed bins should be lined with metal, proof against the teeth of the greedy rodent. Buildings in which grain or other edible supplies are stored should be of reinforced concrete, and on wharves there should be ratproof inclosures for merchandise in process of transportation.

Having deprived Mr. Rat of his dinners, the next thing is to take his home away from him. The method varies with circumstances, but cement and concrete do nearly all of the work. Any dwelling may be made ratproof by concreting the basement and area walls and by screening or otherwise stopping every hole through which a rat might enter. It is not sufficient, however, to close only the openings near the ground, for rats are great climbers. They have been known to crawl all the way up long elevator ropes in high warehouses.

When a city is ratproofed, all sewers are subjected to a specially careful treatment, in order that the vermin may not gain access to them and utilize them as runways, incidentally driving from them supplies of food. Where shanties and small frame dwellings are concerned resort is commonly had to ratproofing "by elevation"—which means that such buildings are raised a foot or two above the ground, enabling cats and dogs to run under them.

Cats, says the Public Health Service, should be encouraged. The remark, however, does not apply to the sleek and well-fed pussy, which rarely takes the trouble to catch even a mouse. It is the lean and hungry street cat—the creature that caterwauls at night on back fences, eliciting many objurgations and incidental bootjacks—that is really valuable. He is the rat's worst enemy. Not only does he kill rats, but he disturbs their breeding places and breaks up their families. During the historic epidemic of plague in London an effort was made to kill off all the cats, and as a result the "black death" blazed out like a conflagration in a high wind.

To illustrate the money-saving accomplished by ratproofing, Assistant Surgeon General W. C. Rucker, who successfully managed the business of wiping out plague in New Orleans last Summer, speaks of the case of one commission merchant who handles cereal goods in bags and paper boxes. When required to ratproof his establishment he protested loudly. Two months later he confessed that already he had almost saved the cost of the alterations made, being enabled to dispense with the services of an employe whose entire time had previously been occupied in sewing up sacks which rats had chewed open. In addition, there had been much loss from the gnawing of pasteboard cartons and the consequent spilling and spoiling of their contents.

One railroad last Summer spent $180,000 in ratproofing its warehouses and freight sheds in New Orleans—not willingly, one may be sure. To its surprise, it finds that the operation will put a great deal of money into its corporate pocket. Not reckoning the large saving made through protection of merchandise from destruction, the ratproofing will pay for itself in two and a half years merely by the incidental lessening of labor required for moving trucks. It took four men to wheel a big truck over the old wooden floors. Now that the latter are replaced by smooth concrete, only two men are required.

Ratproofing has been required for all cotton presses in New Orleans—meaning concrete floors and sidewalls and metal roofs. It has proved a saving to the owners by lowering the cost of insurance.

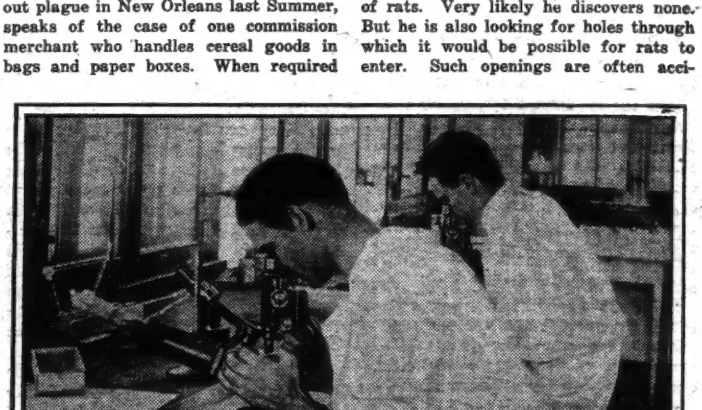
Ratkilling and ratproofing in New Orleans last Summer saved the city from a quarantine which would have involved enormous money losses. Even now, every ship that leaves the port is first obliged to undergo a thorough fumigation. It is pumped full of carbon monoxide gas derived from the smokestack of a little Government steamer. A lid is put on top of the smokestack, and by the help of a special apparatus the gas is cooled, dried, and forced through a huge rubber tube into the hold of the vessel that is under treatment. It is sure death to all animal life (except insects) and does no harm to fruit or vegetables.

Every freight car that leaves New Orleans is inspected to see that it is ratproof and rat free. All freight after inspection is loaded under the eye of an inspector. Then the car is sealed with a lead seal bearing the Government mark, and a label is tacked upon the door which reads: "Inspected and passed. Certified rat-free, provided that the seal remains unbroken."

Thus guaranteed, the car can travel on any railroad to any part of the country. The precaution taken against its carrying rats is business insurance for New Orleans; it is health insurance for the city of destination.

Ratproofing means expense for the householder, as well as for public service corporations and the municipality. No home escapes inspection, and if it be found not ratproof the owner is required to make it so at his own cost.

An official Inspector rings the doorbell. He enters, shows his badge, and goes all over the house, looking for signs of rats. Very likely he discovers none. But he is also looking for holes through which it would be possible for rats to enter. Such openings are often acci-



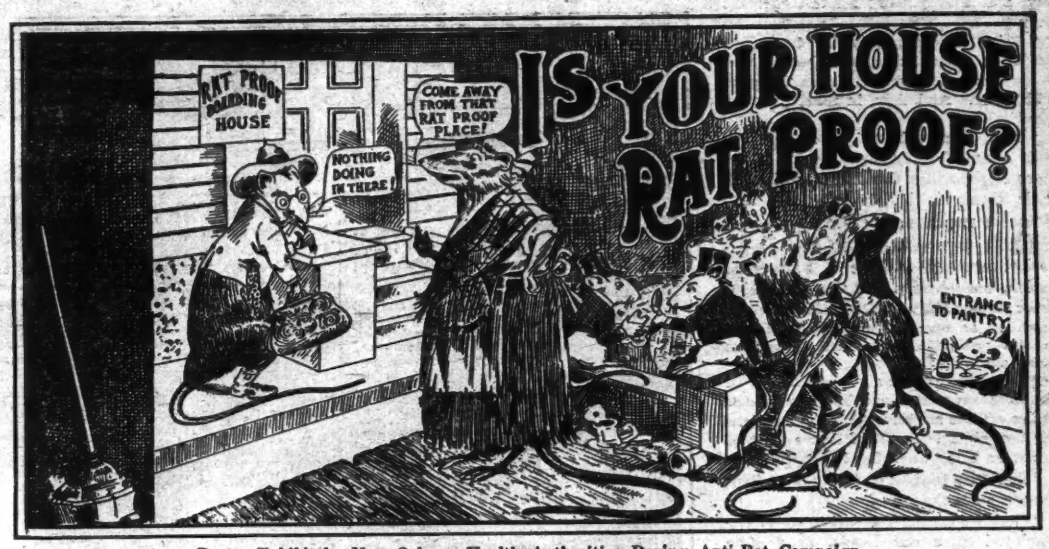
Examining Tissues of Dead Rats for Signs of Plague.

dentally left by the telephone man, the plumber, or the man who installs the electric lighting system.

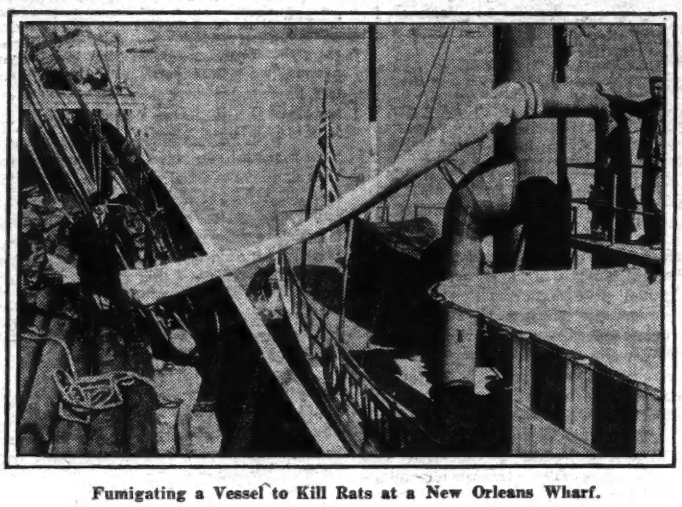
The Inspector looks for openings on the ground floor, with special reference to the activities of the Norway rat, (otherwise known as the "brown," or "ship," rat,) which is the largest and fiercest species. It is not a climber. Then he ascends to the roof and tries to find entrance holes suitable for the black rat and Egyptian rat, both of which have the climbing habit. The Egyptian rat is brown in color, with a white belly.

Having finished his examination of the premises, the Inspector writes detailed instructions as to the ratproofing measures which the householder must undertake. The work must be begun within a certain number of hours, (usually forty-eight,) and must be completed by the end of a certain number of days. Reasonable allowance is made for delays, if shown to be unavoidable. In New Orleans last Summer the business of ratproofing went on at such a rate—from 100 to 200 dwellings being finished every day—that it was almost impossible to obtain the requisite quantity of cement, sand, and gravel.

The problem was found especially difficult where the ratproofing of food shops was concerned—especially in the case of the small grocery and residence combined, where the housewife waited on the counter, perhaps assisted by her children. This puzzle was solved by flooring the shop with concrete and separating it from the rest of the building by solid walls, so that the members of the family were obliged to go outdoors



Poster Exhibit by New Orleans Health Authorities During Anti-Rat Campaign.



Fumigating a Vessel to Kill Rats at a New Orleans Wharf.

in order to make their way from store to dwelling, or vice versa.

In constructing new dwelling houses, the additional cost of making them ratproof is slight compared with the advantages gained. An old cellar may be made ratproof at small expense. Ratholes may be permanently closed with a mixture of cement, sand, and broken glass; and, where sheds or other outbuildings are concerned, perfect protection is given against rats by a concrete wall one foot above the ground and two feet beneath it.

Dogs (mostly fox terriers) in New Orleans last Summer were used for the first time to help in wiping out the rat population of a city. They did most effective service, accompanying the wrecking and fumigating gangs, and pouncing upon every rodent driven forth from his hiding place by poisonous gas or the destruction of the shanty or other building in which he found harbor.

The number of rats officially trapped in New Orleans from July 8 to Jan. 17 was 233,798, and of these 75 per cent. were females. One in every five of the females carried unborn young, the number of the latter averaging eight. Today there are only a few rats left in the city, relatively speaking. This is positively known because not many of them are now caught.

When the work was begun, and for the first few weeks, many rats were caught and only a few mice. Capture of the latter was accidental; mice are not carriers of plague, and the Public Health Service was not "after" them. But, as time went on, the rats grew steadily fewer, and the mice in the traps more numerous, until finally there were more of the latter than the former. At present only a few rats are being captured, but a great many mice, which, being now able to come out and run about without being devoured by the rats, find their way into the traps.

Dr. Rupert Blue says that "fighting plague is matching your wits against those of the rat." It is a remarkably clever and wily animal, and, multiplying as it does at so enormous a rate, no means have until lately been found whereby a successful war could be waged against it. The female begins to breed at the age of three months, and thereafter produces from three to six litters a year. With an average of eight to a litter, the descendants of one mother rat in three years, if all of them survived, would number several millions.

When the wholesale official rat-catching business in New Orleans comes to an end, there will still be a few rats left—enough to replace the vanished rodent population within a short time, if conditions were as they used to be. But conditions are not as they used to be. The city, when the rat-catching stops, will be a ratproof town. It will no longer offer gratuitous board and lodging to rats. For all time to come it will be practically free of them, and on that account safe against the bubonic plague.

There can be no question of the fact that every city ought to be made ratproof, and some day this is sure to come about—beginning, presumably, with the seaport towns. The expense involved will be small in proportion to the advantages gained. For it should be realized that the rat is man's most destructive enemy. The losses occasioned by this animal are more than are caused by all other injurious mammals put together. Experts of the Department of Agriculture have estimated that the labor of 1,100,000 persons, continuously employed, is required to replace what the rats of the world destroy. In this country alone they eat or spoil (in the field or in storage) $100,000,000 worth of grain per annum.

Not long ago the chief of the New York Fire Department said that many of the most costly fires in the metropolis were caused by rats—sometimes by their gnawing of matches, but in many cases by their eating the insulation off of electric wires. The money saved by prevention of fires due to the agency of rats would alone pay in a short time for the ratproofing of any city.

WORK FOR ALL MEN WHO WANT IT

Expert Suggests Simple and Nation-Wide System to Bring Jobless Man and Manless Job Together

By Edward Marshall.

UNEMPLOYED, to the number of no one knows how many thousands, fret and worry in the United States today. Several thousands of them fret and worry in New York.

In the meantime, here and elsewhere, work remains undone for lack of hands to do it.

That, to some economists, seems to be an inexcusable condition—a condition indicating that somewhere, somehow, society is mismanaging its affairs—for this is the world's only great nation which is not convulsed by war, and, therefore, they say, should be the busiest workshop that the world ever has known.

And obviously, if there are idle men anxious to work and unaccomplished work crying to be done within the confines of one community, State, or nation, something is wrong. In this article one of America's closest students of the unemployment problem analyzes the existing evil and goes further than most analysts of it have gone, for he points out what he believes would be a simple remedy.

Recently a convention of the heads of the nation's various official labor bureaus occurred in Detroit, at which this and various other questions of vital moment to the industrial welfare of the nation were discussed. A leading spirit at the meetings was this man, Walter Lincoln Sears, Chief of the City of New York's Public Employment Bureau, and we came East on the same train.

During the journey and later he went over the whole situation for me very carefully, revealing conditions as they are, giving his theories as to their causes, advancing suggestions as to possible remedies.

What he said was very much worth listening to, and it is not improbable that some of the suggestions which he makes, as the outgrowth of his own and others' experience, will be the basis of endeavors of vast national and, necessarily, of very great local moment before long.

The fact that Secretary of Labor Wilson has called a conference for the week of Aug. 2 at San Francisco to discuss unemployment and the connected problems of the unemployed, makes this interview especially important, for it sets forth for the first time in print several suggestions which undoubtedly will be formally presented at that conference and which, some think, if adopted, might put this country in advance of all the nations of the world in the handling of these important matters.

"What does unemployment in New York actually amount to?" I asked him.

"We don't know, exactly," he replied. "There is no possible way in which we can find out the exact number of willing workers who cannot find employment.

"It was said that half a million unemployed were in the city during the Winter. Fewer are here now because the country calls for more men in the Summer than in the Winter, and because certain industries have been tremendously stimulated by the call for various munitions due to the European war.

"Today skilled machinists cannot be found idle in the city or the country. Plenty of vacant jobs, paying from $3 to $7 a day, remain unfilled.

"But the activity due to the war, which helps machinists, reacts upon certain other industries. Building, for instance, is slack, because metal is high. I know of one big building operation which has been wholly halted because of the abnormal cost of copper; and probably there are many others.

"So there is one detail of the situation proving that it is impossible that any general industrial benefit can grow out of a disaster as vast as the great war.

"Another proof exists in the dullness of the garment trade.

"Curiously enough, this as well as other specialized depressions, may be somewhat psychological in cause. There has been more talk of hard times in this country as the result of the European war than has been justified, undoubtedly, and this talk has frightened many from the purchase of many things, including new suits of clothes. Many others actually are unable to buy, in consequence, for the frightened ones won't

buy, and that pinches all the garment workers.

"Being pinched, they, in turn, are unable to spend money, and that pinches every one who normally does business with them. And they, in turn, pass the pinch along.

"That many who might afford new suits are not buying them, because of the mere fright which war talk has given to their thrift, is indicated by the considerable increase in savings which is generally reported. Large savings deposits normally indicate a prosperous nation, undoubtedly, but when a nation saves upon things which ordinarily are regarded as necessities, those employed in the production of those necessities must suffer.

"That summarizes a general survey of the situation as it is seen by a man whose entire efforts are devoted to finding jobs for the jobless. I cannot figure most of it out as being anything but fright.

"But the situation certainly is serious, though anomalous.

"Here we are with a vast army of unemployed upon our hands, at a time when the nation is confronted with an opportunity to furnish food to almost all the outside world.

"A most extraordinary detail of this situation is the fact of much unemployment in the cities at a time when bumper crops upon the farms, combined with the certainty of good markets for all the growing foodstuffs, vainly offer work to thousands in the country.

"And we have no machine—at least, no machine is in operation—which will correct the economic absurdity of this situation.

"Here are jobless men in dangerous numbers; there are manless jobs in dangerous numbers. Let us try to see just where the trouble lies.

"In 1910 a period of industrial activity made it difficult for farmers to get men to put the harvests in. This meant high wages, sometimes ranging from $3.50 to $4 a day for harvest labor.

"This year's harvest will go in for from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. less, but, now, the farmer finds himself somewhat in disrepute with thinking people, some of them of the laboring groups and some of them of those who advise and direct the laboring groups, because of the course he followed in that year of 1910 and has followed, also, since then.

"He has tried what has amounted to sharp practice, following bad ethical lines.

"Knowing that many were out of employment, and feeling that he could pick and choose somewhat, he has tried to further bear the labor market by circulating reports that there was more work than really was the case.

"Districts which needed ten men announced a need of fifty, and the newspapers and the Government fell into the trap, helping to spread the false news.

"So into the agricultural districts great numbers flocked, there to find themselves at the mercy of the farmers. They went as individuals, always misdirected and always unorganized.

"The Division of Information of the Federal Department of Labor issued bulletins saying, for one example, that 30,000 harvest hands were wanted in Oklahoma. These bulletins were displayed in many, if not all, Post Offices and given to the press.

"Then began a really vast rush from all directions of such of the unemployed as could find the railroad fare to Oklahoma. Oklahoma needed many less than 30,000 men, and many more than 30,000 went. Misfortune for numerous individuals, therefore, was inevitable.

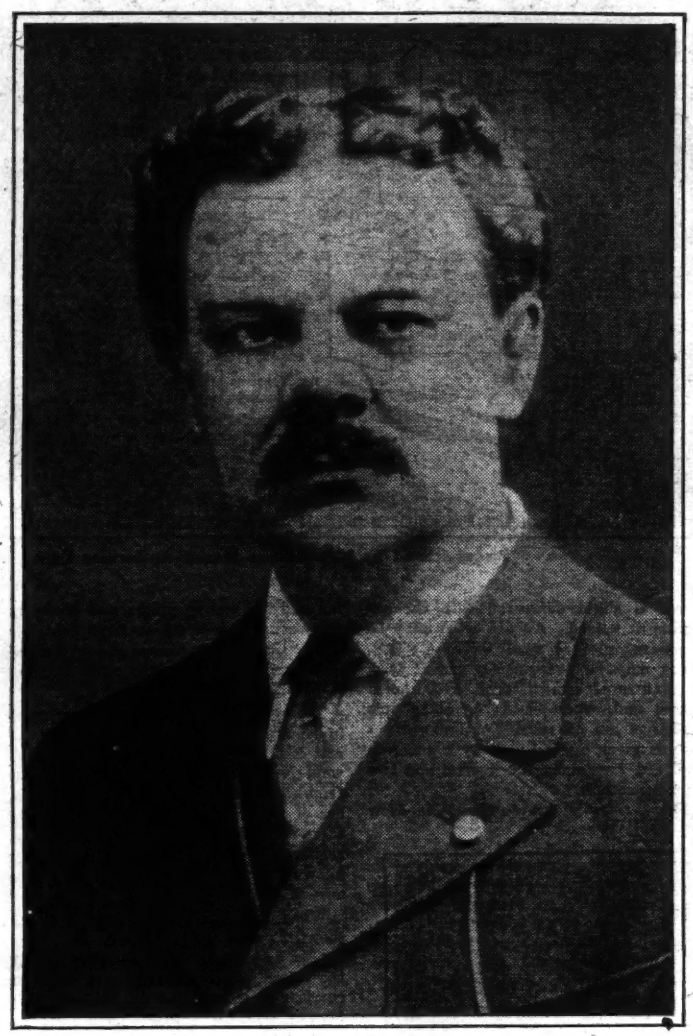
"That was a sample of what disorganization did last year and previously.

"Commissioner Ashton of Oklahoma already has said that they have men enough there this year, but men are flocking to the State in such numbers that their coming is a serious threat against the welfare of the community to which they rush, and as an emergency measure the authorities are forbidding them to leave the railway trains. McBride of Kansas reports a similar situation in that State. There is a sample of what disorganization is doing this year.

"You see? The need for men existed, but it was very quickly filled, for it was, in the first place, exaggerated and there were many looking for employment.

"The Federal Government in the first place told them to go, and when the need was filled did not tell them not to go.

"It announced the vacant jobs, and did not give as much publicity to the fact when they had been filled.



Walter Lincoln Sears.

"This put the farmer then, and this year again will put him, into a position to pay a price of his own choosing, irrespective of the actual value of the labor to him. It then left, and this Summer will leave, the applicant entirely at his mercy.

"That shows one very great weakness of the present method of Government effort. It gives the farmer an unfair advantage. It strands men at his doors to whom he can pay what he likes, for they must have food, shelter and clothing.

"We must produce some system more nearly approaching an ideal of justice, for only when a system is produced which will help every one and favor none will the best interests of the whole country be served, and only when the whole country is served can a favorable reaction upon general conditions be expected.

"There are somewhere between 300,000 and 400,000 persons unemployed in New York City today. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the United States Government made investigations at about the same time and arrived at very similar conclusions, which, therefore, may be accepted as being within a reasonable radius of the facts.

"They showed that in New York about 18 per cent. of all wage earners were actually without employment. That would indicate that 9,500,000 people who should be earning wages are without permanent employment in the whole United States, if the ratio throughout the country is similar to that in New York in February."

"How large a proportion of those unemployed are skilled?" I asked.

"A smaller proportion now than in February," Mr. Sears replied, "because of the large call for war materials, the manufacture of which generally demands skilled labor. In February the proportion was from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. It probably now runs from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent.

"This percentage is made up very largely of workers in the building trades and employes at construction work of all kinds. These, of course, are not affected by the demand for war materials.

"It therefore will be observed that most of the idle men are not adaptable to the sort of work which is said now to be begging for men, which is principally agricultural and munitions manufacture.

"We have met in a haphazard and inefficient way the demand for harvest laborers, leaving some sections without help and giving other sections so much help that the farmers have been able to work injustice on the workers, and now are about to find themselves confronted by a vast problem of the redistribution of the harvest workers, with absolutely no plans made or facilities arranged for meeting it.

"This unfortunate complication will be national in effect, because unemployment means distress not only for the unemployed, but for everyone who normally would do business with these people. It is therefore obvious that unemployment of a large number in a few lines must mean bad business for a larger number in a great many lines.

"Always there will be a percentage of unemployed, due, first, to the vagaries and ineffectiveness of certain human individuals who cannot properly be ranked as public charges, and, second, to the fluctuating demands for labor made by the seasonal occupations, and what may be called the constantly recurring accidents of trade, as, for instance, the idleness sure to ensue when men are laid off after the completion of one structure before they can find jobs on other buildings.

"But a condition such as now exists and such as is certain to exist during the coming Winter is unworthy of the intelligence of the American people."

"Have you ever devised any means which you think might tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils?" I asked.

"I am sure that much might be done through public employment bureaus located in the principal industrial, railroad, and geographical centres and cooperating closely with a properly organized Federal bureau or clearing house.

"The bureaus in the large centres should be fed by branches scattered advantageously throughout their territories. For example, the New York bureau probably would have 150 smaller bureaus within its direct sphere of action, feeding it and being fed by it, working toward a really nice industrial adjustment of men and jobs.

"It could be done easily. The branches would send to the centres exact and detailed statements of the real requirements of their territories, both of help wanted and situations wanted, and the centres could then adjust the jobless to the jobs.

"No publicity would be given to the matter unless, in the judgment of the local manager, it seemed impossible to get along without it, and thus no such confusion, no such disappointments, no such opportunities for oppression would occur as those which of late have occurred in the grain country and have occured there before. This suggested New York system would be duplicated elsewhere, and all would be connected up with the general central bureau."

"Would not a plan of this kind encounter serious difficulties when strikes occurred in, say, a small town in the New York district, and the affected employers wished to find men to take the strikers' places?" I inquired.

"No help should be sent from one city to another as the result of a demand occasioned by a strike or lockout," Mr. Sears replied. "If a strike existed in Jersey City, for example, and the employment service made public all over the country the fact that men were wanted there, an injustice would result to the strikers, a complication would result for the employers, and a burden would result for the community, because a surplus of labor would be inevitable.

"The policy of the bureau in such matters should be more than mere neutrality. Indeed, it should ignore so-called labor problems, considering only economic and industrial conditions of a more basic character.

"A policy of this sort would tend toward the reduction of labor troubles of all sorts. I am sure of this. For eight years I followed a somewhat similar course in the State Free Employment Office at Boston and it worked to good advantage.

"The operation of such a system as I suggest would need to be carefully guarded. Fictitious demands, especially, should not be countenanced, lest they work as the fictitious demands worked in the Oklahoma harvest fields.

"It should be carefully ascertained that employers needing ten men did not demand and have at hand in consequence fifty applicants for the positions, with the idea of using the surplus for the purpose of forcing down wages.

"Let us take up this simple plan in detail.

"The National Bureau should be headed by a man who would act as director of placements.

"Associated with him should be experts in every main line; as, for example, the building trades, the textile trades, the garment trades, the boot and shoe trades, and so on. There are forty or fifty such divisions.

"These men would receive reports and would understand them; each would know in general and detail the real situation in his trade, not only in his own locality but throughout the country. The central bureau would probably do better work if located in Chicago or St. Louis than if located in Washington.

"One or more agricultural experts should know not only when crops begin to call for labor in each section, but should keep in close touch with local and other agencies and know how many men from outside these crops legitimately would furnish work for. And so with other demands for labor.

"Thus all seasonal and all local conditions could be met, while the bureaus, at the same time, would be able to prevent over-supply. It would be possible to intelligently mobilize and not to oversupply workers for hop-picking and all other agricultural seasonal demands, for all building and other industrial seasonal demands of similar nature, and even for such highly seasonal industries as the garment trades, keeping the majority of the workers of the country employed for the maximum number of days each year, and avoiding the exploitation of employes by employers or of employers by employes.

"It would be the simple application of simple sense to what really is a simple problem, but has been given the name of being a very complicated one.

"In general, this suggests a very large and expensive Federal bureau, but I am sure that this would not turn out to be necessary. A small and highly specialized central force, working in perfect synchronization with small and perfectly organized local forces, could do the work at slight expense with high efficiency. There is nothing in this proposition which in its execution would require the creation of a new science or group of scientists, or which would require the publication of many books."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MISERS

Dr. Burr of University of Pennsylvania Gives Results of Interesting Study of Their Peculiarities

By Charles W. Burr, M. D.,

Professor of Mental Diseases, University of Pennsylvania.

(Reprinted, by permission of the author, from The Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases.)

LET me relate to you briefly the lives of a few misers and then see whether we can draw any general conclusions. In any such study the Dancer family naturally come first, because they have become immortalized in serious literature and because in them miserliness extended over three generations, (a very rare instance of direct heredity of pathological psychological personality,) though Daniel was the most notorious, or famous, or infamous; you must choose for yourselves individually which is the most appropriate epithet.

The grandfather, father, and all the brothers and sisters of Daniel Dancer's generation were alike misers. Of the oldest generation little is known except that they were landholders and ought to have been people of such character as to have been held in esteem and to have had positions of responsibility and respect in their community. They were held in contempt.

Daniel was born near Harrow in England in 1716 and was the eldest child. His avarice, it is said, appeared only after the death of his father, from whom he inherited a comfortable fortune. He believed that the old gentleman had concealed more than £1,500 in the house and was afraid his brothers would find it and not give it to him, the heir, and consequently kept very quiet for some time about his suspicions, but two years later, on removing an old gate, about £200 in gold and banknotes was found between two pewter dishes buried under one of the gateposts. The remainder of the hidden money, if there was any, was never found. He lived with his sister, whose nature was like his own.

He is particularly interesting to physicians because of his poor opinion of us. Once, if not many times, when his sister was ill he said, "all the gentlemen of the Faculty are medical tinkers, who, in endeavoring to patch up one blemish in the human form, never fail to make ten."

Once he found in the field, or by the road, a dead sheep, which he took home, and he and his sister made it into meat pies, which he said tasted very good. When his sister died he hired another miser, a man much like himself, to be his man, and together they used to go out hunting for bones wherewith to make soup.

His rooms were never cleaned. He would walk two miles rather than not assist in manuring his own lands, and even picked up dung on the common. Curiously enough he had a pet dog, which was fed a pint of milk daily, but when the dog was found to be a sheep thief his master took him to the village blacksmith and had his teeth broken off. None of the writers give his reason for doing this; whether he acted in anger or to punish the animal. He never had a light in his house save a candle to see him to bed. Once burglars broke into his house, but got little. Afterward, however, he sent much of his gold to a safer storage place.

Once Lady Tempest, who was always kind to him, sent him a trout stewed in claret. It congealed from the cold, and in order to warm it, lest eaten cold it should make his decayed teeth ache, he took it to bed with him and so warmed it. His house was a miserable building, but after his death money was found scattered everywhere. Notwithstanding his extreme avarice he was never dishonest, but absolutely straight in all his financial transactions. He seemed to want gold for the mere pleasure of hiding it, fondling it, playing with it, and he would rob one pot to enrich another.

He lived all his life in his parental home, but allowed the lands about the house to grow into a veritable wilderness. He seems to have worn one coat for many years and wrapped his legs in straw bands. After his sister's death he had a lawsuit with his brothers about the inheritance, and recovered from her estate £1,040 as the price of board for thirty years and £100 extra for the last two years, during which, he declared, she did nothing but eat and lie in bed. He died at 78 years.

William Jennings was born in England in 1701. His father, a very wealthy man, died while having built a magnificent country seat and left the son £200,000. The son stopped all work on the house and dwelt in the basement, the floor of which was some ten feet below the surface of the court. It was divided into three rooms, the furnishing of which cost about £20. He showed some remnant of family pride in having his meals served in this dismal place on the family plate.

His peculiar attitude toward expense was shown by the fact that the food left after a meal was never permitted to be served again, nor was it given to the poor, but express orders were given that it should be fed to the dogs. He was a constant attendant at the fashionable gambling hells of London, not, however, in order to play, but to lend money to the unlucky gamblers, his interest charge being a shilling in the pound daily, and he purchased a house in London so that he could be nearer at hand to carry on his money-lending business. He was in no sense a social man, but attracted to him some few people by promising to remember them in his will.

He did write a will leaving the bequests, but he never executed it, and after his death his estate, a little less than a million, came near getting into the Chancery Court, as two noble families each made claim to it. The matter was compromised. It was said of him after his death that he was never known to do one single charitable act. He showed the real character of the miser in that he kept large sums of money unemployed. It was estimated that for twenty years before his death he lost £2,000 yearly by idle money. In one of his houses he always kept £20,000 in cash and in the other a still larger amount. He died in 1797 in the 97th year of his age.

James Taylor was born in Leicestershire, started life as a weaver and later became a stock broker, in which business he amassed £200,000. His raiment was ragged, his food indifferent and scanty, and his bed was rags and straw on the bare floor in a house which scarcely protected him from wind and storm.

Once he invited his friend Daniel Dancer to dine with him and two banker's clerks to take part in the feast. The acolytes of finance found him on their arrival boiling a single mutton chop in a sea of water to make soup for the feast. While he was out of the room they threw some candle ends in the pot. The mess was eaten by the two queer cronies, but meeting the clerks later Dancer had them arrested for stealing his candles. History relates, probably as accurately as history usually does, that the men cleared themselves by proving he had eaten the candles and as they had become a part of himself he had not been deprived of them, but had simply put them to an unusual use.

He always bought a twopenny steak, in the market, a sorry piece, an outside piece, grown black by the wind, fly blown and odorous. He used to say "meat was nothing unless it smelt as well as tasted." He even drove a hard bargain with the church for the salvation of his soul. He was ill, and fearing death sent for the proper church officials. He paid them £1,200 for prayers for the rest of his soul but made them return him a year's interest by way of discount for cash payment. His name therefore appears, or did as late as 1813, on the donation board of the Church of St. Saviour in London. He died in 1798.

Edward Nokes was a tinker till six weeks before his death, at the age of 56, at Hornchurch, in Essex. Almost the only human attribute he had was his fondness for spirits, of which he drank nearly a quart daily without, however, ever showing signs of alcoholic merriment. He fed himself, his wife, and children on offal. When any of his children died he had a deal box made and carried it on his shoulder to the place of burial and returned home careless and unconcerned.

Shortly before his death he gave orders that his own coffin should have no nails in it, and that no mourning should be worn at his funeral. On the contrary, the pallbearers and undertaker were garbed in striking fashion. He kept large sums of money in a bowl hid in a brick kitchen. Though his surroundings at death indicated abject poverty, he really left between £5,000 and £6,000, which his long-suffering wife, in the absence of a will, inherited.

One is tempted to believe that the next of my heroes is mythical, or at least the victim of imaginative and lying tongues, so strange and varied is the history recorded in the books. I have not been able, in the time at my disposal, to trace his history to its original source and give it to you for what it is worth, assuming no responsibility for its accuracy.

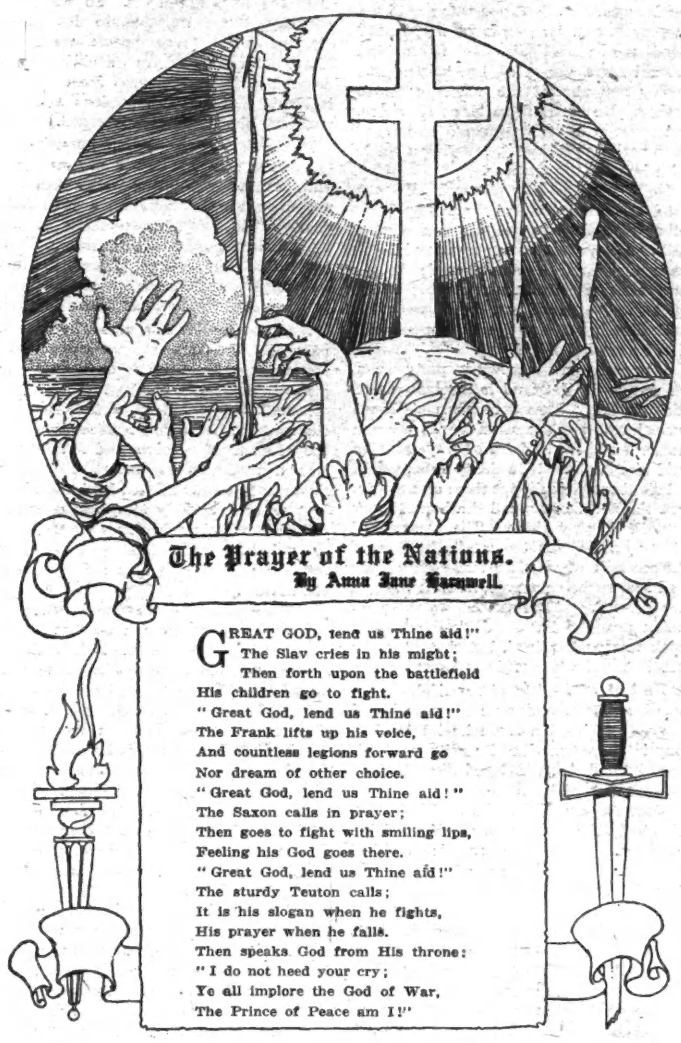
John Owen lived in London before there was any bridge over the Thames. He rented for many years the right to ferry people from Southwark to the city by boats. Though he became very rich he lived as though in poverty. He had a daughter, pious and beautiful, (a heroine cannot be ugly, though nowadays she may be far from pious,) and on her he spent money lavishly for education, but when she grew to womanhood would suffer no man near her. However, the inevitable happened—a young man appeared and made quick love to the heroine while the father was gathering fares on the ferry.

Meanwhile things went on, in the place the girl called home, as usual. The father warmed the family black pudding in his bosom while rowing and gave it to his family and servants therefrom. He searched the dung hills at night for bones to make soup. He ate food his dog refused, (dried bits of moldy bread.) Once, and the thing ended in a tragedy, he feigned sickness and death to save two days' food, thinking that while he lay dead his servants would not be so unnatural as to eat. He told his daughter of the trick and she, though unwillingly, consented to take part.

He was laid out for dead, wrapped in a sheet with one candle at his head, another at his feet, but his apprentices, so far from being saddened by his death, were overjoyed. They skipped and played and ran as they had never done before, ate all the food in the house, and sent out for beer and other luxuries. The old man, dumb with amazement and vexation at the conduct of his servants and at the money loss from such feasting, rose, wrapped in the death sheet, and, taking a candle in each hand, stalked into the adjoining room intending to rout the merry-makers out for their boldness, but one of them, thinking he was in very truth the devil come to the world to welcome his future guest, struck out his brains with the butt end of a broken oar.

The daughter's lover, hearing of the death, started for town in such haste that his horse threw him just as he was entering London and he broke his neck. The girl became bereft of her senses as a consequence of the double tragedy.

The father had been excommunicated on account of the manner of his life and was denied Christian burial, but the daughter bribed the monks of Bermondsey Abbey, in the absence of the Abbot, to get him buried. The Abbot, on his return home, discovered what had happened and had the body disinterred, put upon the back of an ass, and asked God



The Prayer of the Nations.

By Anna Jane Harnwell.

"GREAT GOD, lend us Thine aid!"
The Slav cries in his might;
Then forth upon the battlefield
His children go to fight.
"Great God, lend us Thine aid!"
The Frank lifts up his voice,
And countless legions forward go
Nor dream of other choice.
"Great God, lend us Thine aid!"
The Saxon calls in prayer;
Then goes to fight with smiling lips,
Feeling his God goes there.
"Great God, lend us Thine aid!"
The sturdy Teuton calls;
It is his slogan when he fights,
His prayer when he falls.
Then speaks God from His throne:
"I do not heed your cry;
Ye all implore the God of War,
The Prince of Peace am I!"

to take it where it deserved to be buried. The ass, evidently a very knowing beast, went unguided to an execution place, dumped the body under the gallows, and went on his way, quiet and undisturbed. A grave was instantly made and the body tumbled in and covered with earth. The daughter, being troubled by a multitude of suitors for her hand and fortune, retired to a nunnery and gave her wealth to the Church.

M. Ostervald, a French banker, though leaving £125,000, died of want in Paris in 1790. A few days before his death he refused to buy a little meat to make soup, saying: "I would like the soup, but I have no appetite for the meat, and what would become of it?" At the very moment he had thousands in banknotes hidden in a silken bag attached to his neck.

Samuel Stretch was an example of a man who deprives himself of things in order to obtain, by money, a posthumous fame or at least remembrance. He died at Madeley in 1804, but at what age I have not been able to discover. In early life he served as a private in the army and took part in some real fighting. His occupation in late life was to carry letters and parcels to the towns surrounding Madeley, and to do any little commissions his neighbors might give him.

For years he admitted no one to his hut and lived entirely alone. His clothing was in tatters and over his shoulders he carried a bag into which he put bones, bits of leather, paper, rags, and indeed all kinds of trash that he found in his wanderings. His linen consisted of two old shirts and a pair of sheets. He amassed quite a large sum of money, but the exact amount is not recorded.

He left money to purchase an additional bell for the village church, and set aside sums to pay for having it rung at 9 o'clock on Summer nights and 8 in Winter, a bell for the free school, an addition to the salary of the organist, to enlarge and repair the almshouse, and for clothing and educating two poor children, and to his relatives he left 2s. and 6d. each.

Thomas Cooke was born near Windsor in 1726 and died in London eighty-six years later. His father was a wandering fiddler who died when Thomas was a little child, leaving him to the care of a grandmother. As a youth he showed one good quality; he lived on bread, water and apples to save money to pay a village schoolmaster to instruct him in reading, writing and arithmetic. He was employed as a porter by a dry salter and did his work so faithfully that his employer helped him to get a place as exciseman.

After his appointment the Government sent him to oversee a paper mill as tax master and he studied the business so well that he soon found the proprietors were cheating the revenue. He said nothing till the master of the mill died; then he interviewed the widow, told her of the fraud and that he alone knew of it, but that if the Government learned of it all her property would be seized to make up the loss, whereas if she would marry him he would not reveal the secret. She married him. He continued the business, but not successfully, and then went into the sugar trade.

Though he was a successful man in a worldly sense, leaving at his death more than £127,000 in consols, his whole life was one of penury, petty saving, and petty trickery. He made it a habit in order to get meals for nothing to fall in a pretended fit in front of a house at dinner time, and on recovering he would naturally be invited to share the meal, which he always did after the proper amount of protestation.

Often he would pretend to these kind people that they had saved his life, would make a great fuss over them, and tell them he intended to remember them or their children in his will. Not a few of these people learned he was rich, did not object to being remembered in wills, and thought to increase their chances by making gifts to him. He received in this way geese, turkeys, roasting pigs, hares, pheasants, and sometimes a dozen of fine wines.

One man, a poor relation, occasionally sent him small presents of butter. This angered Cooke, who said to him, "Why send me such driblets, you who are to get thousands and thousands at my death? Send me a firkin." The firkin and several more were sent, but neither this legacy nor any of the others came to reality. He used ink to black his shoes, but never paid for it; instead he begged it, sometimes pilfered it, carrying a bottle with him for the purpose.

He had one healthy pleasure. He was fond of horses, but fed them largely at other people's expense. He was a good talker and an interesting man, and as he rode along the road he made it his business to meet a farmer driving a load of hay. He would get in conversation with him and meanwhile his horse would make a good meal of hay.

Like many men shrewd in petty ways, he was easily deceived in matters out of his own line. Thus once when his horse was sick he was too mean to pay a horse doctor and asked advice of a quack who told him he must take thirty onions, drill a hole through each, put them on a string, put the necklace around the horse's neck and let it stay there. The expense of thirty onions was too much; he bought fifteen and when after many days they had served their purpose, he took them to the servant and ordered her to make an onion porridge for the day's dinner. His cook was well trained, but that time she rebelled and the porridge was not made.

He had no feeling of mercifulness toward animals, and once purposely and horribly maimed a horse he intended to buy in order to reduce its price, pretending it had been injured by its own viciousness.

Doctors especially he tricked and cheated, among others the celebrated Dr. Lettsom. Even while on his deathbed he quarreled and wrangled about medical fees. He asked the physician in attendance to tell him how long he might hope to live. The reply was six days. He flew into a real or pretended rage and blackguarded the doctor for taking his money when that was all he could do.

One of the characteristics of misers is the lack of the social sense, the self-centredness, the absence of the need of companionship. It is true that not a few of them have been married, but in all instances the wife seems to have been taken simply because she was cheaper than a servant or because her money was desired. It is rather remarkable, therefore, that there is alleged to have existed in London at one time a misers' club called the Split Farthing Club.

Neither intellect nor education prevents the development of the miserly instinct. The tinker and the man of science alike fall victims. No veneering of acquired characteristics can prevent the real man showing through.

When we try to learn the true psychology of the miser, we find there is but little data; authors are so interested in the melodramatic and the eccentric, in the queer and the squalidly picturesque events of the lives, that they pay attention to nothing else.

Mental ability does not protect against miserliness, for there have been many men of mental power far above the average who have suddenly lost interest in intellectual pursuits, without any other evidence of insanity, and have lived the lives of misers. So scanty is our data, therefore, that to draw conclusions about these people we must often, and sometimes doubtless erroneously, draw inferences from trifling incidents because more serious and important things are not recorded.

In classifying the type it must be remembered that a miser is not merely a man extremely stingy; miserliness is not mere avarice. Again, a man may deprive himself of everything except the barest necessities, even live in filth, and yet not be a miser, because his motive is purely altruistic, purely a desire to do good during life or after death.

A genuine miser is a man who collects money for the mere enjoyment of its possession, not for what it buys either in pleasure or power, but just as a magpie collects things. Indeed, a fanciful psychologist might explain miserliness on the grounds of atavism and say that it was a reversion to ancestral type, a throw-back to our alleged bird ancestors, just as some weakly imaginative criminologists explain crime as a reversion to the primitive man. The one is no more unjust to the magpie than the other is to the savage.

Several things strike one in studying these people, especially the great age to which many of them live. Indeed, if any one wanted an argument to prove that we of today have become too dainty and nice and ladylike in claiming that clean food and plenty of it, clean houses with much light and ventilation, frequent bathing, in short, all the things the worshippers of the god hygiene demand, are necessary for the maintenance of health and even of life, and that rather rougher life would strengthen the race, he has at hand a plausible argument in the longevity of misers.

Of course the real explanation is that only the sturdy can be misers and survive. Their longevity does prove, however, that, given a man of strong constitution, he can survive under the hardest conditions of life. It does prove that congenital ability to resist stress has more to do with long life, not with the mere saving for a few years of useless lives, than any external circumstance. Surely few men leading the most hygienic and sheltered lives, and the terms have unfortunately become in the minds of many people synonymous, live as long as many misers who expose themselves to so many of the evils that we are taught always kill.

Social standing has no bearing on the causation of miserliness, since its victims are found in all ranks of society. Children of rich and poor, learned and unlearned, of good and bad, all alike may come to the same end, and disbelievers in heredity may use this as an argument, but they should remember that externals play little part in heredity. Need of money seems rarely, if ever, to be an exciting cause in starting from necessity what later becomes a fixed habit.

That the condition is pathological goes without saying, but it is not an insanity in the technical, restricted meaning of the word. Though it often leads to a blunting of the moral sense, and even to cruelty, it does not lead to intellectual stupidity nor to a delusional state of mind, though it narrows the circle of the intellectual life sometimes almost to a point, to one idea. It is not an obsession, because the obsessed are affected against their wills, fight the obsessions, and are made unhappy by them, while misers enjoy. It is in a certain sense and to a degree a perversion of the aesthetic sense, as is shown in the pleasure obtained in eating decayed food and the enjoyment from shivering in a freezing room, and is in so far somewhat analogous to sexual perversion. That is to say, misers get pleasure from sensations which give the normal man pain.

I have tried to learn—because I believe that all constitutional disease stamps the external anatomy with its individual hall mark, only our eyes are not sharp enough often to see it—whether there is a characteristic physiognomy in misers, but without success. Most of those pictured in literature lived before the days of photography, and the artists who drew the pictures to illustrate articles about them were more interested, I suspect, in creating striking illustrations and showing the melodramatic dirtiness of their clothes than in making physiognomonically correct likenesses. Of course in those who were so celebrated as to be known to the people the pictures had to be more or less lifelike.

The only conclusion that one can draw is that misers, like most abnormal people, do have casts of countenance which are unlike the ordinary types of faces. Many of them have the same look of furtive intensity that is common in the paranoiac, the religious maniac, and in many other dwellers in the borderland of insanity. They are almost all thin, but often wiry. They are long faced, and may have high or sloping foreheads. Their noses are frequently long, and seldom broad at the opening of the nostrils.

In one minor mental characteristic they often resemble a certain type of chronic maniac in possessing a cutting, sarcastic, and cruel sense of wit. Doubtless many of the witty sayings attributed to them are apocryphal, but many are true, and even the false ones show that unconsciously the public has learned to associate a certain form of wit with miserly characteristics.

WHAT BARNARD GRADUATES DO IN LIFE

THE Report and Register of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College, which was recently issued, gives statistics and other information about the graduates of Barnard from 1893 to 1914, inclusive, the class of 1893 being the first to receive Barnard degrees.

The report shows, among other facts, that many graduates receive post-graduate training; that a majority of Barnard women are gainfully employed; that a large minority are married, and that the families of these are small; and that a great many Barnard graduates are volunteer social workers.

The statistics show that 1,377 women have received degrees from Barnard. Thirty-one of these have died, and the activities of the 1,346 living graduates are set forth in some detail.

It is to be noted that a large number of women continue their studies for either professional or higher degrees. By February, 1915, there were 533 or 38.6 per cent. of the graduates of Barnard who had received higher degrees and professional training. Of these twenty-one had received the degree of Ph. D., 203 the degree of A. M., seven the degree of M. D., and six the degree of LL. B. In addition, there are ninety-three graduates who are at present students.

The statistics of the occupations of the Barnard alumnae are of importance as evidence of the opportunities open to women college graduates. Among the women employed in the paid occupations there are, as might be expected, a large percentage who are teaching. Four hundred and fifty women, or 33.4 per cent. of the graduates, are teaching in schools, 34 are teaching in colleges, 23 are tutors, 5 are school Principals, 4 are Assistant or Associate Principals, 2 are college Deans—a total of 518, or 38 per cent., who are in the teaching profession.

The next largest number employed in any single field are 77 women secretaries and clerks. They are in schools and colleges, in social, religious, and educational organizations, and in business. There are, too, 30 women who are paid social, religious, and civic workers; 15 editorial assistants, 13 librarians, 8 lawyers, 8 bacteriologists, chemists, and laboratory assistants, and 4 physicians.

Finally, 41 graduates give these occupations, among others: Advertising expert, artist, farmer, actress, singer, sculptor, civil service examiner, suffrage organizer, research psychologist, compiler of cable code, illustrator, museum curator, music teacher, interior decorator, manager of riding school, and author's agent. The total number of Barnard graduates in paid occupations is 726, or 53.9 per cent.

Other statistics are those of the marriages and families of the graduates. Four hundred and fourteen of the women, or 30.17 per cent., were married by February, 1915. Of these, 216 are married to professional men, and 166 are married to business and commercial men. There are 455 children, or 1.1 per marriage. If the classes from 1893 to 1906, inclusive, are considered, the average is slightly higher—1.4 per marriage.

The average length of time between graduation and marriage in the classes 1893-1909, inclusive, omitting nine marriages which occurred before entrance or before graduation, was four years. The percentage distribution of these marriages in specific years shows 17 per cent. of the marriages occurring in the fourth year after graduation, 13 per cent. in the second, and 13 per cent. in the fifth year.

There remain the 620 women with Barnard degrees who have no paid occupations. Of these 359 are married women, 261 are unmarried. Two hundred and sixty-six women, however, are volunteer civic, social, or religious workers,

MAKING THE HOME EFFICIENT

Mrs. Frank A. Pattison Tells How to Do It Without Destroying the Domestic Atmosphere

TO eliminate from the home all drudgery and disorder, to apply to cooking, cleaning, serving, and all the details of housework the principles of efficiency which have during the past few years revolutionized business methods—such is the ambition of Mrs. Frank A. Pattison. And she is no mere maker of charming theories; all her unusual ideas have been tested and proved practical at her Domestic Experiment Station at Colonia, New Jersey.

Mrs. Pattison's pioneer work in the science of domestic engineering is well known to efficiency experts, and it has interested progressive housewives in all parts of the world. Her success in managing inexpensively and without servants a large and luxurious house, entertaining many guests, and yet keeping up her numerous outside interests, has made her the object of admiration and envy.

It has been known that her scheme included the use of much electrical and other mechanical apparatus. This has caused some of her critics to say that her efficiency system required the outlay of much money, and tended to make the house more like a factory than a home.

But in her "Principles of Domestic Engineering," (published by the author,) Mrs. Pattison deals with these objections, and explains the details of her revolutionary experiment. She demonstrates that mechanical perfection does not necessarily destroy the home atmosphere, and that it considerably reduces the expenditure of money as well as of energy.

One important item of what she calls "the auto-operative house" is the home-office, for all the business and clerical work of the establishment. This room should be on the ground floor, and should contain a desk, a typewriter, a dictaphone, and several files. She writes:

In the centre of the desk is a small card index which tells of the location and uses of the several rooms and closets throughout the house, and a general index of material. All the doors of the house are marked on the outside with small metal numbers, near the handle that they may not be over-conspicuous.

The contents of the room and its location are indicated by a card in a small metal rim on the inside of the door, from which one is led to the various lists of articles in their respective departments. For instance, a card in the small box on the desk would indicate "Library—Door 3, First Floor," or "Linen Room—Door 7, Second Floor." If one would look for books, periodicals, playing cards, towels, sheets, &c., they will be found Door 3, First Floor, card on inside of door, or Door 7, Second Floor, card on inside of door, from which cards one will be directed to the particular list of books, or periodicals, playing cards, towels, sheets, &c., desired, and any necessary description of each, such as sheets for Room 6, Sec. 2, Shelf 4, or towels for Bath Room A, Shelf 3, Sec. 3.

The cataloguing of the library follows the simplified plan of that used in the Public Library, and in fact was listed by one trained in that subject. That of the other rooms of the house, and in truth the entire system, was worked out by our local club with the idea of its proving a self-showing system to the stranger who would take charge at a moment's notice, and a simple radiating method needing the least possible time in the using and the care of it.

As an illustration, the incoming stranger might suddenly want a spool of white cotton, or a piece of court-plaster. "Spools of thread" would be indexed, Door 8, Second Floor, Inside Card, which card would show "white cotton, Drawer 6, Sec. 4." If court-plaster happened to be too insignificant to list in the main list, it would naturally be looked for in the "Medicine Closet," Door 7, Second Floor, Inside Card, from which point it would be listed Shelf 2, Box 3, and upon opening the box if more than court-plaster happened to be part of its contents, a further card on the cover would show its location, and the kind to be found.

Or take the whereabouts of molasses, or sugar. General Index says: "Kitchen, Door 9, First Floor." Inside card, "Molasses, Cupboard 6, Shelf 4, Sec. 1." Sugar, Door B. Inside card, from which one would see, "Sugar, Shelf 2, Sec. 1."

The models that were before Mrs. Pattison in her planning of the ideal kitchen were, she tells us, a little studio kitchenette and the kitchen of the Pullman car, in which, of course, space is carefully economized.

At her experiment station Mrs. Pattison has two kitchens, one of which is called the electric kitchen. She uses, for grinding the coffee, cleaning the silver, making bread and cake, washing, wringing and mangling the clothes, grating cheese, chocolate and cocoanut, sharpening knives, beating eggs, and making ice cream, an electric motor. This electric motor, a vacuum cleaner, and a fireless cooker seem to be the three mechanical devices which she considers most necessary in the modern home.

Mrs. Frank A. Pattison.

Here is Mrs. Pattison's description of her simple and convenient dining room:

How to serve the family in a convenient and aesthetic manner, without rising from the table, overcrowding the dishes, or making it necessary constantly to pass the foods, seemed to consume all my powers of thought for some time, and finally the answer came through adapting two old devices and reforming them for modern use.

One, a revolving tray in the centre of the table, which we named the "Table Butler," capable of holding each course, and moving near enough to each plate to establish a very comfortable and independent feeling.

The other proved to be the original dumb-waiter of more than a century ago, adjusted to five disks instead of three, and mounted upon the most sensitive and easily manipulated wheels, responding instantly to the slightest touch. This we called the "Dumb Butler," moving "him" from the pantry where "he" is at least partially filled, to a position at the hostess's left, in which "he" occupies a negligible place as far as the table space is concerned, and holds in square inch capacity and in orderly routine just twice as much as the largest double-shelved English tea cart.

This combination has solved the problem. We have eliminated the servant in the room; the need of considering "those who are to eat after"; and the uncertainty of knowing how and in what form the next course will appear; and it is truly but little more work for the hostess than all the things summed up that are liable to be a part of the more conventional method.

But Mrs. Pattison, like the business efficiency experts, does not rely exclusively on mechanical apparatus. She is an enthusiastic advocate of time-and-motion study, believing that all the details of housework, even the mere walking about the house in the performance of one's tasks, deserves the closest attention. She writes:

The first thing in the practice is to provide one's self with a stop watch and a pencil and pad, or chart. No records of real value can be taken until one can put the parts of a minute together; until the turn of the hand can be made to mean so much time and so much value.

Take for instance the simple operation of scraping a plate. Try and discover through experiment in time and motion the best practice for such a task. The result of our work was to find it took about twenty strokes with the ordinary dinner knife to scrape an ordinary dinner plate ready for the dish-water, and then it was not "standard" clean, besides the fatigue, the unnecessary noise, the possible injury to the enamel surface, the bad reflex effect upon the worker of the inefficient movement, and the time consumed which was estimated to be a quarter of a minute.

The better way being to have at hand a plate scraper, a piece of bread, or a small soft paper napkin, or doilies, which can be daintily crumpled between the fingers of the right hand, lift the plate with the first and second fingers and the thumb of the left, and drop what will into the garbage receptacle with the first move, then with the paper circle the plate with the right hand, from the top guiding the doily by the wrist around to the top again and down the centre and off. This method we found to be efficient, noiseless and safe, carrying with it an educational value in movement and consuming only 1-12th of a minute per plate, a gain of 66 2-3 per cent., besides having a distinct relation to the kind of dishwashing done and the other related standards that have to do with staff and line. This we found could be motioned in a rhythm of four-four time.

Again, the simple operation of cutting bread. The usual way being to gather the knife, the board, and the bread together, find perhaps that the knife needs sharpening, step somewhere for a stone or proper tool, return to the bread and saw many more times than is either good for the hand or the straightness of the slice.

A better way being to have a board, with two knives of different sizes encased therein, and a small stone inlaid on either side, hung just at the left of the bread box. In our case there was made a sliding shelf that pulled out to fit it. First motion with the right hand, open the bread box, take out bread. Left, pull out shelf, unhook bread board. Right, place loaf on board. Left, place hand on loaf. Right, take knife from scabbard in board, pass once or twice over stone if necessary, and cut. The sharper the knife, the easier and fewer motions in the cutting, the least crumbs wasted and scattered, and—with half an eye—the straighter the slice. This, like the plate example, gave back about the same ratio in assets.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of this extraordinary house is the laundry. Mrs. Pattison devotes several thoughtful pages to a consideration of the methods by which time, labor, and money may be saved in this branch of domestic activity. She writes:

In the first place, it is not in the basement where poor air, poor light and poor drainage are usual, but on the ground floor just off a pleasant porch, covered with vines and overlooking the garden. Large ample windows shaded with white scrim curtains stenciled with a border of water plants in pale blue, give plenty of light and air on all sides.

The woodwork is white dull enamel stenciled with tiny water jugs, and the walls are a wonderful tone of atmosphere, blue in three shades from surbase and side wall to ceiling, stenciled in the panels with graceful classic figures of women draped in blue and white and washing with long-handled bells in quaint and curious old kettles. On the floor is a pale-blue velvet rug, which is rolled back when the machine is running, although the tub has never been known to spatter, or spill, if not overloaded.

An old-fashioned combination laundry seat and table, finished in white and stenciled in blue, stands in the ironing end of the room, together with an adjustable skirt and shirt board that locks up against the wall out of the way, and comes down at the touch of a button to the height desired for sitting comfortably at one's work.

An adjustable chair arranged to fit this board, and both finished in the same white with the little stenciled border of blue water jugs, makes a picturesque furnishing against a background of white and blue banisters. Just under the stairway is a cupboard big enough to store the sleeve board, clothes baskets, soap, &c. The electric irons, being pocketed in the skirt-board, come into place as it descends, ready for use with the turn of a button.

At the other end of the room are three stationary tubs placed at the right height and also finished in white with the border of pale-blue water jugs, and a little white cupboard on either side giving a sort of drain board at each end of the tubs. In one corner is to be found a sort of laboratory cupboard with glass front through which can be seen a variety of glass containers labeled: "Ammonia," "Bluing," "Borax," "Alcohol," "Muriatic Acid," "Oxalic Acid," "Common Salt," and all the other aids for the removal of staing, and ease in washing.

In front of the tubs stands the electric washing machine, and just between the washing and ironing sides of the room is a fascinating little table with small drop shelves, all decorated in the same blue and white, and holding a 24-inch gas mangle run by an electric motor.

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AMERICAN NOVEL IS FLAMBOYANT

And the New England Literary Tradition, Though Venerated, Is a Blight, Says Gertrude Atherton

By Joyce Kilmer.

"AND what," I asked, "is the New England tradition?"

Gertrude Atherton looked out of the window at the little dust clouds whirling on Riverside Drive. We had been talking about contemporary American fiction and the author of "Perch of the Devil" had spoken of "the blight of the New England tradition."

"The New England tradition," she said, "is something which did not have its origin in New England, and flourishes now chiefly in the small towns of the Middle West. In literature it shows itself in a cold, polished, exquisite sort of writing that has almost no relation to life.

"It started not in New England, but in old England. It is really The Spectator tradition, the Addisonian tradition. In England they have forgotten it, but it still flourishes in the United States, like many another English idea long ago discarded in the land of its origin.

"When Cecil Chesterton was in New York he was greatly amused to find young poets with long hair and black silk stocks and other characteristics of the Aesthetic Movement which flourished in England in the eighteen-nineties. There is nothing of the sort in the modern English literary world. And so this Addisonian spirit, outgrown in England many years ago, still permeates our fiction and is actually venerated under the name of the New England tradition."

"What are the principal examples of this tradition in American literature?" I asked.

"Well," said Mrs. Atherton, "I suppose the Atlantic Monthly is its standard-bearer. But you find it in all the elderly magazine group. They are full of cold, precise, well-written stories, in which life is treated in an absolutely superficial manner.

"Not one of that group would take an O. Henry story. O. Henry didn't write in accordance with the New England tradition; his characters were human beings!

"And now those magazines are reaping their lean reward! They are being driven to the wall by the fifteen-cent magazines. The fifteen-cent magazines are getting the work of H. G. Wells, John Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett and all the rest of the first-rate writers; the still tenacious elders seldom get anything that reads like professional work.

"This stiffness and preciseness which so many American writers attribute to the English actually belongs only to the English middle class. But these writers think it belongs to the aristocracy.

"Now, aristocracies aren't like that at all. Aristocracies are independent and democratic.

"That is one fault of the writers of the New England school of thought. They seem to have no sense of the existence of democracy. That lack is particularly noticeable in the work of the women and in a large group of minor men writers; also in the novels of Mr. Henry James. You know, Henry James was once a novelist."

"Was?" I asked.

"Oh, I don't think you can call him a novelist now, can you?" asked Mrs. Atherton. "He makes elaborate tapestries of ideas and phrases, which give, as all good tapestries do, a kind of an idea of life. But he hasn't written a real novel since 'The Portrait of a Lady,' and that was published in 1881.

"We Americans are strange people," said Mrs. Atherton, musingly. "We are provincial and colonial at the same time. In the Middle West there are people who don't want to read anything that isn't about themselves. And yet we have so ridiculously high an esteem for everything that is European.

"We certainly are lacking in self-confidence in literature, music, painting—in all the arts. Did you ever observe that the United States is the only nation in the world that accepts gratefully everything artistic and literary that the other nations choose to send her? We don't try to judge things for ourselves, we take Europe's judgment, or perhaps merely England's judgment, without a murmur.

Gertrude Atherton.

"Ordinarily, we seem to be afraid to discard anything on which a European nation has once set the stamp of its approval. In England, nobody thinks of reading Dickens and Thackeray any more. But we read them reverently, or if we don't we're afraid to acknowledge it.

"There was the Russian fad of some years ago, that was a good example of our colonialism in literature. We accepted those interminable novels without a protest and have never dared to admit that they bored us.

"I suppose Mr. Howells was responsible for a good deal of that particular craze. He used to praise the Russian novelists enthusiastically in his departments in the magazines. Whatever any one says in a widely read magazine carries a great deal of weight. I remember that I used to read whatever he suggested. I read some of the Spanish novelists whom he praised so highly. But I never have been able to read his own novels!"

"Do you think," I asked, "that the modern American novel is equal to the modern English novel?"

"It is almost impossible to speak of them relatively," said Mrs. Atherton. "They are so very different in theme, manner, and everything else.

"Our novelists do admirably with a material that is peculiar to this country. Their work is often carefully and delicately done, and yet it may give an impression of crudeness, because their material, from the *standard* viewpoint, is crude. You see, we Americans are flamboyant, and anything truthful written about us must give the impression of flamboyance, however gracefully and thoughtfully it may be written.

"Now, the modern English novel isn't flamboyant. Far from it! It would be a relief if it were! The modern English novel is polished, calm, dead. It is a perfect picture of stagnation.

"The outstanding characteristic of contemporary English fiction is its terrible lack of vitality. John Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett and several other English novelists are men of extraordinary skill, true artists. But they write like the last writer of a dying race.

"Practically the only English novelist who has any real vitality in his work is H. G. Wells. And that is because Wells came up from the people. He is not a member of the great decadent middle class, to which most of the English novelists belong.

"In America we fail to understand the British system of caste and its effect on literature. In London fashionable society you may meet Hilaire Belloc and Anthony Hope, but very few other writers. There is an immense literary society, but you would hardly meet few of its members in the severe circles of Oxford or Cambridge.

"One of the most striking instances that I know of the effect of this caste system on men of letters is in connection with the visit of a distinguished English novelist to the United States a few years ago. He was in the first flush of his fame, a fame which first flourished, by the way, in the United States.

"Well, this novelist called on a friend of mine in New York one afternoon, and he seemed to be in a state of extraordinary agitation. He paced up and down the room and answered her questions vaguely.

"At length he said:

"'I say, would you mind letting me have a pony of brandy? My nerves are all upset.'

"'Certainly, you may have some brandy,' she replied. 'But why are you so nervous?'

"'I'll tell you,' he said. 'You see, I've got to go up to Columbia University this afternoon, and I don't mind saying I'm afraid to meet all those professors. You see, I'm not an educated man, I belong to a middle-class family that never could afford to send me to a university.'

"That's the English attitude," said Mrs. Atherton. "A middle-class man is a middle-class man, even if he happens also to be a genius. A clever young Englishman once said to a friend of mine who employed him as secretary while in London: 'Oh, one would better be dead than not be born a gentleman in England!'"

"But don't you think," I asked, "that the war is breaking up this caste system?"

"I hope so," said Mrs. Atherton. "And I believe that the war is breaking it up, must break it up if England is to be saved from dry rot. The very poor, the plebeians, have never fought for England unless coerced. It is not their England, but the England of the 'gentleman class.' They have said openly for years that they shouldn't mind being conquered by Germany; they couldn't be worse off. They have always felt and resented the arrogance of the upper classes.

"Just now the upper-class system is down on its knees to the lower classes, imploring them to enlist and save the country. And I don't see how, after the war is over, there can be a return to the old scheme of subordination. Personally I believe that ten years from now Lloyd George will be President of an England composed mainly of triumphant plebeians and women.

"I think that the war must change the point of view of the English people, and therefore of the English writers. I do not think that the novels written after the war can express that middle-class smugness that characterizes most contemporary British fiction."

I asked this enthusiastic Feminist why feminism had not disturbed the "middle-class smugness" of the English novelists.

"Feminism," she replied, "is too unsympathetic a subject for treatment in fiction. So is socialism. Feminism and socialism seem to stifle fiction. I believe in both feminism and in certain principles of socialism. But feministic and socialistic novels bore me to death.

"These are serious subjects about which people feel strongly. But they seem to have no affinity for fiction. When they are put into novels, they fail to call any of the elemental emotions to life in the hearts of the readers. They do not stir the pulse.

"This is not true of poetry. Socialism, feminism and other revolutionary ideas can be expressed in poetry, because poetry, unlike fiction, may be pitched in a far higher key than is possible in prose. Poetry can rise to the height of a prayer."

Mrs. Atherton does not believe that feminism has been swept away by the war.

"I know," she said, "that the special activity that we called the feminist agitation *per se* is practically moribund in England and on the Continent. And I know that there have been in bygone years women's movements that have been overwhelmed in international warfare.

"But I believe that the women of Europe are trying to keep in the front of things during this war, and that they are succeeding. All these activities of the women, as nurses in relief committees, as recruiting agents, as temporary heads of businesses, and the rest may arise from a genuine patriotism and zeal for social service. But I think that the women are animated even more by a desire to emphasize their usefulness, as a prelude to the great feminist movement which will follow the war.

"You see, the war is having at least this one good effect—it is making women think who were unaccustomed to that exercise. They are taking an interest in international politics! That is a tremendous thing for women whose ideas formerly were bounded by the limits of their own little social circles. They are

following the moves of the various armies, they are reading about the causes of the war, they are talking about the war. That leads them back to history.

"I don't say that their opinions on the war are valuable. But, at any rate, they are opinions. And to form and express opinions on great questions of the day is a new experience for many women."

"What do you think of the women peace delegates?" I asked.

"I do wish Jane Addams hadn't done it," said Mrs. Atherton. She's such a good woman! One thing of which I am absolutely certain, is that she was sincere in that expedition.

"Of course she must have known that the warring Governments wouldn't take such an appeal seriously. But it may be that she did it for the sake of the possible effect on the women of the world. She may have thought that the women of England, France, and Germany, when they heard of this pilgrimage of women protesting against war, would themselves take courage to protest against war.

"But I don't think for a moment that it has had that effect. I think that most of the thinking women in Europe and in the United States felt that the whole sex was made to look rather foolish, and that the result might be detrimental to the cause.

"There is no doubt that women will be more powerful than ever before after the war. You see, most of the men will be dead!

"So there will come a new and greater feminist movement. There was a type of woman that joined the old feminist movement merely out of idleness that will not be interested in it any longer. They will be so mad about the handful of men left that they will have no time or inclination for feminism.

"In Germany, where the women fairly worship the men, I suppose the war has killed feminism. The German women will be afraid to antagonize the few men whom the war has spared.

"But in the other countries of Europe nearly all the women will become feminists. The French women always have been independent. In England the women were, even before the war, more numerous than the men. That is the chief reason why the men wouldn't give them the ballot; they were afraid to do so.

"But now I think that the people of England will say: 'Well, at any rate, the women can't do worse than the men did.' And so they'll give them the ballot.

"The women of Europe must despise the men. The men let the fabric of civilization fall to pieces from lack of diplomatic wisdom and skill.

"Well!" said Mrs. Atherton, with a laugh, "I've wandered pretty far afield from 'the blight of the New England tradition!' But New England is a dull subject, anyway."

Mrs. Atherton is in no sense of the term conventional. I was thoroughly aware of this fact, and yet I was not at all prepared to her answer to my next question.

"Do you think," I asked, "that a man should do nothing but write for a living? Or should he have some other work, and make literature an avocation?"

"Why, writing is a ...nan's job, anyway," said Mrs. Atherton. "Men ought to do things, not write about them!

"One day Robert Louis Stevenson was dictating to his stepdaughter. It was the daughter who acted as his amanuensis; she became M. Salisbury Fields. The story on which they were at work was 'Saint Ives.'

"Suddenly Stevenson turned to his daughter and said; 'By God! I wish I were strong enough to do these things instead of writing about them! Do you suppose I'd write about them if I could do them?'

"Once I was very much taken with an Englishman who was a writer of fiction. He had been educated for the army, but when I knew him he had resigned and was devoting himself to literature. I nearly fell in love with him, I say—but I thought: 'Good heavens! The man does nothing but sit on a three-legged stool, and write little stories all day long and peddle them about to the magazines! He might as well be crocheting!' So I promptly recovered.

"Of course, a man should write stories, if he can, but he ought not to devote his life to it—he ought to cultivate another side of his brain that brings him in direct touch with life. When a man does nothing but write, his hands get so soft, and his character, too!"

"Do you think there is any likelihood of the men giving up literature?" I asked.

"There certainly is, in England," said Mrs. Atherton. "And all over the world women writers will be in higher esteem than ever before; they will no longer be looked down upon because they are women. And a woman of genius will no longer be patted on the head, like a dog that can walk on his hind legs. She will be regarded in exactly the same light as a man of talent or genius. The world will discover that a peculiar group of brain cells has no sex.

"It may be, also, that women will take possession of the theatrical profession. You know, woman's first invasion of a masculine monopoly was her entrance on the stage.

"In Shakespeare's day the feminine rôles were taken by men. Then women were allowed to act, and soon they were well established in the profession.

"And now that all the men are going to war, it isn't at all impossible that women will act in masculine rôles. The men may be driven off the stage! What a splendid chance for actresses like Nance O'Neill and Hedwig Reicher, who are so tall that, in spite of their art it is almost impossible to find feminine rôles suitable for them!"

FROM HERE AND THERE

Ostriches at 6 Cents Each.

TREMENDOUS changes in the values of ostriches and ostrich feathers have occurred since the war, so it is reported by Consul Wakefield from Port Elizabeth, South Africa. South Africa has exported as much as $25,000,000 of ostrich feathers a year, but interest in the ostrich as a revenue-producer is now declared by Mr. Wakefield to be at the lowest possible ebb. Birds are dying by thousands from lack of food and attention.

At Jansenville it is stated that ostriches are of so little value that the Poundmaster has written to the Council asking permission to refuse ostriches in the pound. A full-grown ostrich which had found its way to the Grahamstown pound was, on being put up at public auction, sold for 6 cents. Travelers along the Sunday River from Jansenville up through Blaauwkrantz and Uitkomst report that large numbers of dead birds are to be seen, while birds of good class roam about the roads and veldt uncared for and unplucked.

Japanese Chopsticks.

THE use of chopsticks is general in Japan, except among the richer classes, who have adopted European knives and forks, and, to some extent, the European cuisine. Small bowls of china or lacquered wood are the usual table equipment. After the various solid portions of the food have been lifted to the mouth with chopsticks the liquid remaining is sipped from the bowl.

In the case of rice, which would be tedious to pick up grain by grain, the bowl is often raised to the mouth and the rice shoveled or pushed in with the chopsticks. It is also customary to pour a little tea into the rice bowl after it has been nearly emptied, and in this way the few remaining grains of rice are washed down as the tea is drunk.

At public places the chopsticks at each meal must be new; this is indicated by the fact that the chopsticks are made from one piece of wood and are left joined together, as were matches at one time in the United States. These new chopsticks are incased in a thin paper envelope, sealed at the end, and bearing Japanese characters advertising either the hotel or some firm that has furnished them free to the proprietor for the sake of the publicity thus gained. Toothpicks, which are freely used by all Japanese at meals, are also inclosed in envelopes that frequently bear advertising matter.

A Museum on Wheels.

A TRAVELING museum that goes to the public schools, with illustrative material at the time it is needed, is successfully used by the St. Louis (Mo.) schools, according to a bulletin issued by the United States Bureau of Education.

The traveling museum has 7,000 individual and duplicate collections, 4,000 lantern slides, 8,000 stereoscopic views, and 2,000 colored charts and photographs. The school authorities make a point of the fact that there is nothing in the traveling museum which cannot be used in direct connection with the work of the schools. It contains no curiosities nor abnormalities—no freaks of nature.

The main purpose of the museum is to bring facts home to the pupils as realistically as possible. Thus by means of the cotton exhibit the children are taken to the cotton fields, where they study the plant, the method of preparing the soil, the harvesting; to the cotton gin, where the seed is separated from the lint; to the market, to see the baling and shipping; to the cotton factories, where the lint is spun and woven into fabrics; and to the refineries, to learn how cottonseed oil, oil cake, cottolene, and soap are made.

Municipal Movies.

THE Norwegian Diet recently passed a law providing that the licenses of all motion-picture theatres in the country shall expire in 1916. The municipalities will then be at liberty either to renew the licenses or to establish municipal theatres.

A number of smaller Norwegian cities, as, for example, Vardo, Tromso, Fredrikshald, and Notodden, have already determined to municipalize their motion-picture houses, and larger cities are now considering the question. It is not a partisan question, for while the proposal to municipalize these theatres in Christiania was made by the Socialists, in Trondhjem a like proposal originated with the Party of the Right.

Mr. Bauck, the Mayor of Trondhjem, lays great stress on the educational value of the cinematograph; he considers it the duty of the city in the interest of its youthful citizens to control the performances of these theatres.

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PAINTINGS IN AMERICAN MUSEUMS

Art at Home and Abroad

There Are Many Fine Pictures to be Seen in the Large and Small Public Galleries of This Country.

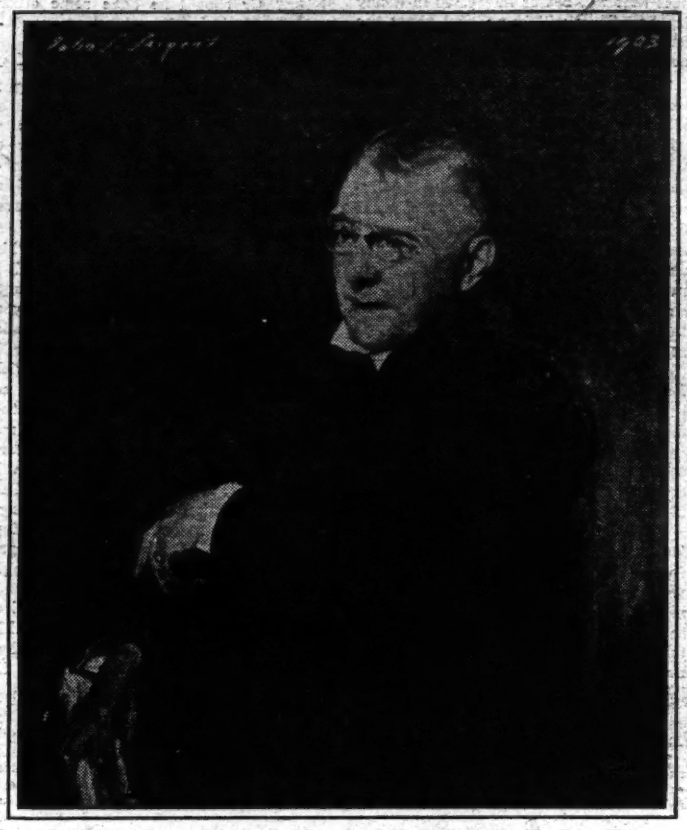
THE consideration of America as a Mecca toward which the steps of European art students must turn preceded the war. English and German connoisseurs came here and returned to notify their countrymen of the richness of American collections. The present situation more especially concerns the American pilgrims who formerly went "abroad" for the fulfillment of their aesthetic needs, and who now must content themselves with what they can find at home. The Panama-Pacific exhibition has answered the purpose of a special fillip to that ingrained love of "sight-seeing" which has awakened the easy contempt of foreigners and has enriched the life of the nation by providing our citizens with the material for fruitful comparisons. But we shall have to adjust ourselves to a rather long period of homekeeping, and obviously our wisest course is to discover the extent of our domestic possibilities. If we cannot go to the Louvre for another glance at the gracious Melean maiden whose young contours are so coarsened in the familiar casts as to make the first sight of the original a revelation, we can go to the Art Institute of Chicago for Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Girl," to Cincinnati for the noble Titian portrait of Philip II., to Boston for El Greco's monk.

It is an opportune moment for the appearance of Lorinda Bryant's "What Pictures to See in America," (John Lane Company,) following her books on the European galleries. The author makes no pretensions to authority, disputes no ascriptions, indulges in no technical comment, and even permits herself a slovenly use of English, but she points the way to the American museums and informs the careless public of their whereabouts, and in a general way of their contents. In her introduction she says: "I have unwillingly omitted collections in several cities because repeated efforts have failed to gain the hoped-for co-operation of those in charge of the galleries." This, no doubt, explains the otherwise inexplicable silence concerning such important collections as those in the Fogg Museum at Cambridge, the New York Historical Society, and others not less rewarding.

On the other hand, the reader will be agreeably surprised by the number of included museums, many of which have been established within the last few years and already contain the nuclei of interesting and distinguished collections. At Fort Worth, Texas, for example, one finds Gilbert Stuart's "Portrait of Clementina Beach," a vigorous interpretation of a vigorous type. Miss Beach was Stuart's pupil and used this portrait as a model for her own work. In the Isaac Delgado Museum, New Orleans, is a good little group of American paintings; in Muskegon, Mich., are portraits by Goya, Raeburn, Hogarth, Gainsborough, and Whistler; at Rochester is a fine Sorolla, a characteristic Lavery, and a tour de force in a negro's head by Robert MacCameron. The minor galleries are not indicated as places of special pilgrimage, but their value to the public is inestimable and is not to be measured alone by what they have to say to their permanent and local public, but also by the pleasure they give to the passing traveler. In Europe it is the natural thing to stop off a day, even at the price of some abatement of luxury, to hunt up the treasures of Marburg, the local arts and crafts of little Butzbach, the Mino of an Italian hill town, the Rembrandt of the College of God's Gift at Dulwich. Provincial museums are rich in material for the serious student, and it is safe to assume that wherever you go there is something of art worth looking for that will make the place a pleasant memory.

Hitherto this has been far from the case in traveling about America, and the absence of art interests in the cities remote from art centres has counted against them to an extent not often recognized by their publicity experts. Most of our smaller towns, in their eager development of this new field, are now showing the utmost wisdom by their acquisition of American pictures instead of "old masters," at once costlier and less certain. The student specializing in American art must travel many a mile to be sure that he has counted all the pearls on the string.

It will be, for example, a somewhat lively game in the not remote future to merge in one impression the various communications made to us by the art of J. Alden Weir. No one will be safe in missing the particular message of his portrait of his daughter in the Syracuse Museum, which forms a definite link between the mood in which the woman in a striped gown in the Metropolitan Museum was painted and that in which have been produced the shy evocations of girlhood distinctive of his latest period. The expert of the future will leap for joy when he finds this Syracusan treasure, with its multitudinous explanations of the artist's technical development.



Portrait of James Whitcomb Riley, by John S. Sargent. (In John Herron Art Institute.)

At the John Herron Art Institute of Indianapolis he again will experience sensation in the presence of Sargent's portrait of James Whitcomb Riley, a characterization both subtle and frank, and rich in those learned simplifications by which the unessential is swept out of the portrait painter's discussion of personality. To fathom the depths of Sargent's genius one needs to know not one or ten but the utmost possible number of his works. His intellectual alertness enables him to see in each subject the internal necessity of its character, and his treatment of it becomes the inevitable treatment for the expression of its special significance. To turn from the Riley portrait to that of the Boit children in the Boston Museum is to perceive the breadth of his span and the freshness of his invention. The Boit children, four of them, are small in the ample spacing of the room environing them. They stand at pause in their play, manifestly posing and not posed for the performance of portraiture, in which they are taking a lively interest. Their self-possession is undisturbed. They are wholly alive, individual in gesture and bearing, yet how much a part of the decorative scheme of the composition!

Closing of Europe to Art Lovers Makes an Inventory of Our Own Canvases of Particular Interest.

The Whistlers of the Freer collection are, of course, sufficient to show the variety of Whistler's accomplishment as well as its idiosyncrasy, but no student of his work could be satisfied to remain ignorant of such achievements as the "Blacksmith of Lyme Regis" and the "Little Rose of Lyme Regis" in Boston, the "Sarasate" at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, the "Lady with the Yellow Buskin" in the Wilstach collection at Philadelphia, the "Connie Gilchrist" at the Metropolitan, "In the Studio" at Chicago, and in the surprising little collection at Muskegon, Mich., the beautiful "Study in Rose and Brown," a version of childhood that in its dignity and the light precision of the execution recalls the famous "Infanta" of Velasquez. Without even the enchantment of such accessories as the geranium ribbons that flutter across the silver and gold of the Louvre picture, Whistler's child, with the long, aristocratic hands that will prove misleading to those who trouble about placing the subject in this or that social class, exercises a magic not less potent than that of the Spaniard.

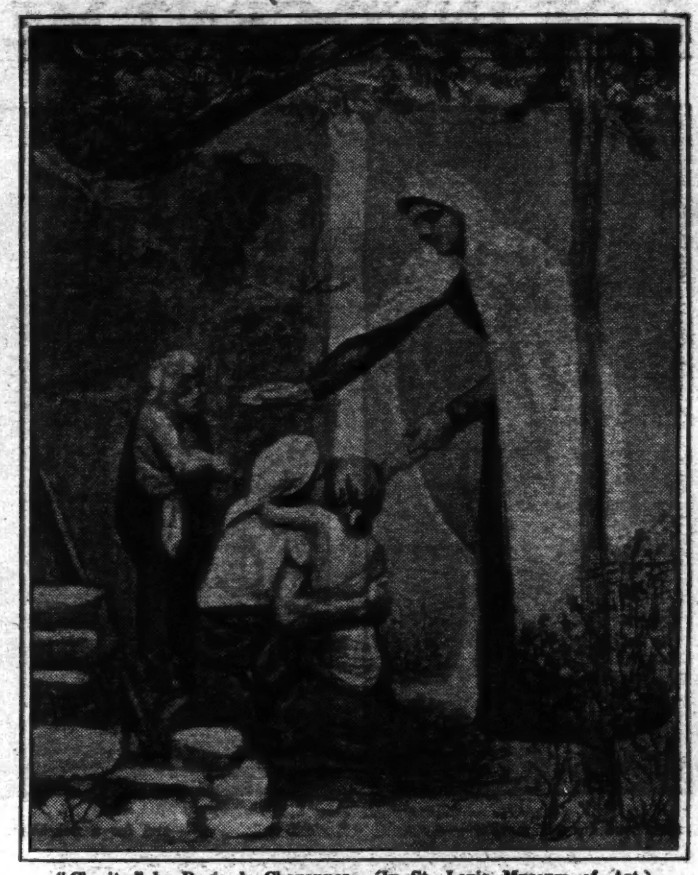
Then there is Winslow Homer, upon whom we lean so heavily in our effort to show to foreigners our "American" quality in its expected muscularity. To Europeans a race that built log cabins in the wilderness should have produced something equally weatherproof and sturdy in the field of art. Our windswept coasts and wild forests ought to have contributed something of their tameless energy to our spirit of painting, they consider, and in self-defense we continually show them Winslow Homer.

Here again we have to make expeditions from place to place covering distances that would take us from Paris to

"The Unruly Calf," by Winslow Homer. (In Brooklyn Museum.)

Rome in the beleaguered Continent of Europe. In Boston we have not only the well-known "fog warning," but the marvelous water color study of fish that challenges the Japanese on their own ground. In New York the "Northeaster," "Cannon Rock," and other sea pictures, in Milwaukee the idyllic group of fisher girls listening to the lark, in Toledo "Sunlight on the Beach," at Pittsburgh "The Wreck," in Philadelphia "The Fox Hunt," and in Brooklyn not only the Bahama water colors, but the "Unruly Calf," a pure expression of native humor through a familiar rustic theme. It is amusing to think that the already weary student, following with leaps and bounds the landmarks of Homer's career as an artist, cannot stop with America but must make his way to Paris and the Luxembourg Gallery for a glimpse of the delightful women dancing on the beach, whose untrammeled vigor of movement and grace have an almost Hellenic suppleness. They are heroic figures, and the Summer sea under the night sky is luminous. France has not chosen him in his most characteristic mood, but in that which most suggests ancient civilizations and a deeply initiated vision.

The late John W. Alexander has established a type by which he will be known throughout the history of American art, but the finest flowering of that type is the "Pot of Basil" in the Boston Museum, and any comprehensive notice of his work must take into account his masterpiece. Both Toledo and Buffalo must be visited if Thomas Dewing is adequately to be known, and Frank Duveneck, who has received the honors of the Panama Exposition in special measure, has just given over a hundred and fifty of his own paintings to the Cincinnati Art Museum. It would be absurd to form any opinion of the total work of Childe Hassam from such examples as "The New York Window" in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, "The Calker" in Cincinnati, or "Spring Morning" at Pittsburgh, but if you add to your impression of these what you get from the sun-dappled "Church at Old Lyme" in the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, you are in a position to "taste the flavor of his quality."



"Charity," by Puvis de Chavannes. (In St. Louis Museum of Art.)

In the Brooklyn Museum is a room devoted to Albert Ryder, and unless you make your pilgrimage to this room you are ignorant of an American painter whose characteristic American mysticism finds expression in a singularly complete method, a fusion of color and depth of tone such as we associate with the work of the old masters on which time has been at work. One of the loveliest of George Fuller's portraits is in the St. Louis City Art Museum. The student who follows the museums as a pastime without specializing in one school or another will be rewarded by coming upon jewels of art where he could not expect them.

In the St. Louis gallery, besides the little group of interesting Americans, is Puvis de Chavannes's "Charity," characteristic in design and delightful to encounter. Manet's splendid "Beggar" is in Chicago, and one of the best of Bastien Lepage's peasant subjects, the "Wood-gatherers," is in the Layton Art Gallery at Milwaukee. It is an admirable moment to make the "petit tour" of one's own country, and a well trained imagination will grasp the possibilities of a tour of comparison made ten years later.

"Beggar," by Manet. (In Chicago Art Institute.)

Exhibition at Mystic.

Preparations are nearing completion for a second exhibition of paintings at Mystic, Conn., this Summer, commencing Aug. 19. The success of the venture made last year was so marked as to justify the hope that the annual exhibition at Mystic may become an established institution. An additional feature this year will be a room devoted to sketches. The exhibition is under the general direction of Charles H. Davis, N. A.

England now is coming to the fore with "war toys," following France and Russia. An English water-color artist, E. Carter Preston, having found that the war had put an end to the market for his water colors, has turned to the making of toys, and his new work, according to his critics, possesses not only character but great beauty. It illustrates the modern tendency in all arts which have passed from the primitive and simple through the sophisticated and complicated and are trying now to achieve the sophisticated simplicity which is the last stage of all. The primitive toy, like the primitive picture, is abstract in character. A doll must have a head and body, but not necessarily arms or legs. There must be eyes that suggest seeing and a mouth that suggests speaking. These are the main things, and if you cannot manage both, one will do. Then, by gradual stages, are evolved the dolls, the dogs and horses, the carts, railway trains, bridges, high steel buildings, which mark the apogee of imitative art in toymaking. Next comes simplification, reaction toward the primitive with studied artifice in place of spontaneous instinct. Mr. Preston's toys belong to this latest class. He finds a happy vent for his wit with his portraits of statesmen done in angular, in his pigs that swing around with the unexpectedness of pig nature, with his leaping zula and gorgeous parrots. The critic of The Morning Post says:

"We have seldom seen mechanics and art so happily combined in the service of invention, and the result becomes the more surprising when we are told that Mr. Preston had neither practical training in mechanics nor study in portraiture before the war became the mother of his invention. He has created a 'new art,' and at the same time a new industry. These figures can be multiplied to any number, each statuette or toy a perfect replica of the parent mass of silhouettes. This simplicity of reproduction makes cheapness possible—the prices range from about 2 shillings to the £5 asked for the group of King George to which we have referred. A little enterprise should easily turn Mr. Preston's great ingenuity into a most prosperous concern, which need not in any degree lessen the high standard of his art. He has been advised to add to the illusion of reality by applying real jewels or enamels in the decoration of his more important statuettes. Such application would be a mistake. The overburdening of surfaces with foreign materials has usually marked decadent periods. Besides, Mr. Preston's individuality is best communicated in his efforts to master the brush point—that most refractory and magical means of expression, as the painters and draughtsmen of China and Japan have proved to artists of the Western World."

Ralph Earl.

The Boston Transcript prints an extremely interesting and valuable letter from Charles Henry Hart on the subject of the American painter, Ralph Earl. Mr. Hart gives extensive biographical data, which correct false impressions, and sends an autobiographical letter from Earl to his mother, in which he reviews his career during a dozen years of absence. The following passages are especially interesting:

"In the Autumn of 1814 I arrived in Paris, where I continued nearly twelve months. During that time I received more information in my art than I had done the whole time I remained in England, owing to Bonaparte's having collected all the fine paintings that he could remove on the Continent, and brought them to Paris for the benefit of the arts and his own aggrandizement—here I met with another excellent friend, Mr. Vanderlyn, the painter from New York—This was at the time Bonaparte returned from Elba. I was here previous to his return, and when he abdicated, and had the satisfaction of seeing all the allied Monarchs of Europe in the City of Paris.

"The last of December, 1815, I landed again in the United States at Savannah (Georgia) from France; here I remained until July, at which time had made up my mind to visit the Western Country and proceeded to (Nashville) in order to obtain the Portraits of Gen'l Jackson, Coffee and Carroll, that I might at some future period be enabled to paint the Battle of New Orleans. This subject I had thought of while in Paris—I reached this place the first of January, 1817, where I have resided ever since—In 1818 I became connected in Gen'l Jackson's family by marrying a niece of Mrs. Jackson's, whom I had the misfortune to loose upwards of two years ago: She died in child birth, about eighteen years of age, and one of the most amiable of women. On this subject I will write you more particular in my next letter.

"The General and Mrs. Jackson have been two of the most valuable friends I have ever met with. Mrs. Jackson is one of the best of women and he is the most amiable man in his family I ever saw, and a most perfect gentleman in his manners, he is a strong friend, and a formidable enemy and take him altogether as a natural man, he is the greatest I ever saw.—The particulars of my jaunt last winter to New Orleans you will see in the Nashville paper which I have sent to you—I shall descend the river again this winter to Natchez and Orleans—In June next I shall take Shipping from that place for N. York with a full length portrait of Genl. Jackson to be engraved in that City, during which time I shall do myself the pleasure of visiting you at Troy, and am in hopes then to have it in my power to be of some assistance to you should it be necessary."

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

Perhaps the reason a woman changes her mind is because she doesn't like the looks of it after she has made it up.

This would be a pretty fine sort of world if we were all as good as we expect others to be.

Many a fellow gets the reputation of being fast when his creditors think he is mighty slow.

Even rubbing up against the world doesn't seem to make some men any brighter.

When we liken a man to a mule, it is just as well not to talk behind his back.

When a big man is mean he's the limit, because there's so much of him to be mean.

Willie runs an errand for his mother——

——and for a neighbor.

Even the fool is sometimes self-made.

A man should be known by his deeds; not by the deeds of his ancestors.

It's easier to talk a man up than to keep him there.

The one time when every man is inclined to the back-to-the-land idea is when he is seasick.

Few people in the world are so aggravating as those who have heard your pet story before.

Baseball umpires shouldn't be married. The married ones are more apt to stand for back talk.

Sometimes a very good way to help others is by keeping out of their way.

LINES FROM A JESTER'S NOTEBOOK—By John Kendrick Bangs

THE CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUES.

"What are you reading, James?" asked Mrs. Blithers, on New Year's Eve, 1943.

"No. 3,054, Series J, of Germany's replies to the United States in the Lusitania matter," said James.

"How interesting," said Mrs. Blithers. "And what does the Ancient and Honorable Imperial Government have to say for itself this time?"

"It gives two alternative recipes for squash pie; devotes three pages to a consideration of the nutritive qualities of dill pickles after the dills have been removed, and assures the American people in the name of their traditional friendship that benzine is still unsurpassed for the removal of cod-liver oil stains from flannel trousers," said Blithers.

"Is it a satisfactory answer?" asked Mrs. Blithers.

"Well, some say no, and some say yes," said Blithers. "Mr. Bryan wires from Patagonia that it is the most satisfactory solution of the controversy yet submitted by either side."

DESTINY.

(A Poem in the Manner of the Boobists.)

A LOAD or bricks; a bag of bran;
An astigmatic Chinaman;
A solitary taxicab
Upon a highway dull and drab—
O Destiny seen from afar,
O what a bag of tricks you are!

A cake of soap upon the stair,
And silver spirals everywhere;
A golden hair upon your brow;
A sailor on a stranded scow—
O list unto the raucous note
That echoes round the table d'hôte!

A sudden chill athwart the lee;
The rustle of the bumble-bee;
An apple dead before it's ripe;
A plumber sitting by a pipe—
O Mother, must this cup be quaft
That burbles so both fore and aft?

A lush tomato blushing red;
An ice-cold towel on my head;
A hammock swaying in the wind;
A gown that buttons up behind—
O Fate, I prithee spare me that
Harsh bar in life's magnificat!

A dust-mote playing round the moon;
The singing of the distant loon;
And over all the lissome lot
An overwhelming sense of WHAT—
Alas, whate'er the harvest be,
All Whatness is our Destiny!

A SUGGESTION TO A RESPECTED CONTEMPORARY.

Mr. Henry James, surrounded by the turmoil of war, writes from London as follows:

"My difficulty comes from the sense that to turn from our distracted world of today to the world of the questions surrounding, even with their then so great bustle of responsibility, the cradle of the most promising scion of the newspaper stock as that stock had rooted itself in American soil, is to sink into a social lap of such soft, sweet material as to suggest comparatively a general beatific state."

We are not ourselves expert practitioners in the materia medica, but under similar suffering we have found a pinch of bicarbonate of soda in a glass of tepid water very helpful.

***

PRAISE.

"Now this is a little thing I did in Italy," said the artist. "I am told by people who seem to know that the jackass off in the corner is especially well drawn."

"Yes," said the critic, eying the figure closely. "Yes—you seem to have put a great deal of yourself into it."

An Opera Lover's Impression of an Italian Victory. —From the Bystander.

Colored Evidence

A WELL-KNOWN lawyer was trying to make clear to a legal student the significance of the term "colored evidence," meaning that evidence which has been tampered with.

"The best illustration I can think of came within my observation not long ago," said the lawyer. "A physician had said to a fair patient:

"'Madam, you are a little run down. You need frequent baths and plenty of fresh air, and I advise you to dress in the coolest, most comfortable clothes; nothing stiff or formal.'

"When the lady got home this is how she rendered to her husband the advice given to her by the doctor:

"'He says I must go to the seashore, do plenty of motoring, and get some new Summer gowns.'"

Tough on Aunt Mary.

THERE is a very stern Philadelphia woman who demands instant and unquestioning obedience from her children. One afternoon a storm came up and she sent her little son John to close the trap leading to the flat roof of the house.

"But, mother—" began John.

"John, I told you to shut the trap!"

"Yes, but mother—"

"John, shut that trap!"

"All right, mother, if you say so—but—"

"John!"

Whereupon John slowly climbed the stairs and shut the trap. The afternoon went by and the storm howled and raged. Two hours later the family gathered for dinner, and when the meal was half over Aunt Mary, who was staying with the mother, had not appeared. The mother started an investigation, but she did not have to ask many questions. John answered the first one.

"Mother, she is on the roof."

Sad, Indeed.

Mrs. Hoyle—I am so sorry to hear that your poor husband was tarred and feathered.

Mrs. Doyle—Yes, and the worst thing about it is that they used the feathers on my new hat.

Unavoidable Loss

WHEN the spinster aunt began to ask questions she always kept at least one person engaged with little chance for any other word than direct answers.

"What's become of that kitten you had last time I was here?" she demanded of her small nephew. "I hope she wasn't poisoned like the other you had two years ago."

"No, she—"

"Don't tell me she was drowned."

"No, she—"

"Stolen?"

"No, she—"

"Well, I'd like to know what made you give away such a handsome kitten."

"We didn't—she's—"

"Well, what's happened to her—speak up!"

"She's growed into a cat!" gasped the boy.

Still Rock

Natural Alkaline Water

A Fine Table Water

Your Physician will recommend its use to relieve

Indigestion
Rheumatism
Uric Acid
Gout

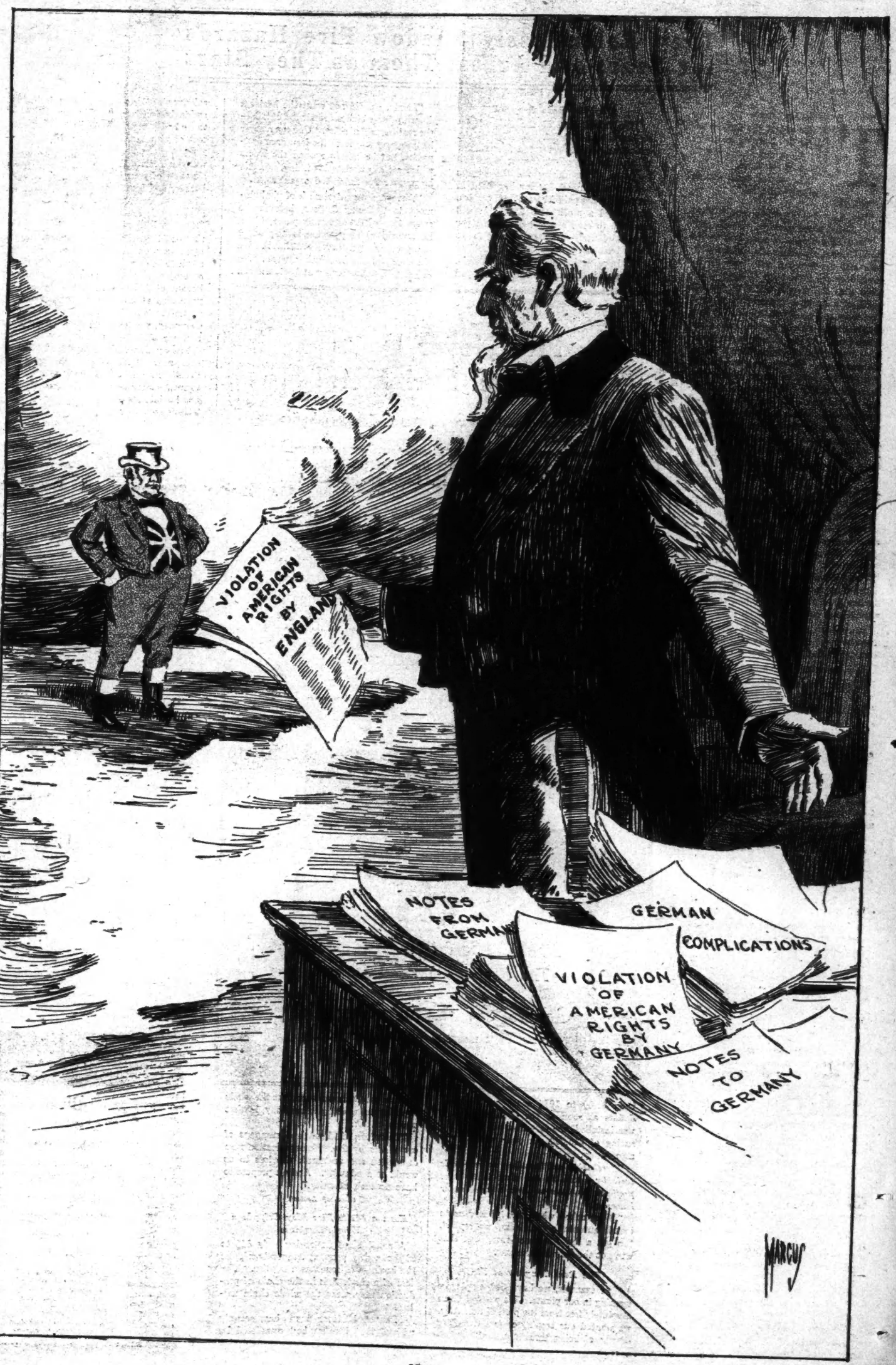
Used exclusively at the STILL ROCK SPA at Waukesha, Wis., U.S.A., in the cure of diabetes.

Write to Dept. W.

Still Rock at 100 Broadway New York City, for Booklet

HIS BUSY DAY

"John, don't you think I have enough troubles without your adding to them?"



SELF-PAID PINKERTONS OF FIRE

They Relentlessly Shadow Fire Hazards for Years and Arrest Them as They Start

By J. D. Pryor.

THE boss enters the factory office in the morning as usual. The office boy smiles—he is first with the news.

"The varnish room was on fire last night, Sir."

"What?"

"Yes, Sir. The sprinkler put it right out. About $5.00 damage. That's all."

The boss proceeds at once over to the varnish room, summons the night watchman and the foreman and holds an inquest over the little heap of soggy black ashes that lies in the midst of $10,000 worth of unharmed inflammable veneers. The facts are quickly collected. It is a simple story,—an oily rag too near a hot steam pipe. At two o'clock in the morning a lazy spiral of smoke, then a flame. No one saw it. No one even knew about it until the sprinkler alarm began ringing automatically. It brought the watchman on the run. He found the Grinnell Sprinkler-head which had been shadowing that fire risk, for the last ten years, on the job, sending down a drenching spray that had quickly extinguished the perilous blaze. The watchman had quickly turned off the water and screwed on a fresh sprinkler-head.

The boss decides that it is one of those thousands of little fires which occur under Grinnell Sprinkler Systems and which are *never reported* because the loss is too small. He goes back to the office and reflects—fire in that varnish room a few minutes longer would have made the place a roaring furnace. Even if it got no further than the varnish room, the plant would have been crippled for months.

He presses a button and summons a bookkeeper. "Look up and see what that Grinnell Sprinkler System cost us."

In a few minutes he has the figures.

Insurance Premiums before "Grinnells"	$14,000 annually
After Installation	3,000
Net Annual Saving	$11,000
Total for the ten years	110,000
Cost of the Installation	30,000
Net Saving to Date	$80,000

We call Grinnell Sprinklers "Pinkertons" because they are always on guard, alert and ready to find and arrest the fire that threatens a going business. And the above figures show that they are "Self-Paid".

Nothing novel about this story or these figures. Such unseen fires happen on the average of several times a night somewhere in the United States, and such figures are substantially duplicated in thousands of ledgers because Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers everywhere reduce insurance rates 40% to 90%. For instance, in Steinway & Sons' new factory at Long Island City, Grinnell Sprinklers, by saving in insurance rates, paid for themselves in two years.

Frederick Reidemeister, treasurer of Steinway & Sons, explained the method of saving $15,000 a year as follows:

"The insurance rate on the Steinway plant was $1.50 per $100, in spite of the fact that we had the regular New York Fire Department five minutes away; in addition, our own private fire department; two 50,000 gallon cisterns; tremendous, high-pressure steam-pump; stand-pipes; hose; a chemical engine; fire drills, etc.

Why Steinway's Rate was $1.50

"Common sense told us that we were not safe from fire as long as we paid this high rate, for as the insurance rate so the fire danger. Careful investigation proved to us that a fire department and a watchman system, however efficient, could not automatically discover a fire in our buildings at dead of night, drench it instantly with a quenching spray of water, and at the same instant send in a fire alarm.

"We found that the Grinnell Sprinkler System makes both building and its contents immune from fire. Therefore, three years ago we installed a Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System.

Why the Rate Dropped

"The initial cost of the Grinnell installation was $30,000. As soon as the equipment was in, the insurance companies reduced the cost of our insurance $15,000 per year. Thus during the three years which the Grinnell System has been in our plant it has paid for itself and, besides, has earned a profit of $15,000. It will continue to earn a profit of $15,000 per year indefinitely—perhaps as long as we are in business.

"This reduction may seem incredible, but when it is known that our rate dropped from $1.50 to 10⅞ cents per hundred dollars as soon as the Grinnell System was installed, the fact that we effected a saving of $15,000 per year will not be astonishing.

"*Purchasing and installing an automatic sprinkler system in our plant is the most profitable business we have engaged in or known of.*

"When asked what first induced us to install automatic sprinklers, we replied, 'To get a low insurance rate,' but that was not the only inducement.

The Real Tragedy of Fire

"For example, we have 500 employees working in our plants. We wanted them absolutely free from the peril of fire. Also, we wanted our employees free from any danger of being thrown out of employment.

"Lastly, we did not want the business interruption which a fire always entails—the real tragedy of a fire. One can recover his property loss from the insurance companies, but he cannot recover the orders which a fire prevents his filling, nor can he recover his disbanded organization.

"Disrupted organization is of vital moment to Steinway & Sons, because the sweet tone of the Steinway piano, which has a world-wide reputation, is the product of a peculiar organization that has handed the method down from father to son. No one or two of our artists and artisans can produce the Steinway tone, but the whole organization working in harmony, is what creates it.

"Therefore, if through a stoppage of our plants by fire, this organization were disbanded and scattered, the loss to us would be a calamity. And we propose to have no such calamity."

(*End of Letter*)

Even a Little Fire May Cripple a Whole Business

A small blaze destroying only 5% to 20% of a given property frequently cripples the business as much as a big fire. The loss of a single link in the chain of production may make the whole chain useless.

Many a business man has secretly wished that his fire had completed its work. Orders are lost to competitors, salesmen's efforts for months past become suddenly fruitless, your customers learn to deal with other people, and at the bottom of your annual profit and loss sheet you put the apologetic explanation: "This was the Year of the Fire." Such demoralization of your business is the real fire danger, and insurance does not cover it. The best business men in America are alive to this fact.

System Magazine in a recent investigation of 50 great firms found them all in agreement on the fact that the worst result to be feared from fire is interruption of business. "We consider the greatest benefit of Grinnell Sprinklers to be the protection of the lives of our employees," writes the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, who pay premiums on policies totalling $13,500,000.

The opinion of the American Radiator Company: "We believe the greatest benefit from a Grinnell System to be the increased assurance that our business will not be interrupted through loss by fire. The percentage of reduction in insurance premiums we would estimate at an average of 90%."

Numerous other great business concerns have written letters in regard to their experiences with the Grinnell System, among them Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.; John Deere Co.; Hudson Motor Car Co.; Buick Motor Car Co.; Remington Typewriter Co., etc.

They permit the publication of these experiences in order to help spread the spirit of conservation against fire.

Think of any one of the foremost institutions of American business and you may say, almost with certainty, that that institution is protected by a Grinnell System. Some firms have put into their buildings Grinnell equipment costing $100,000 or more. They did not invest these sums merely in an Automatic Sprinkler installation, but in Grinnell Scientific Fire Protection. As big buyers of business equipment, they gained the knowledge—

1st—that sprinkler engineering is more than mere pipe-fitting. It is a difficult, highly technical art and the Grinnell System is the one with the trained, technical talent back of it.

2nd—that Grinnell Systems are shop-assembled and only the final connections are made in your building, insuring quick and botherless installation.

3d—that the Grinnell equipment is one that can be installed and then forgotten, thanks to the superior workmanship and materials. (Grinnell Sprinkler heads have leakless, corrosion-resisting, glass valves, seated on a self-tightening diaphragm.)

4th—that Grinnell is the standard system, the original sensitive system, with thirty-three years' experience built into it. It protects more wealth than all other systems put together.

No Investment Needed

If your working capital is profitably engaged, don't disturb it. Protect it by allowing a construction company to give you a Grinnell System. In a few years it will become yours and make money for you without investment.

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Prices of Grinnell Systems are usually higher on a flat price comparison, but who does not want the satisfaction of knowing that he has the fullest protection in case a fire breaks out?

The Davis Sewing Machine Co., of Dayton, writing on this point, says:

"Fire destroys with terrific energy. It is always unexpected. To save your business from demoralization you want the System that is always in perfect fire-fighting trim.

"You would have this Grinnell System if Sprinklers could be installed on trial. But they can't. If you put in the wrong system you've got to keep it as long as the building stands. Nor is there any way for a layman to prove up the hundred and one scientific, mechanical and engineering points of each manufacturer's product, on which depend the expense for repairs, adjustments, etc."

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Fire Never Beats Grinnell Sprinklers!

NO sooner does the wave of heat ascending from the fire reach 155° at the sprinkler-head near the ceiling than snap goes the fusible strut, and down comes a drenching downpour of water over the exact place, ten-feet-square, where the fire is. The flame sputters and dies. The loss is always trivial.

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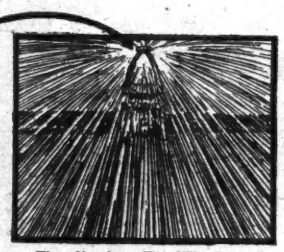
The wise building owner gives his tenants the best sprinkler system just as he gives them the best heating or elevator system.

And owners occupying their own buildings want the sprinkler system that will most surely protect their going businesses—the Grinnell. They want the system with the lowest maintenance cost—the Grinnell.

Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Head



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AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

The Shop-assembled System

General Fire Extinguisher Co.

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The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1915 EIGHT PAGES

THE STORY OF BRONSON ALCOTT'S "NEW EDEN"

For the First Time a Complete Account Is Given of the Strange Experiment by Concord Transcendentalists at Fruitlands

BRONSON ALCOTT'S FRUITLANDS. Compiled by Clara Endicott Sears. With Transcendental Wild Oats. By Louisa Alcott. Illustrated from photographs. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1.

IN the early forties of the last century there were several attempts, both in England and here, to establish communities based on some form of philosophical or religious asceticism. A number of people more or less known to fame became interested in the various experiments. Probably the best known of these attempts was the one called Brook Farm, about which a great deal has been printed. But another, far more extreme, has remained in practical obscurity, except for its name of the "New Eden" at Fruitlands. One reason for this lack of advertisement was the dismal and complete failure of the venture some seven months from its start. Bronson Alcott maintained a pretty complete silence about it, a really amazing fact, when one considers how immeasely he was delivered to speech as his chief point of contact with the rest of humanity, and a proof of a lingering bitterness that never left him. With Alcott silent, there was no one to talk, for Alcott's friends pitied the gentle philosopher's sensitiveness too much to harp on a painful subject, and the other members of the scattered community had even less reason than their leader to be voluble.

There was, to be sure, Louisa Alcott's fragment, included in the present volume, which somewhat humorously sketched the main incidents of the Fruitlands life. But Louisa was only 10 at the time her father led his family into the transcendental camp, and was also too near the chief figure to be entirely impartial. The book now appearing is therefore the first real account of Fruitlands, Mrs. Sears having devoted herself with the utmost patience to digging up all the records available, either from personal dairies, letters, newspaper articles, or other such sources, where they were scattered. This labor was eminently worth the doing, for Fruitlands is really the epitome of all such communities. The very briefness of the experiment makes it the more sharp and clear, and we look on at the struggles between the futile angels of transcendentalism and the conquering demons of common sense and reality almost as we might watch a play. And if the play is excruciatingly amusing in most of its aspects, it does not lack a hint of pathos or heroism.

Alcott got his idea of the New Eden while visiting a group of English mystics headed by James Pierrepoint Greaves, a pupil of Pestalozzi, who had established a school according to the Concord philosopher's teachings in Surrey, calling the place Alcott House. It was at this school that he met Charles Lane and H. C. Wright, and seems to have been fascinated by both men. Indeed, he writes home of the latter: "I am already knit to him with more than human ties, and must take him with me to America * * * or else abide here with him." Both returned with Alcott, and both joined him in establishing the New Eden.

Lane seems to have been the only one among the group who had any money, and it was he who paid down the sum needed for acquiring the old Wyman farm, fourteen miles from Concord and two miles from the village of Harvard, where the disciples of The Newness, as Alcott and others imbued with a contempt for the old ways of life then called themselves, decided their community should establish itself.

Out they all went on a cold June day with the rain pouring on them. And a queer group they were. Alcott and his wife, his four small daughters; Lane and Wright; Hecker, later known as Father Hecker, a remarkable man and founder of the Paulist Brotherhood; Joseph Palmer, known as "Old Jew Palmer," whose great adventure was his beard; a man called Abram Wood, who had turned his name hindside before as his claim to transcendentalism, being known as Wood Abram, with two or three more, among them an Anna Page, later dismissed in disgrace by the irate vegetarians because she had succumbed to the temptations of a fried fish-tail at a neighbor's house.

The scheme of life that underlay Fruitlands was simple. No "flesh," as the members called meat, was to be eaten. This prohibition included every animal product, such as milk, eggs, honey, butter, cheese. Moreover, they were to raise or to exchange for what could be raised in the neighborhood, all they used in a material way. No sugar, tea or coffee, neither silk nor wool for garments, were allowed. Linen was to be their raiment, for cotton, too, was tabooed. Tunics and trousers of brown linen clothed them fitly.

Not one of their number except Palmer seems to have had any notion of how to farm. Also, as Lane explains in a letter, "we are impressed with the conviction that by a faithful reliance on the Spirit which actuates us,

A Bronson Alcott

we are sure of attaining to clear revelations of daily practical duties as they are to be daily done by us," wherefore no plan of work was laid out, and the various philosophers would wander vaguely about the fields, when the Spirit hinted, sowing and digging, in some cases going over the same plot which one had scattered with clover seed to sow it again with rye, oats or barley. Two mulberry trees planted by them were put so close to the house that they almost heaved it free of its foundation in later years, though this misfortune was one that the community itself did not have to suffer.

The use of animal manures to fertilize the land was considered by Alcott to be "disgusting in the extreme," and was therefore prohibited. The idea was to plow under the growing green crops to achieve the required richness. The drawback to this being the difficulty of harvesting anything for themselves. But this did not as yet trouble them. What did trouble them was the unaccustomed toil with the spade, for they did not believe in using enslaved beasts to work for them, broke their backs and tore their hands. A compromise was achieved, and Old Palmer went off for a yoke of oxen to do the plowing. One of these proved to be a cow, and Palmer, to the horror of the rest, was seen to indulge in that creature's yield of milk. He had, as he expressed it, "to be let down easy."

There seem to have been other more spiritual concessions to this demand for an easier rule. The bread of the community was unbolted flour. In order to make it more palatable, Mr. Alcott, with something approximating humor, was accustomed to form the loaves "into the shapes of animals and other pleasing figures." Water was the sole drink, but it was invariably spoken of as their "beverage," probably with the same hope of making it appear more desirable. As for the meals, they are always spoken of as "chaste," the intercourse between the members at Fruitlands was "social communion," and sleep was a "resort to sweet repose." If there is a power in words, and true sustenance, Fruitlands made the most of it.

Old Palmer's life was one long fight to keep his beard, an appendage which Fruitlands alone, at that epoch, regarded with equanimity. In spite of the rage with which people generally regarded beards in those days, Palmer believed in them, and his life was a splendid assertion of this belief. Through all sorts of vicissitudes he hung on to that beard. Going to Boston he would be followed by hooting crowds. Men would spring out on him in his native Fitchburg from doorways, and endeavor to tear the offending thing from his face, but he could defend it, and did. Then he would be haled to court for assault and battery, a fine imposed, on refusal to pay which Palmer would be sentenced to jail. There he remained at one time for over a year, part of it in solitary confinement. The jailers actually tried to shave him there, but the old man put up so fierce a fight that they desisted. Once a minister refused him Holy Communion, whereupon he strode to the altar and took the cup himself, asserting with flashing eyes that he "loved his Jesus as well or better than any one else present." When at last he died he had his bearded face carved on the tombstone, where it may still be seen. When Fruitlands failed it was Palmer who bought the place, and there he carried on a queer sort of community of his own for more than twenty years.

Emerson was interested in the experiment made by Alcott, but evidently doubtful of its success. He went to visit the community and after a number of sentences affirming his admiration for Alcott, saying that "these men ought to be maintained in their place by the country for its culture," he adds: "I think there is as much merit in beautiful manners as in hard work," which leads one to suspect that Emerson had not perceived any very strong signs of the latter virtue. He was himself of too sane a temper really to believe in Utopia on Earth. And his final comment: "I will not prejudge them successful. They look well in July; we will see them in December * * * one can easily see that they have yet to settle several things. Their saying that things are clear, and they sane, does not make them so," is a pretty fair proof that he himself did see clear. December came and found Fruitlands deserted by all save the Alcotts, who were starving and shivering on a diet of fallen hopes and scarce barley.

But one person worked at Fruitlands, and she was Mrs. Alcott. One would give much to know that lady's thoughts during those seven months. One hint there is: she confessed later that she had feared for her husband's sanity during that time. Not only did she and her two small daughters do all the housework, make the famous linen garments, bake the bread and cook what roots and herbs were provided for the cooking, but she also worked in the fields when the Spirit failed to urge the philosophers to that labor. When it was all over and Lane had gone to join the Shakers and the rest drifted variously away, she sat silent at the bedside of her husband, waiting what might befall. Alcott, deeply chagrined at the failure, determined to die of it. He took to his bed and refused food and drink. Three days he lay there, three days his wife sat waiting, food and water placed within reach of the philosophic hand. The fourth morning she returned from such sleep as had come to her to find that the food had been eaten. The word was life. So she picked up husband and children and fared forth again into the world, to continue working until that day when Louisa was able to take the burden on her own shoulders.

There is no doubt that Alcott and Lane both derived huge satisfaction out of their asceticism, parading joyfully in their linen tunics, and scorning those whose views differed from their own with no little pride. They alluded to such persons as no less than dead, Lane speaking of the "number of living persons in the 300,000 inhabitants of New York City" as being "very small," and in telling of a visit to a certain Mr. Hamond in New Ipswich, he states that Hamond "introduced us at two houses to four females who vitally considered constitute with himself the whole town."

This review might continue indefinitely, so full is the book of the unexpected and the arresting in human nature, so engaging is the artless art, the childish wisdom of the dwellers in the New Eden. But possibly the point of view expressed in this final quotation from Charles Lane will give our readers the final impetus toward a volume that should on no account be missed.

> We went out one evening to Roxbury, (Brook Farm,) where there were eighty or ninety persons playing away their youth and daytime in a miserably joyless, frivolous manner.

HOW TO MAKE GENIUSES OF CHILDREN

H. Addington Bruce Gives the Results of "Intensive Child Culture" as Shown in Such Cases as the Son of Dr. Boris Sidis—New Theories of Education

PSYCHOLOGY AND PARENTHOOD. By H. Addington Bruce. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

IF children do not turn out well it is the parents, not the offspring, who are most to blame, is the note which runs through Mr. Bruce's illuminating and very readable book. He particularly emphasizes the responsibility of parents in the matter of the intellectual capabilities of their children—a matter which heretofore has lain lightly upon the shoulders of even the most conscientious fathers and mothers. But it is Mr. Bruce's belief that the abilities of later life spring more from the mental training of very early years than from gifts transmitted by heredity—that, in fact, geniuses are made oftener than they are born.

"I venture to affirm," he says, "that genius is to an appreciable extent susceptible of cultivation, so as to become a far more frequent phenomenon than it is today." He thinks that in the man of genius there is no departure from normality, and that he differs from others merely in being able to utilize more freely and easily than others faculties common to all. The basis of his theory is, in brief, that the subconscious region of the mind serves as a great storehouse, preserving memory-images of whatever has impressed the sense organs, and also as a kind of workshop for the facile manipulation of ideas. If this storehouse is early enriched with vast quantities of images and ideas and the intellect from the beginning is trained in the workshop of mental effort, the individual will be able to accomplish far more than will one whose subconscious stores are meagre and whose mental machinery lacks the facility gained by earlier and longer training. In these things, he feels sure, "we have the clue to the true explanation of the brilliant achievements of the man of genius."

A lengthy chapter on "Intensive Child Culture" tells the stories of many successful instances of this early training of children. Among these he mentions, of course, the son of Dr. Boris Sidis, whose admittance to Harvard University and his brilliant work there while still a lad in knickerbockers attracted attention a few years ago. Two others are included in this reference. Of the three, one gained the Ph. D. degree at eighteen and continued his studies abroad as the holder of a Harvard traveling fellowship. Another was graduated at sixteen and at once took up post-graduate studies. The third completed his college course with distinction in three years and then began the study of law. Mr. Bruce draws attention to the fact that the fathers of these three youths all declared that their seeming precocity was the result, not of any unusual mental endowment, but solely of their early home training. The intellectual regimen to which James Stuart Mill was subjected by his father during his childhood is described at length to show that this intensive mental culture of the child increases his powers of achievement without in any way injuring his physical welfare or making him different, except in his greater intellectual ability, from the average man.

The early training of Lord Kelvin, England's famous scientist, and of his brother, James Thomson, also famous as an engineer and man of science, makes a very charming story because of the evident enjoyment of the two boys of their childhood years. They entered Glasgow University when one was twelve and the other ten years of age, and the course of each through the institution was brilliant with unusual achievements. Both lived to a hale old age, the elder dying at the age of seventy and the other at eighty-three.

The most remarkable of these white blackbirds trained out of the ordinary sober color of their kind is Karl Witte, born in Germany in 1800, the son of a country clergyman. At the outset the child was, apparently, of less than average mentality, but his father began in his infancy to train his mind and to store it with knowledge. The results were so wonderful that at nine and a half he entered the University of Leipsic, and there and at other universities had a brilliant career, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy before he had reached his fourteenth birthday. A few years later he became famous as a Dante scholar, making his study of the Italian poet an avocation, while his lifework was that of Professor of Jurisprudence. He lived until 1883.

Other chapters in Mr. Bruce's fascinating book deal with the importance of environment in the training of children, of the influence of physical defects upon mind and morals, and related subjects. The purpose of the book as a whole is to show parents how great are their responsibilities and to make them see how many unusued opportunities are before them for influencing the lives and characters of their children.

THE MODERN IDEA OF PLAY

PLAY IN EDUCATION. By Joseph Lee. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

EDUCATION THROUGH PLAY. By Henry S. Curtis. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company.

MR. LEE gives a severe jolt to that long-standing idea of play that sees in it for the adult only something to be tolerated once in a while, and for children merely something to keep them occupied during their useless years. As he sets it forth, play is a lifelong function of the human being, creating, exercising, developing, and fulfilling his finest and most important faculties from his cradle to his grave. The play of the child is its sole means of growth, development, expression. The play of the man is the wholesome, enjoyable exercise of those faculties by which he expresses his mind and soul. The author much deplores the fact that we have no adequate word to express this blossoming of the human instinct for activity. The word "play," he says, "has a significance almost diametrically opposed to the nature of the thing itself and helps continually to mislead us upon the subject." To the child, play "is the letting loose of what is in him, the active projection of the force he is, the becoming of what he is to be."

In furtherance of this view of what play means in the early years of life he explains how the action which it prescribes induces growth, how its instincts govern life, and how work becomes the fulfillment of the play instincts. The four ages of childhood and youth are taken up separately, and in each one is shown how play makes manifest the budding faculties, promotes their growth and development, and renders possible the evolution of the child into the mature being.

The book is deeply significant of the revolution that is going on in the attitude of the foremost educators toward childhood and the problems of education, a revolution that is likely, before long, greatly to modify if it does not thoroughly transform the entire system of accepted methods in all stages of education, from the kindergarten to the college. The entire volume is one that no one can afford to miss who has practical or theoretical interest in the training of the young, but it contains a number of chapters on the uses and values of the play instinct in man and its function in his evolution and in the progress of civilization, full of suggestive and fascinating theory and argument, in which any reader will find stimulus and interest. Every page invites quotation, but here is an excerpt from a chapter on "Play the Restorer" which is particularly worth thinking about:

> Society, like the individual, has an invisible body toward which it tends. When any person so places himself as to fill out that form he is received into it. * * * But this invisible body varies in its form. It exists in the minds of the people and changes with their thought. And it is only the places that the public conception calls for that exist, and in filling which a man partakes of the common life. There is a spiritual as well as a material demand, and the supply must correspond. Athens produced philosophers and artists because every citizen's conception of the body politic—the real Athens of which the Parthenon and the Long Walls were but the material reflection—included philosophy and art. So Sparta produced soldiers, Rome administrators, Yale football players. These were called up from the mass by the voice of the corporate ideal. A great tradition can raise up spiritual children out of the very stones. Individuals will arise to fill out the unseen body that the city has projected in its heart.

Whoever is interested in this subject, with its varied and widely spreading implications, will find Mr. Curtis's volume a very "meaty" book. It has simple and lucid statements of theory, accounts of practical experiments, suggestions of what might be done under given circumstances, instances of results—in short, comprehensive setting forth of the principles, practice and consequences of the system which is trying to make play a formative and inspiring agent in the education of children. He has studied the theory in this country and in Europe, done much investigation abroad, served as Secretary of the Playground Association of America, and as supervisor of the playgrounds of the District of Columbia, organized playground work in fifteen cities and lectured upon it at many universities and normal schools. One finds in his book a wonderful amount of knowledge concerning the details of playground work and of systems of experiments here, there and everywhere in this country and in Europe, but all in regular correlated order. Each instance that is cited, each fact that is set forth, comes in its proper place to illuminate a theory, show what results can be expected, how plans have worked out under different conditions.

Chapters on the nature of play and the part it can have in the development of the body, the training of the intellect and the formation of character are followed by accounts of methods in English and in German schools and by very practical sections on school playgrounds in American cities and in rural districts. The keen interest in the schools at Gary which is felt by educators everywhere in this country is recognized in the pages dealing with their play system, which he thinks, notwithstanding one or two criticisms he makes, has produced maximum efficiency at minimum cost. Comparing this system with Chicago, he finds that one of the Gary playgrounds has a daily attendance equal to four of the South Park Playgrounds of Chicago thrown together, while it furnishes equal recreation facilities at less than one-tenth the cost. Other chapters contain discussions, each with the same interesting mixture of the philosophy involved with illustrative anecdotes, concrete examples, and practical suggestions of the place play should have in the school curriculum, what purposes athletics can be made to subserve secondary schools and colleges, what are the possibilities of recreation at Summer schools, and of the school as a social centre, how to get the best results out of a school camp and how to organize a Summer playground. Another chapter deals with the training of play teachers and a final one states the rules for a score or more of games. Each chapter has a bibliography of its particular subject. The book is copiously illustrated from photographs.

Mr. Curtis has made in this book a contribution of value and interest to a subject whose importance is only beginning to be appreciated. A companion work on "The Practical Conduct of Play" is to follow before long and the author expects later on to prepare a volume that will be devoted entirely to the subject of public recreation.

CHILD TRAINING

CHILD TRAINING. A System of Education for the Child Under School Age. By V. M. Hillyer. New York: The Century Company. $1.00.

MONTESSORI CHILDREN. By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. Illustrated from specially posed photographs. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35.

DEALING with the complicated subject of child education and primarily that of home training, these two books by Mr. Hillyer and Miss Bailey should prove very suggestive not only to professional educators but to mothers looking for guidance in the matter of the early training of children. Both of these books argue toward a readjustment in present systems which will extend a fuller justice to the child. To quote from "Child Training," both methods aim "to produce children who will be more observant and attentive, with more originality, more initiative and sharper wits, who will think and act more quickly, be better informed and more accomplished, more skillful with their hands, more courteous and considerate of others, and, above all, healthier animals."

Mr. Hillyer, whose school in Baltimore has become an established success, asserts that upon these qualities depends the individual's success in life, and that their development should be the foundation purpose of elementary education. He states positively that the training in the desired habits and the instilling of sound moral characteristics may not be delayed until the age when the child is ready for school. It should begin systematically at three or four years and must be closely correlated with the routine of the child's day. Such a systematic training Mr. Hillyer outlines; in fact, his book is a didactic manual of exercises and plays, always emphasizing "drill and the formation of habits, the cultivation of qualities and development of powers by drill." His point of view is more or less the stereotyped one of the adult toward the plastic material, the child. From this angle of vision the author has admittedly plotted out an able and well graduated program, which should be of great help to many untrained mothers.

The companion book by Miss Bailey, disciple of Maria Montessori, while describing a case study of a system of child-training having for its aim exactly that which was expressed in the paragraph quoted from Mr. Hillyer's volume, sets forth a very diverse method. The divergence rests in the fact that the teacher whom Miss Bailey upholds regards the child as a small being who must grow by self-direction and free activity along the lines of its spontaneous interest:

> Not only do we hurt child bodies by the confinement of the school desk, but we wound their souls by ever offering rewards or punishments, by insisting on such long periods of absolute silence as are demanded in our schools, and by imposing upon children—a program of instruction that is built, often by law, to be followed by large groups of children. The normal child is he who finds it impossible to follow a program of school work or to obey unquestioningly the arbitrary commands of his parents. He must follow his own bent, providing he does not interfere with the freedom of others, if he is to dig out his own life path. The abnormal child is the one who never resists; he is the child who, without dissent, obeys all adult commands.

Miss Bailey has made a close and sympathetic study of Maria Montessori's system; she is not merely acquainted with the theory; she has observed carefully its actual working out in the school in Rome, and it is the picture itself and not the general theory which she presents in her "Montessori Children." She writes vividly and in a telling style, and by her description of some of the individual children who are being wakened into responsiveness and alertness by the Italian method she offers not only an interesting account but a program sufficiently definite to be followed by the mother who takes more than a conventional interest in the training of her child.

PARENT, CHILD, CHURCH

PARENT, CHILD, AND CHURCH. By Charles Clark Smith. New York: The Methodist Book Concern. 75 cents.

Earnest and practical, Mr. Smith's slender volume will bring enlightenment and guidance to many parents whom this transition age has left puzzled and doubtful as to the best means by which to give their children moral nurture and religious training. The aim of the book is to show parents what their responsibilities are in these matters and in what way they can best meet their obligations to their offspring. The author protests earnestly against that accustomed method of attempted religious training which endeavor "to get children to experience adult theology," and advises instead that the child be so trained from the dawning of its moral consciousness that its intelligent choice will be to continue in the paths of righteousness.

SELLING LATIN AMERICA

SELLING LATIN AMERICA. A Problem in International Salesmanship. What to Sell and How to Sell It. By Dr. W. E. Aughinbaugh. Small, Maynard & Co. Boston: $2.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH'S book is one to be recommended to all North Americans seeking to run to earth that elusive being, the Latin American buyer of foreign goods. "Give the Latin Americans what they want, not what you think they ought to want," is the gist of it. That has been said many times before in many books, but rarely as forcefully and entertainingly as by Dr. Aughinbaugh.

He speaks from a wide experience, having traveled all over South America on business trips, and he has the knack of putting into words what he learned on those journeys. His book consists of a chapter apiece for each of the South and Central American republics and the West Indies, with useful statistics for those desiring to do business with the natives, and of a number of additional chapters taking up the question of trade with our southern neighbors in its general aspect. It is this second part of Dr. Aughinbaugh's book which is especially illuminating.

The author pays his respects to the remarkable organization which has enabled the Germans to win their commanding commercial position in Latin America. Unless we go at the export trade with the same unswerving system, or at least something similar to it, the author thinks our prospects of getting Latin American trade hopeless. Study of the native idiosyncrasies and of the requirements of each market, are absolutely essential, according to Dr. Aughinbaugh; and lest it be felt that he is over-severe in accusing our merchants of negligence in this respect he tells readers that there is a story in South America about a salesman from the United States who persisted in trying to sell snowplows in Brazil, where nobody has ever seen a single snowflake. This, of course, is an extreme case, but he adduces it as typical of the American merchants and their representatives, who insist on trying to sell Latin Americans what they don't want and then wonder why Germans, who go to any length to provide what the natives do want, get the lion's share of the coveted orders.

Dr. Aughinbaugh's advice to American salesmen is varied, shows keen study, and should be read carefully by both merchants and salesmen desirous of venturing into the Latin American field. Here is an interesting sample:

> After an initial visit to a possible client it is advisable to develop his social side. Ascertain to what clubs he belongs and get put up at them, so that an opportunity may arise to see him after the cares that infest the day are gone. You will find the Latin American a gentleman, a past master of the art of etiquette, a Chesterfield in matters of decorum, and an agreeable companion.
>
> He, like ourselves, has his weaknesses. Find what they are and cater to them. He will be responsive after he gets to know you. The amount of flattery that he will stand for and assimilate is beyond belief. The Spanish language is specially equipped for the purpose and provides means for raising to its nth power the superlative degree.
>
> Do not for a moment get the idea that you are dealing with a child, for, though like the Chinaman, he presents a bland exterior, he is uncannily wise. He knows his line and prices and market conditions. Existing in a world of little excitement, few amusements and one foreign mail per week, his mind is not diverted and he unconsciously concentrates and becomes a specialist in his business. Having always lived thousands of miles from markets he has learned to prognosticate trade developments years ahead.

Dr. Aughinbaugh also advises salesmen to become proficient in the language of the natives of Latin America and is prodigal of good counsel regarding other matters—what to eat and drink in the tropics, how to deal with Latin American Custom House officials, what methods to pursue in giving credits, how to have goods packed for shipment, &c. All in all, his book is a careful and conscientious attempt to guide business men of this country along the best roads to the markets of Latin America.

Public Utilities

Financiers, investors, accountants, and consulting engineers will find a useful handbook and reference book in Hammond V. Hayes's "Public Utilities; Their Fair Present Value and Return." This volume supplements a previous study by the same author of methods available in the valuation of the properties of public utilities. (D. Van Nostrand Company, $2.)

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SEEING OURSELVES AS BRITONS SEE US

Henry C. Shelley, Critic and Journalist, Gives the Results of a Prolonged Sojourn in This Country in an Entertaining Volume of Reminiscence

AMERICA OF THE AMERICANS. By Henry C. Shelley. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. SHELLEY'S volume, the latest in the Countries and Peoples Series, affords an opportunity to see ourselves as Britons see us. The author, an Englishman, for some years served as literary and dramatic critic on American newspapers. At the same time he must have been busily collecting data about our ways and institutions, and now he describes them in this English-made book, written primarily for British readers.

Whether Americans, with their innumerable laws, are as free as Englishmen, is a moot point; but Mr. Shelley has positive convictions about one thing—our passion for vacations and rocking chairs. He tells his fellow-countrymen that our vacation "folders" are almost as gorgeous as the vocabulary of a baseball reporter, and that everybody goes somewhere. If people are in the mountains they rush to the seashore; if they live in the West they rush East, and vice versa, while "the day excursionists, contemptuously termed 'boiled-eggers' by hotel managers, because they carry their own food with them, are beyond count."

But in all this rushing to and fro there is one feature of immutable stability—the rocking chair on the hotel piazza. When Mr. Shelley is writing about Presidential elections or graft he might pass for a native American, but his satirical paragraph on the "rocker" betrays him a hopeless alien.

> The "rocker" [he says] is the permanent element of all American holidays. From post breakfast time to the luncheon hour, from luncheon to dinner time, from after dinner to bedtime, the "rockers" never cease. To and fro, to and fro, to and fro, heedless of the eternal creaking and squeaking and chafing, the "rocker" defies the denial of perpetual motion. Those not to the manner born are likely to grow distracted by the everlasting fidgetting of the piazza "rocker," yet in its restlessness, its never-ceasing agitation, its dawn-to-sunset swaying back and forth, it is perhaps an apt symbol of the American temperament. Indeed, if the United States should ever wish to change its national emblem it might consider the appropriateness of a dollar Vert with a "rocker" Or.

Mr. Shelley notes that the American likes excitement in his relaxation, and that he enjoys "vicarious" athleticism. This explains the phenomenal popularity of baseball, he says. The game lasts only about two hours, and is full of thrills from the first pitch to the last base; therefore the American public is willing to part with its dollars, as it did when it paid $325,960 for the championship series of 1913.

Beginning with an account of our political system, not excepting the achievements of boss rule in our cities, the author goes on to describe our schools, newspapers, literature, drama, arts, inventions, and social problems. His treatment is descriptive rather than critical, and though necessarily sketchy, manages to include a rather surprising amount of typical detail.

Our faith in the "stark utility of education," Mr. Shelley thinks, is unequaled anywhere, unless it be in Germany. In our newspapers, he says, "news is presented in so forceful a manner that its influence for good or evil is more potent than the leading article." The newspapers of the larger cities are discussed individually, and the leading place in New York is assigned to THE TIMES in these words:

> As an all-round journal, however, combining fearlessness with an admirable news service of "all the news that's fit to print," plus a high standard in the presentation of that news, THE NEW YORK TIMES, under the direction of Adolph S. Ochs, has attained an enviable position among the greatest newspapers of America. Its rank in the Fourth Estate, indeed, is well symbolized by the landmark made by the Times Building on Times Square in a city of skyscrapers.
>
> In its earlier years it waged a fierce conflict with the Tweed Ring of Tammany, thereby exposing a deal which wasted $8,000,000 of public money, while since Mr. Ochs assumed control it has distinguished itself by declining a huge advertising contract which was offered on conditions which implied indirect influence over the policy of the paper. THE TIMES has always been an independent journal, and maintains that tradition intact.
>
> Its news service is exhaustive, its editorial comment authoritative, and its literary supplement is unique for the promptitude and space given to reviewing the latest books. The Sunday edition of THE TIMES is in the first rank of such publications for the wealth and quality of its illustrations and the magazine standard of its articles.

In his survey of American literature, especially present-day fiction, Mr. Shelley notes that books by native authors are now most in demand, and that they are also invading England; so that if Sydney Smith were living today his famous gibe might take the different form of "Who does not read an American book?" The author generalizes thus:

> If, in a broad view, there is one tendency which more than another is characteristic of contemporary fiction in the United States it will probably be found in a return to romanticism.

An excellent chapter on "Plays and Players" gives a highly complimentary view of our native drama, noting that ten years ago less than forty American authors had plays produced in a season, whereas last year the number was sixty-nine. Mr. Shelley believes this change marks the beginning of an epoch similar to that which has come to American fiction. Among the forces that are bringing about this triumph of native American drama he gives a foremost place to David Belasco.

The showing as to American music, with the slender exception of the late Edward A. MacDowell's works, is less satisfactory. The case is summed up in these words:

> If, indeed, there is such a thing as American music, in a limited sense of that term, it will probably be found in the vivacious marches of the popular John Philip Sousa.

The author renders an "open verdict" of the same sort as to American painting, but he is more positive about the merits of our sculpture. He is willing to concede also that many of our large buildings are "distinct additions to the world's wealth of architecture," and that some of our State Houses "take rank among the noblest parliaments of the nations."

Mr. Shelley introduces his chapter on "Invention and Science" with an anecdote about an American woman who visited Westminster Abbey and stood before the tomb of Addison. Adjusting her pince-nez and glancing downward, she ejaculated, "Addison! Oh, yes; the man who invented the electric light!"

Our passion for new things, says the author, is typified in the 700 inventions of Thomas A. Edison, and he credits our patent laws with a large part of the remarkable development of American genius in this direction. He recalls that Edison began work on the kinetoscope camera in 1889, and first revealed it to the public at the Chicago World's Fair.

> Seven years later the moving picture show, now known in America as "a movie," started on its phenomenal career, and at the moment of writing it is estimated that there are in the United States alone some 30,000 cinematograph theatres, representing an industry with an annual revenue of fully $200,000,000.

With all our hurry and time-saving, says the author, we indulge in some amusing inconsistencies, one of which is the absence of the functionary known in European hotels and boarding houses as "Boots." Instead of getting our shoes cleaned at night by placing them outside the bedroom door, the busy American wastes fifteen minutes every day going to a "shining parlor."

Mr. Shelley indulges in few adverse criticisms, and the severest of these few is that aimed at the "distressing national habit" of spitting. He finds that the protests of Sydney Smith and the satire of Dickens on this point have been in vain, yet, nothing daunted, he joins their ranks thus:

> This is not a pleasant subject to dwell upon, but Americans should learn that many who admire them, nay, have a genuine affection for them and their land, have a shuddering horror at every recollection of their disgusting expectoration habit. It is true that of recent years signs have been placed in the street cars and other public places announcing a fine of $500 for indiscriminate spitting, but, unfortunately, that penalty is disregarded and unenforced. America, notably New York, will never be an entirely pleasant place to visit until the national habit has been utterly broken.

The volume is not conspicuous for grace of style, but the solid British merits of thoroughness and substance are abundantly in evidence in its pages. It contains thirty full-page photographic illustrations and a map.

THE FAITH OF PRINCES

THE FAITH OF PRINCES: With a Sheaf of Sonnets. By Harvey M. Watts. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $1.

DR. HARVEY M. WATTS, associate editor of The Philadelphia Public Ledger, has been deeply stirred by the cynical breaking of treaties and of moral laws in the Hohenzollern-Hapsburg raid for power. Taking a passage from Machiavelli's "The Prince" for his text, he has put his indignation into the symbolic form of a dramatic soliloquy by Cesare Borgia when about to order the execution of his friend and tool, Ramiro d'Orco. One does not have to read far to perceive that Borgia's mind works on the same lines as that of the German militarists.

Dr. Watts prefaces this scathing satire of modern promise-breakers with eight sonnets, most of them inscribed to the countries now at war. Germany is honored with two of them, but it is not likely that the Berlin papers will infringe the copyright by reproducing them unduly, nor is it probable that they will copy the one entitled "The Lusitania: Women and Children First," whose closing lines are these:

> Monster! who wars on helpless innocence,
> Blind and insensate is thy lust for power;
> Already have the Fates set out thy name!
> Add to thy laurels, shrink from no offense,
> Let all the flags proclaim thy hectic hour;
> Aye, share with Herod his appointed shame!

In the longer poem, "The Faith of Princes," Borgia is seen in his palace at Cesena, soliloquizing on the best way to hold his power with the people. He decides that his self-interest can be promoted by suddenly seizing and killing Ramiro, who has been faithfully executing Borgia's secret and cruel orders. He will thus be making a show of virtue that will fool the crowd. Sneering at the weaklings who keep their promises to their friends, he continues:

> But we who walk above the common plane
> Find plenary excuse for what we will.
> With me 'tis "in expedit," am I not,
> Of Rome, executioner be devised as may,
> Once Cardinal and son of him who stands
> Vicegerent of the Tarque of Heaven, serene!
> Thus cousin german to our Lord on High,
> And in this cousinship, myself and God,
> Find all that justifies my ways with men.

Borgia ponders on the wars he has stirred up between Guelph and Ghibelline, and is convinced that his bloody method is the only infallible one for self-aggrandizement. The following lines recall the recent announcement that Germany intends to rebuild Louvain as a "modern" city:

> And I have made their fields and towns a waste,
> As tributes to a Borgia's dream of peace,
> Which finds sweet incense as the cities smoke!
> No half-way measures, leaving open sores;
> No, cauterized and calcinate they lie
> Open to new endeavors at my wish.
> Life at my bidding, creatures of my hand!
> If ruins crowd my steps, I'll build anew
> And raise e'en fairer structures in their place.

Grumbling over the difficulties of war in Italy, wishing he had a flat, rich country like Flanders to sack, Borgia recalls how he has flung faithful followers over battlements and left their bones to bleach upon the sunburnt ramps—

> For what are oaths when Fortune threatens death,
> And Mars defeat, upon a stricken field?
> And might makes right, since Michael with his hosts
> From out the gates of Heav'n drove Lucifer,
> And sent him hurtling to the nether deeps!

Having decided that Ramiro, despite all his loyalty, must die, Borgia calls in his hired assassins, and the next morning the severed head of his lieutenant is on the end of a pole in the market place. Dr. Watts's closing line brands Borgia as

> A hissing on the lips of history.

In a bitter epilogue he applies the allegory to the Kaiser, and declares it is time to abolish the "divine" rights of rulers who have made a byword of Princes' faith.

> Supplant the "Faith of Princes"—hellish joke!—
> With "faith of peoples" freed from every yoke.

The subtle parallel between the cynical ideals of Machiavelli and Bernhardi is maintained throughout with a skill and an irony that are very effective. The poem is inspired by strong emotion and is richly embroidered with the author's classical and historical knowledge.

A BELGIAN NOVEL

L'ABBAYE DES DUNES. By Marguerite Baulu. Paris: Plon-Nourrit & Co.

Now and for some time to come the mention of Belgium will be enough to strike a sympathetic spark. Alsace-Lorraine made at least one now famous author. Likewise, the writer who turns to account his acquaintance with the little country which has been the axis on which the present war has turned may find himself made famous over night. Marguerite Baulu's new novel, "L'Abbaye des Dunes," is by no means a masterpiece. But its scene is Belgium, the rolling dunes of the coast, the winds and storms that sweep them; its people are the Belgian people, with their curiously mixed strains of the Latin and the Teutonic, and there is an extra thrill added to a story which had it appeared a year ago would have been merely good reading.

Mlle. Baulu has a nice sensitiveness to all that goes to make up Belgium, and she has personified the contrasts, the fierceness, the brutality, the health and the dreamy sentiments of which it is the combination. In a group of well drawn characters, "L'Abbaye des Dunes" is not only the story of the grave old château which harbored a most unfortunately discordant family and a disputed Velasquez; it is the story, too, of a relationship delicately sketched and sympathetically sustained; to claim the power of George Eliot for Mlle. Baulu would be straining comparison beyond the stretching point, but there is much in common between this Regis and Neele and Tom and Maggie Tolliver.

Homemaking

Mabel Hyde Kittredge, President of the Association of Practical Housekeeping Centres, whose "Practical Homemaking" has been successfully used as a textbook for girls in their first year of domestic science studies, now offers "A Second Course in Homemaking" for more advanced pupils. The new book includes instruction in the care and food of young children, the preserving of fruits, household accounts and marketing, and laundry work. A valuable feature of the book is a collection of over two hundred receipts for wholesome and inexpensive dishes. (Century Company. 50 cents.)

Messrs. D. Appleton & Company announce the publication of an interesting new novel by a favorite author

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

whose previous successes, including "The Common Law," "The Firing Line," and others, have reached the enormous sale of over 2,250,000 copies. The new novel, called

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is the story of an extraordinary girl who was gifted with the power of second sight and whose whole life was influenced and shaped by this strange gift. It is an amazing story that will set you thinking. Get it today.

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D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1915

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POETRY AND WAR

IN one of the recent Oxford Pamphlets a series of authoritative papers, started last Fall, on subjects connected with the war, Sir HERBERT WARREN, President of Magdalen College and Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, discusses the question, "What does war do for poetry and poetry for war?" Like other questions of the same kind that have recently been up for debate, the answer to this one is not particularly enlightening. Thus, Sir HERBERT finds that "war produces much bad and little good poetry," a result that seems to suggest the interesting generalization that one would like to make on the subject. But Sir HERBERT robs us of this enjoyment by pointing out that "much bad and little good" is the same proportion observed in the production of poetry in times of peace. Hence, so far as quality goes, war has no influence one way or the other. As a critical anthology of war poetry, however, Sir HERBERT WARREN'S survey is fruitful in surprises. Thus, we are told that one of the best of all war poems—"a poem worthy to be compared, though very different," even with the "Charge of the Light Brigade"—is LONGFELLOW'S tribute to FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, "Santa Filomena." Again, we learn that the "American civil war is perhaps the best example in modern history of a war producing poetry." In this case the product seems to be above the average:

> The American war brought forth a large crop, and some of the best that America has produced, poetry indeed so far transcending the somewhat dead ordinary American level that we are tempted to say that nothing but a great war will bring forth great poetry from America. All her best poets were roused—EMERSON, LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, BRET HARTE, LOWELL, HOLMES, WALT WHITMAN.
>
> One of the best of the war songs was a Southern poem, RANDALL'S "Maryland, My Maryland." "John Brown's Body," a war song of the North, is, I believe, with some alteration, being sung among us today.
>
> The war is still the heroic epoch of the States. It made LINCOLN. It made WALT WHITMAN.

Of WHITMAN Sir HERBERT writes at considerable length, declaring of his muse, "I know no war poetry which moves me more, though some satisfies more my artistic sense." He regards TENNYSON, however, as "the complete war poet," and concludes:

> A few good poems war produces at the moment—TENNYSON'S "Charge of the Light Brigade," LONGFELLOW'S "Santa Filomena," NEWBOLT'S "The Only Son," KIPLING'S poem, written the other day, "For All We Have and Are." More it produces after the event, when, as WORDSWORTH said, "Passion is remembered in tranquility"—the "Persae" of AESCHYLUS, or the fine passages of VIRGIL and HORACE on the Battle of Actium.

IN his day DARWIN was, of course, considered a radical of radicals in scientific discovery, and as a man he was viewed with the suspicion that is usually reserved for the innovator in philosophic or religious thought. Doubtless there were perfectly well-meaning people among his contemporaries who would have looked for an accompaniment of the traditional fire and brimstone with the physical approach of the author of the "monkey theory of creation." Today DARWIN'S ideas have lost their terrors, even for the orthodox, and we are quite prepared to esteem him—as he was—a sincere investigator of natural science who, like most of his kind, lived a life characterized by the so-called homely virtues. The two volumes of DARWIN'S "Family Letters," collected by his daughter and just published in England, corroborate this estimate, picturing the great naturalist as a model of domesticity, a man who held the most conservative views—many would call them "old-fashioned" today—regarding family life. In these delicious "notes on matrimony," for instance, there may be the precision of the scientist, but the result is the reverse of radical:

> Among the advantages are: "Children (if it please GOD)—constant companion (and friend in old age)—charms of music, and female chit-chat." Among the disadvantages: "Terrible loss of time; if many children, forced to gain one's bread; fighting about no society." But, he continues, "What is the use of working without sympathy from near and dear friends? Who are near and dear friends to the old, except relatives?" And his conclusion is: "My GOD, it is intolerable to think of spending one's whole life like a neuter bee—working, working, and nothing after all. No, no; won't do. Imagine living all one's days solitarily in a smoky, dirty London house. Only picture to yourself a nice soft wife on a sofa, with good fire and book, and music perhaps; compare this vision with the dingy reality of St. Marlboro' Street. Marry, marry, marry. —Q. E. D."

This brief survey of the blessings of matrimony was made in DARWIN'S youth. His actual experiences in marriage, it is pleasant to learn, came fully up to his expectations. His wife was a remarkable woman, and his children appear to have been worthy of their parents. A grandson of DARWIN'S, Lieutenant ERASMUS DARWIN, died fighting for his country near Ypres in April this year.

THOSE who are familiar with Miss MACNAUGHTAN'S delightful novels must read with a renewed sense of the upsetting influence of the war that this able portrayer of home life "has been serving at the front since September last, but is in England for a short time, and is lecturing on 'Pictures and Stories of the War.'" Miss MACNAUGHTAN'S fiction is of the peace-loving, leisurely type that has insured immortality to the novels of JANE AUSTEN. Skill in character portrayal, stories constructed from the normal, "uneventful" lives of humanity's average, furnish the distinctive charm of her art. The latter would be marred, distorted from its true purpose by the grim terrors of war. Her case is one of many that invites speculation as to the immediate effect on literature of the crisis through which the world is passing. That she has remained so far the type of novelist with which her name has become identified seems fairly certain from the title of her forthcoming novel, "Some Elderly People and Their Young Friends."

AN altogether novel reason for delay in the publication of a book is the one advanced by the HOLTS to explain the deferred appearance of G. H. PERRIS'S "The Campaign of 1914 in France and Belgium." The book, it seems, was to be published here from plates coming from England. But, "at the last moment the English Government refused to let the duplicate electrotypes of pictures and maps leave England because they could not spare the copper they contained." Hence, the "American publishers had to manufacture their own plates." Unfortunately, it is a reasonable enough cause for delay in a book, in this strange epoch through which mankind is passing. As it occurs during the first year of the war, one foresees, as the period of the great conflict is lengthened, similar instances of the physical effect of the latter on the production of literature that may eventually bring about a change in the methods of publishers, or else a curtailment of the art features in books.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended July 21
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

HISTORY OF THE PANAMA CANAL. By Ira E. Bennett. 8vo. Washington: Historical Publishing Company.

A complete history, starting with the discovery of Panama. Profusely illustrated. Contains contributions from Mr. Wallace, Mr. Shonts, Mr. Stevens, Colonel Roosevelt, Major General Wood, and others.

MEMORIALS OF ROBERT HUGH BENSON. By Blanche Warre Cornish, Shane Leslie, and other friends. 12mo. New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons. 75 cents.

An illustrated series of tributes, biographical in character.

THE RECOGNITION POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Julius Goebel. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.)

A historical study of leading events in our international relations.

WILLIAM WEBB, (1747-1832.) By Captain R. H. Green. 12mo. New York: Press of John C. Hassell.

Gives the ancestry and descendants of Webb, a soldier in the War of Independence, from Long Island and Connecticut.

HOLLAND. By H. A. van Coenen Torchiana. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.

A historical essay by the Consul General of The Netherlands on the Pacific Coast.

SCOTLAND FOREVER. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

An illustrated gift book of the Scottish regiments, with a preface by the Earl of Rosebery. Contains records of gallantry of these regiments in prose and verse by Conan Doyle, Lord Roberts, Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, Ian Maclaren, C. G. D. Roberts, &c.

NAPOLEON IN EXILE AT ST. HELENA, (1815-1821.) By Norwood Young. 8vo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. Two volumes. $7.

An illustrated history of Napoleon after the Battle of Waterloo. Follows the author's "Napoleon in Exile at Elba."

Poetry, Drama and Art

THE GATES OF UTTERANCE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Gladys Cromwell. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co.

A collection of short poems on various subjects.

THE ART AND ETHICS OF DRESS AS RELATED TO EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY. By Eva Olney Farnsworth. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.

An illustrated essay on dress as related to efficiency and economy.

SOME LOVE SONGS OF PETRARCH. By William Dudley Foulke. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.15.

A new translation in rhyme and meter, with a biographical introduction.

THE DECORATION AND FURNISHING OF APARTMENTS. By B. Russell Herts. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

An illustrated analysis of the decorative and architectural problems of the modern apartment.

THE DRAMAS OF KANSAS. By Lincoln Phifer. 12mo. Girard, Kan.: Published by the author.

Historical studies of Kansas in verse.

Essays and Criticism

CHALLENGING A GOD. By Henry Rosch Vanderbyil. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co.

Essays on various subjects, such as "Man and the Universe," "The Origin of Crime," "Fate and the Great European War," &c.

European War Books

THE GERMAN TRAGEDY AND ITS MEANING FOR CANADA. By R. A. Falconer. 12mo. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. 50 cents.

Contains four addresses given by the President of the University of Toronto before the students of that institution and before various Canadian clubs.

SECRETS OF GERMAN PROGRESS. By Frank Koester. 12mo. New York: The Fatherland Corporation. $1.25.

Epitomizes Germany's progress in various fields of science and states her relation to the United States.

EVOLUTION AND THE WAR. By P. Chalmers Mitchell. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Aims to show in what way the so-called laws of nature apply to and are illustrated by the war.

THE SOUL OF GERMANY. By Thomas F. A. Smith. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

Based on the author's experiences as an instructor for twelve years in a German university.

COLLECTED DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE EUROPEAN WAR. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

Official correspondence of the countries of Europe engaged in the war.

Fiction

JIMMY'S GENTILITY. By Henry Francis Dryden. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.35.

An autobiographical novel of contemporary life.

THE PIRATES OF THE SKY. By Stephen Gallard. 12mo. Chicago: Rand McNally Company. $1.25.

Adventures of a newspaper man and an aviator.

FROM THE SHELF. By Paxton Hoigar. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The story of the author's experiences on a Spanish island in the Mediterranean.

THE HOUSE OF MANY MIRRORS. By Violet Hunt. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.35.

A story of English society life.

OF HUMAN BONDAGE. By W. Somerset Maugham. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

The story of twenty-one years in a man's life.

LEGENDS OF OLD HONOLULU. By W. D. Westervelt. 12mo. Boston: Press of George H. Ellis Company, or M. L. Millard, 75 Newbury Street, Boston. $1.

An illustrated collection depicting the typical native life of Hawaii and Polynesia.

Science and Politics

THE COST OF LIVING. By Walter E. Clark. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents. (National Social Sciences Series.)

Condensed information regarding prices and suggested remedies.

TRUSTS AND COMPETITION. By John F. Crowell. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents. (National Society Science Series.)

Information in condensed form on the various phases of the subject.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT. By Horace Bookwalter Drury. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.)

A history and criticism of the movement.

RAILWAY PROBLEMS IN CHINA. By Mongton Chih Hsu. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.)

Gives the important economic and political aspects of the subject.

Philosophy and Religion

THE OLD FAITH IN THE NEW DAY. By Joseph M. M. Gray. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.

A reply to modern criticism of the church.

CARDINAL TRUTHS OF THE GOSPEL. By Samuel F. Halfyard. 12mo. New York: The Methodist Book Concern. $1.

A discussion of such topics as "The Meaning of the Cross," "Sin: Its Origin and Nature," "The Birth from Above," &c.

STUDIES IN RECENT ADVENTISM. By Henry C. Sheldon. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. 50 cents.

A review of the claims and teachings of Adventism.

PARENT, CHILD, AND CHURCH. By Charles Clark Smith. 12mo. New York: The Methodist Book Concern.

A study of the religious nature of the child.

POLITICS AND METAPHYSICS. By Frank Preston Stearns. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.50.

Traces all important political phenomena to certain fundamental causes.

THE WILL IN ETHICS. By Theophilus B. Sterk. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co.

Expounds a theory of the will in contrast with "the theory illustrated by Germany in the present European conflict."

Educational

THE BOOK OF THRIFT. By T. D. MacGregor. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

Practical information for young men, housewives, parents, householders, investors, and others.

Juvenile

THE LAST DITCH. By J. Raymond Elderice. 12mo. Chicago: Rand McNally Company. $1.

A story of adventure for boys, in which is given an account of the work on the Panama Canal.

THE WHITE CAPTIVE. By R. Clyde Ford. 12mo. Chicago: Rand McNally Company. $1.

An illustrated tale of the Pontiac war for boys.

SANDMAN TIME. By Ilsien Nathalie Gaylord. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.

Stories in verse for children.

JACOB, A LAD OF NAZARETH. By Mabel Clifford Shine. 12mo. Chicago: Rand McNally Company. $1.

The story of Jesus, told for young people, from the standpoint of His playmates.

NEW YORK'S SEAL AND FLAG

SEAL AND FLAG OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1665-1915. Edited by John B. Pine, L. H. D. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

THIS little volume, compiled and published under the authorization of the committee appointed by the Mayor to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the installation of the first Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of New York on June 24, 1665, and the adoption of the official flag on June 24, 1915, adds to its own inherent historical interest that which dwells in the fact that it is a part of the celebration of a notable anniversary. Seven chapters, by well-known authorities, give interesting accounts of the history of the seal and the new flag of the city. Victor Hugo Paltsits, formerly State Historian of New York, glances briefly in the opening section at the story of Manhattan Island and its settlement, down to the turning over of the little city by the Dutch to the English, and describes with some detail the installation of the new city government. E. Hagaman Hall recounts the history of the seal and the flag, going back to the arms of Old Amsterdam, telling the full story of the seals of New Netherland and New Amsterdam, describing their devices and explaining their meaning, giving a comprehensive and detailed account of the changes which the seal underwent before its present form was settled upon and of the symbolic significance of its figures, and ending with an account of the city flag.

Another chapter presents the meaning of the seal and flag in their present form as the matter was set forth by John B. Pine, Chairman of a special committee appointed by the Art Commission Associates at a public hearing before a committee of the Board of Aldermen held on March 22 last. Mr. Pine recounts the reasons which led his committee to recommend the flag of blue, white and orange, which has been adopted as the city's official emblem, and calls attention to the sentiments involved in their recommendation.

Other sections contain the resolutions of the Art Commission Associates concerning the seal and the flag, the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen at the meeting, held on March 23d last, which adopted these recommendations and the code of city ordinances relating to the seal, the city flag and the Mayor's flag. A list of the members of the Anniversary Committee closes the volume. The illustrations, of which there are half a dozen, show the different forms of the seals of the city at various times, while a full-page plate in color presents the new official flag.

TAGORE, INDIA'S FAMOUS POET AND PROPHET

Two Interpretative Views of the Character and Work of a Great Educator Whose Influence Reaches from Asia to Europe and America

RABINDRANATH TAGORE: The Man and His Poetry. By Basanta Koomar Roy. With an introduction by Hamilton W. Mabie. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE: A Biographical Study. By Ernest Rhys. The Macmillan Company. $1.

IT is difficult to consider these two books on Tagore separately, for they supplement each other to a degree. In the first, we get a much clearer idea of the poet's life than in the second, with interesting sidelights on the attitude of his own countrymen toward him. As criticism it is negligible. Mr. Rhys, on the other hand, brings a trained critical mind to his task, and gives us sympathetic interpretations of the poet's varied work, and the reaction of the European mind to a new voice from the East.

Mr. Roy's volume owes much of its vividness to the fact that he allows Tagore, to a great extent, to tell his own story. This is always wisdom on the part of a Boswell. We see the small boy rebelling against the system under which he was educated, until finally his family took him out of school in disgust, and his eldest sister remarked: "We all expected that Rabi would make a mark in the world, but all our hopes have been nipped in the bud by the waywardness of this boy—and now he will be the only unsuccessful man in the family."

It would seem strange that Rabi's own relatives should have so persistently misunderstood and tried to thwart the lad's instinct for freedom, since they all appear to have been more or less touched with the same spark of genius, were it not true that though we may govern ourselves according to a standard of emancipation, it is fatally easy to apply to others the standard of tradition. The elder Tagore, however, recognized the validity of his passion for freer air and a larger life than the schools could give, and when in later years Rabindranath determined to devote his life to teaching youths as he himself had not been taught, and to that end gave up public life and its rewards, and buried himself with a handful of boys in the depths of a remote Indian plain, the maharshi (sage) gave his whole-hearted approval.

Mr. Roy gives a good account of the Brahmo Somaj, "the religious Unitarians of Hindustan," to whose tenets Rabindranath in the main subscribes, and gives us a hint of the bitterness with which orthodox Bengal regards the Brahmo liberalism. Obviously, to the conventionally religious among his own people, Tagore's songs must be rank heresy and his disregard of their mythology little short of sacrilegious. Yet he draws his inspiration from the same ancient scriptures as do they—it is his interpretation that is different. Here, though it is true that other poets and philosophers have arisen from time to time in India who were equally heterodox, and to whom Tagore acknowledges his indebtedness, it is possible that we have not sufficiently recognized the fact that he also owes a great deal to our own civilization and habits of thought. For we are so like the Athenians of old in our desire for a new thing that we insist it shall be completely new, and refuse to recognize any part of ourselves in it, or it in ourselves. Neither Mr. Roy nor Mr. Rhys mentions the striking similarity between Tagore's philosophy and that of certain mid-nineteenth century German metaphysicians, yet while his inspiration—and he is probably as inspired, in the strict sense of the word, as any man living—derives, as we said before, wholly from India, the channel in which it flows might well owe its carving as much to Lotze and Fechner as to Kabir and Ramananda. Of course, an Indian might reply that pan-psychism is an old story to the sages of his own land, but the point of precedence is immaterial. The encouraging fact is that there should be philosophers both in Europe and Asia who can meet on common ground. And add to the union in theory between East and West the application of it to active social service which distinguishes Tagore above his fellow countrymen, and in which he most clearly shows the influence of the Occident upon him, and we have promise, indeed, of that wider nationalism whose dawning has been long deferred. For where one pioneer has once stood it seems a law of nature that others must follow.

Some of Mr. Roy's quotations from Tagore have sparkle as well as depth. For instance, he contrasts the position of woman in Europe and in India to the distinct disadvantage of the former:

> In Europe homes are disappearing and hotels are increasing in number. When we notice that men are happy with their horses, dogs, guns, and pipes and clubs for gambling, we feel quite safe to conclude that women's lives are being gradually broken up. * * *
>
> Our women make our homes smile with sweetness, tenderness, and love. * * * We are quite happy with our household goddesses, and they themselves have never told us of their "miserable condition." Why, then, should the meddlers from beyond the seas feel so bad about the imagined sorrows of our women? People make mistakes in imagining too much as to what would make others happy or unhappy. If perchance the fishes were to become philanthropists their tender hearts would find satisfaction only in drowning the entire human race in the depths of water.

And in an eloquent eulogy upon his "golden Bengal" he voices the fear that must haunt every Indian believer in rebirth:

> But I am afraid most of all that I may be born in Europe. For there I shall not be able to lie down this way with my whole body and soul looking upward. There I may have to drudge in a factory, in a bank, or in a Parliament.

In Mr. Rhys's thoughtful study he points out the numerous warnings running through Tagore's prose essays of the inevitable end to the European nations' long policy of competition and selfishnes—warnings which in the light of the present war seem little less than prophecy. In "Sadhana" he says they are employed

> * * * in extending man's power over his surroundings, and the peoples are straining every nerve upon the path of conquest; they are ever disciplining themselves to fight Nature and other races; their armaments are getting more and more stupendous every day; their machines, their appliances, their organizations are forever multiplying. * * * Whenever some ancient civilization fell into decay and died it was owing to causes which produced callousness of heart and led to the cheapening of man's worth; when either the State or some powerful group of men began to look upon the people as a mere instrument of their power; when, by compelling weaker races to slavery and trying to keep them down by every means, man struck at the foundation of his greatness. Civilization can never sustain itself upon cannibalism of any form.

Mr. Rhys gives the best account we have seen anywhere of the development of Tagore's educational theories, which have at last found expression in his school at Shanti Niketan. In his own childhood, as we have seen, he suffered greatly under the formal and unsympathetic system of Indian education, and all through his writings, as Mr. Rhys points out, "you find infinite sympathy with the babe in trouble and the small boy at odds with authority." More and more, as he grew older, he came to feel that India's salvation lay not in political agitation nor in the grafting of Western culture upon that of the East, but in developing the soul of the individual child in harmony with nature and with the highest national ideals. The ancient asram, or forest school, in which the student went to dwell with the guru, or sage, in his hermitage, appealed to him strongly, except that he would transmute aspiration into action, into living in the broadest sense, instead of into contemplation. Accordingly, he forsook public life, greatly to the disgust of the Indian Nationalist Party, and in 1901 "he began to keep a little school with two or three boys only. * * * There are now 200 boys at Shanti Niketan." The full account of this experiment is too long for quotation here, but it is interesting to note that the principle of self-government in the Indian school was adopted from the George Junior Republic of our own country.

Here it is interesting to return to Mr. Roy's volume for a moment and learn from him that in spite of the fact that according to all authorities Tagore's school combines the latest and most scientific theories of the West with the finest ideals of the East, and though in practice it has surpassed the Anglo-Indian Government schools in the health and scholarship of its pupils, it is officially blacklisted:

> About three years ago Sir Lancelot Hare, the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, issued circular letters to the Government officers to take their children out of that school, and asking them not to send their children there. It was apparently done because Tagore employed in his school a young patriotic poet, Hiralal Sen, as a teacher. Sen was forced out of the school by the Government; but Tagore employed him in his own estate at a higher salary. The Government, to gain control of the school, offered a monthly allowance. But though the school was never in a sound financial condition, Tagore detecting the motive of such kindness, flatly refused any financial help from the British-Indian Government. Tagore has given the Nobel Prize money to the school, and the royalties on his books have been consecrated for the same purpose.

If these and other statements to the same purport are accurate—and there seems no reason to doubt them—it would seem that Mr. Rhys, as an English admirer of Tagore, has missed an opportunity when he fails to mention and comment upon the attitude of his Government as it apparently deserves.

THE HIGHER PATRIOTISM

THE HIGHER PATRIOTISM. By John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

OF the four addresses and articles which President Hibben has gathered into this slender volume, the quickest to stir popular interest is the one on "Preparedness and Peace," delivered at the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference last May. The head of Princeton University is not afraid of "a wise preparedness of our military forces," and in this address he contends that such preparedness involves no peril of militarism.

Since we are going to have an army and a navy of some kind, he says, what conceivable idea of moral obligation do we violate by insisting that they shall be efficient instead of inefficient, adequate instead of inadequate? In the army reports it is stated that it would be a year and a half after any foreign enemy landed on our shores before we could provide adequate field artillery, ammunition trains, and ammunition. Of our 90,000 soldiers, 60,000 are militia, and it would take a month to get these into action. Common sense would suggest that we be more reasonably prepared for an emergency.

Dr. Hibben cites Switzerland as a good example of what a peace-loving people may do without fear of militarism. He advocates our establishment of a citizen reserve force such as has kept the belligerent armies from trampling on Swiss liberties. He holds that militarism is not created by an army, but is a national madness, a theory of state that places the whole machinery of government in military hands.

> Preparedness for defense on our part [he adds] can never degenerate into military display and military insolence, so long as our people remain loyal to those ideas which throughout our history have fashioned and directed our national policy. America is naturally hostile to any suggestion of the autocratic military domination of our Government and of our institutions.

As a nation we are looking into a future that is dark and mysterious, says Dr. Hibben. International suspicion, in this time of tension, may cause the most insignificant accident to precipitate a catastrophe. If such an emergency should come, it will not be enough merely to cry Peace! Peace!

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MR. BELLOC'S MILITARY HISTORY OF THE WAR

First Installment of an Exhaustive Work That Is Planned to Fill Six Volumes—New Books on Various Phases of the Great Conflict

THE ELEMENTS OF THE GREAT WAR: The First Phase. By Hilaire Belloc. Illustrated. New York: Hearst's International Library Co. $1.50.

HILAIRE BELLOC has been known to Americans chiefly as an English writer of light essays and of brilliant studies of the French Revolution. To some, therefore, it may be a surprise to learn that he is writing a military history of the war in six volumes, of which this is the first. There is nothing strange about it, however, when it is remembered that in his youth he served with the French artillery in a minor capacity.

In this ambitious work Mr. Belloc undertakes to make clear "those great outlines of the business which too commonly escape the general reader." The first volume is in three parts, covering the causes of the war, the forces engaged, and the story of the fighting up to Sept. 4, 1914. The middle section is fullest of fresh interest, for it gives a luminous explanation of the tactics, forces, and handicaps on each side, all put into simple language for the lay reader. Scores of diagrams help to illustrate the various moves in the awful game.

Germany made war at her own chosen moment, says the author, after three years of secret preparation. He holds it to be "clearly demonstrable" that the Berlin Government "came to a decision in the month of July, 1911, to force war upon Russia and upon France immediately after the harvest of 1914." The vast stores of ammunition accumulated in those years are part of the evidence.

The tremendous nature of the task before the Allies is indicated partly by the fact that they are fighting a combination twice as big as Germany, but still more by the fact that even to the present moment they are outnumbered by the enemy in the field. To show the odds Mr. Belloc reduces the proportion to small figures, stating it in the simplest terms, thus:

> The enemy sets out with 32 men, of whom he bids 10 men against the Russians, and sends 22 against the French. The Russians meet the 10 men with about 12, and the French meet the 22 with about 10; but as they have not the whole 22 to meet in the first shock they are struck rather in the proportion of 10 to 16 or 17, while the presence of the British contingent makes them rather more than 10½.
>
> But these initial figures rapidly change with the growth of the armies, and before the first period is over the Germans have 22 in the west against 15 French and 1 British, making 16; while in the east the Russian has grown to, say, 24, but the Austro-Germans in the east, against these 24, have grown to be quite 32. And there is the numerical situation of the first period clearly, and I think accurately put, supposing the wastage to be equal in proportion throughout all the armies. The importance of appreciating these figures is that they permit us to understand why the enemy was morally certain of winning.

Fortunately for the Allies, the German losses were much the heavier, so that by March the proportion had changed to 75 Germans against 68 Allies. Mr. Belloc expects to see the numerical advantage swing to the side of the Allies by Autumn. If this happens before the Germans can win a decisive victory, he says, the tide will have turned.

Utterly different tactical methods are used by the two sides, and enough time has now elapsed to judge them. The German plan of attacking with long lines of massed troops, and trying to outflank and envelop the enemy, had some advantage for a short, swift campaign; but as things have turned out it has proved to be a costly failure. The author says the Germans have thrown away nearly three times as many men as were necessary, owing to this method of attack.

The French and British have used the Napoleonic strategy, designed for a smaller force fighting a larger, and known as the open strategic square. Mr. Belloc makes this easy to understand by means of diagrams. Instead of being massed in a long battle line, the troops are divided into three or four detached armies, each at a corner of a great imaginary square. When one of these armies becomes the "operative corner" by engaging the enemy, it gradually falls back, fighting all the time, until it brings the enemy within range of the other three, when the four together can deliver a blow hard enough to defeat superior numbers.

This is exactly what General Joffre managed to do in the first weeks of the war, when the Franco-British "operative corner" retreated, fighting desperately, from Mons to Paris, back of which lay the "detached reserves." Thus the invaders were manoeuvred into a position on the Marne where they were defeated in spite of their superior numbers.

The success of this scheme depended on whether the French "operative corner" could stand the terrible ordeal or not. German officers said the short-term French soldier of today could never stand the strain. General Joffre staked his whole campaign on the opposite belief. He turned out to be in the right, and won, though by a fearfully narrow margin, for the numbers against him were nearly three to one. Mr. Belloc remarks that the sorely pressed British contingent, forced back past Maubeuge, had every temptation to take refuge in the fortifications there. If it had done so, it would have been annihilated.

Another interesting phase discussed is that of the handicaps suffered by each nation. Thus Great Britain, with its scattered possessions, has to protect 15,000,000 people of European race overseas, from whom it can get only an insignificant fraction of the army such a population would furnish under German methods. After a whole year of war, the very maximum that the British can hope to furnish is less than three-sixteenths of the total allied forces.

But over against this is the fatal handicap of Germany in having to defend four vulnerable corners—Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, East Prussia, and Silesia—all separated, each fatal to German prestige if lost. The author believes the Kaiser has an impossible task in trying to keep the Allies out of all of them at once.

The value of Mr. Belloc's volume lies chiefly in his graphic way of stating large facts in simple form, thus piquing a fresh interest in them. If his series lives up to its present promise it will be noteworthy.

COUNTING THE WAR'S COST

TO ALL THE WORLD (EXCEPT GERMANY.) By Arthur Edward Stilwell. London: George Allen & Unwin.

THOUGH his book comes to us with a British imprint, Mr. Stilwell is an American capitalist, known to many as a railroad builder, and to others as author of several books, including "Universal Peace—War Is Mesmerism." In the present volume he seeks to "expose the foolishness and horror of war, and to indicate the paths of peace where the nations may safely walk in future years."

Mr. Stilwell's book is not free from the kind of pacifist talk that most of us have lost fath in, but his scheme at least deserves to be stated. First, however, comes his striking exhibit of the waste and folly of war.

There are 27,000,000 men engaged in this war, he says, while all the men in all the other wars since the French Revolution were only 18,500,000. The mortality in past wars averaged 30 per cent. If that of the present war goes no higher than 15 per cent., it means 4,000,000 dead, and the author turns this estimate into the following gruesome forms:

> Suppose that the heads of all the killed were placed together in a line, each head covering a space of twelve inches. This would mean 4,000,000 feet of heads—say 900 miles—forming a human hedge from London to Berlin.
>
> If each body were lined up, occupying six feet of space, they would form a line 4,800 miles long, nearly one-fifth of the earth's circumference. A train going thirty miles an hour would require nearly six days, running continuously, to pass this line.
>
> If these 4,000,000 dead were laid in rows of 500 and stacked body on body in tiers, the stack would be over a mile and a quarter high.
>
> At the same time we have a total of 7,200 miles of mourners—wives, parents, and children—left without protection by the action of a man monster.

If the war lasts eighteen months its total cost in money will have equaled that of all other wars since 1793. It has already cost $15,000,000,000, or $5,000,000,000 more than all the gold and silver coin in the world. It has swallowed up the product of all the gold mines of the world for the next thirty-two years, or the output of all the silver mines for a century.

This money would have built 30,000 miles of homes, on both sides of the road, each home costing $2,500, and having a frontage of fifty feet. The homes could have sheltered 24,000,000 people, a whole nation one-quarter the size of ours. In peaceful industry the money would have paid European wages to 1,000,000 workmen for thirty years.

From this exhibit of the war's awful cost the author turns with a pointed reminder to Americans that this price is paid also for us; for if Germany should win, she would take Canada, build great forts along our frontier, and compel us to do likewise and to maintain a standing army of a million men.

Mr. Stilwell's scheme of compulsory peace is this: He would establish at The Hague an International Tribunal composed of a Secretary of Peace from the Ministry of every nation, large or small. Five of these representatives should be chosen to form a senate, which, in turn, would appoint a President. If 70 per cent. of the representatives failed to agree on a case it would go to the senate, where the President would have the deciding vote. Each nation should place one-tenth of its army and navy at the call of The Hague Tribunal to enforce its decisions.

The author admits that it will be necessary first to educate the world up to this idea, but he is idealist enough to believe that the present war will help to do it. He especially urges the plan as practical for protecting international investments, such as stocks and bonds of "enemy countries," whose arbitrary seizure has ruined thousands of innocent men and women.

> When this war ends [he says] there is only one thing to be done to restore confidence in international business, and that is to devise some plan whereby international money shall not suffer by international differences. It is absolutely imperative that this be done. The work of reconstruction must start the moment the last gun is fired, so that the innocent may be saved from want and the industrial progress of the world proceed with as little suspension as possible.
>
> All investments of an international character must carry with them a guarantee that they do not now possess. Therefore all companies desiring an international market should be able to register themselves for a nominal fee at The Hague. * * * All bonds and shares marked "Registered at The Hague" shall carry a security free from the conditions of war or any other external disruption. Such securities would carry a low rate of interest and would help, as nothing else could do, in re-establishing mutual confidence in the world of finance.

Mr. Stilwell dedicates his book to King Albert of Belgium and Henry Ford of Detroit. Its curious title is typical of the individuality of its author's ideas.

INDIA AND THE WAR

INDIA AND THE WAR. Introduction by Lord Sydenham of Combe, Formerly Governor of Bombay. Thirty-two Illustrations. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

TO Germans one of the many surprises of the war has been the wave of loyalty that has swept over the 700 native States of British India. For the first time in history an army corps of Indian soldiers has gone to Europe to fight for the empire. From the Himalayas to the Indian Ocean native Princes and peoples, regardless of race or creed, have offered men and money. The Nizam of Hyderabad has offered sixty lakhs of rupees, or $2,000,000, toward the cost of the war; the Maharaja of Mysore gave $1,000,000, the Prime Minister of Nepal $100,000, and other native rulers smaller sums according to their means.

The book entitled "India and the War" is a British product, of course, and presumably puts the best foot forward; but its array of evidence, though fragmentary, is convincing. Lord Sydenham's introduction is a sketch of the rise of British power in India and of what it has accomplished. The part played by the different races and tribes in the make-up of the native army is outlined, and the many full-page illustrations in color depict the native officers in their picturesquely varied uniforms.

The most interesting part of the book, however, is the half devoted to quotations from native newspapers and utterances of native leaders. Such papers as the Calcutta Bengalee and the Bombay Gujarati agree in declaring:

> In the presence of a common enemy, be it Germany or any other power, we sink our differences, we forget our little quarrels and close our ranks, and offer all that we possess in defense of the great empire, to which we are all so proud to belong.

Most surprising, perhaps, is the unanimity with which the Mohammedans have espoused the cause of the Allies. The Moslem newspaper Hitaishi of Calcutta says:

> The British Government has pledged itself that, though it is at war with Turkey, it will not attack our holy places nor permit the Russians or French to attack them; there is no reason for us to be anxious about it. Whatever may be the fate in store for Turkey in this war, there is no reason why Indian Moslems should make themselves uneasy.
>
> The British Empire is known as a Moslem Empire. For under no other sovereign on earth is there such a large Moslem population as under the British sovereign. In particular, no other sovereign is such a friend of Islam as is a British sovereign. Such being the British Government, it is our bounden duty to show our sympathy for it in all ways during this time of danger.

The Aga Khan, the most influential spiritual leader of Moslem affairs in India, declares:

> The loyalty of the Indian Moslems to the King-Emperor is proof against any attempts of German diplomacy in the Near East or elsewhere to create a bastard pan-Islamic sentiment in favor of the "mailed fist" made in Germany.

There is enough more to the same effect to show that Hindu and Moslem, Aryan and Mongol, all are loyal to the empire. Even the Dalai Lama has offered Tibetan troops, and innumerable Lamas all over Tibet are offering up prayers for the success of British arms.

LITERATURE AND THE WAR

In a recent interview Mr. J. Bertram Lippincott, President of the J. B. Lippincott Company, said, as to the effect of the war upon literature, that "It is causing a cataclysmal readjustment of values, but when the story is finally told the effect will have been to make Americans more serious and more inclined to turn to books for benefit and inspiration." He thinks, too, that the responsibility thrown upon American scholars and scientists of carrying on the highest cultural movements ought to result in many great American books. Two new and important lines of thought that are throwing open large possibilities in book publishing he finds to be the application of science to industry, and the back-to-the-land movement with its corollary of scientific agriculture.

The Lippincott house has had a continuous career of nearly a century and a quarter, its inception having been a small book shop opened in 1792. The business prospered, branched out, passed through several hands, and in 1850 was bought by Joshua B. Lippincott, who was the head of the firm until his death in 1886. His eldest son, Craige Lippincott, succeeded him in the Presidency, and at his death five years ago his younger brother, J. Bertram Lippincott, took up that office, with his son, Joseph Wharton Lippincott, as Vice President.

The New Day to the Old Church

Charles Stelzle makes an appeal in "The Call of the New Day to the Old Church" for a robust and active Christianity, able and eager to deal intelligently and effectively with the great religious and social problems of our day. He accompanies his appeal with suggestions for the strengthening and modernizing of the Church. (Fleming H. Revell Company. 25 cents.)

THE JEWISH LIFE

THE JEWISH LIFE. By H. G. Enelow, Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, New York. New York: Bloch Publishing Company.

THIS little volume contains six sermons delivered at Temple Emanu-El in the Fall and Winter just past, and dealing with the nature and origin of the Jewish life, its maintenance, beliefs, duties, satisfactions and the means by which it can be promoted in the future.

Tracing the evolution of the Jewish life from its beginning, the mission of Abraham to "walk before God" and imitate His perfection, the author finds the maintenance of the Jewish life, throughout the many vicissitudes of the grievous centuries, in the study of the Torah, Jewish traditions and learning, the totality of Jewish thought and idealism—Jewish Kultur?—in the synagogue as a common centre for a people without a common country or language; and in the Jewish home.

From the vast web of indissolubly interwoven Jewish beliefs, Dr. Enelow emphasizes as the cardinal three: the belief in a God who was not only One, but also Unique in Holiness; the belief in the moral order of the world, and the belief in the Messiah or the ideal future at the far end of Hope's rainbow. The duties of the Jewish life the author sums up as the duty of living a holy life, the duty of prayer that keeps the individual in touch with God and puts poetry into daily life, and the duties of personal and altruistic social life. In return, the satisfactions of the Jewish life throughout the centuries have consisted in consciousness of its everlasting base upon ideals and of the Jewish mission to make "the families of the earth blessed."

Exceedingly interesting, as coming from the rabbi of one of the foremost Reform Jewish temples in the country, is Dr. Enelow's final conclusion as to how the Jewish life can now, in view of the sweeping present-day changes, be promoted. This he finds in the revitalising of the synagogue, pointing out that Reform Judaism should not be regarded as a static "Reformed Judaism," and confessing: "Since the early enthusiasm of reform, however, we have allowed the synagogue to stagnate, to rest on the laurels of the pioneers." Equally striking as an indication of the counter-Reformation on which Reform Judaism has of late been engaged, is the author's urgent insistence on the spiritualization of the Jewish home, if needs be, by readopting ceremonies and time-honored observances:

> It is not so hard to introduce the habit of prayer, of grace at meal, the hallowing of the Sabbath, observance of the holy days, and similar simple ceremonies. Don't be afraid of ceremony and symbol! We admire it elsewhere; why dread it among ourselves? "Ritual is poetry addressed to the eye!"

It was not so long ago that expressions such as these were regarded in Reform Jewish circles almost as heresy because of their suggestiveness of orthodoxy.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

ARTHUR COPELAND.—Will you please tell me who is the author of the following line, and in what poem it appears or where it can be found? This is the line:

* * * High above the fight
The lonely bugle grieves.

The words quoted by our correspondent form the concluding line of "An Ode on the Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1825," written by Grenville Mellen, (1799-1841,) who is known as "The Singer of One Song." He was a lawyer born at Biddeford, Me., and died in this city, and though a writer of some note more than eighty years ago is chiefly remembered on account of the ode referred to above. The verses were printed in a pamphlet in Boston in 1825, which is now extremely rare.

The last verse of the ode runs as follows:

The trump hath blown,
And now upon that reeking hill
Slaughter rides screaming on the vengeful gale;
While with terrific signal shrill
The vultures, from their bloody eyries flown,
Hang o'er them like a pall.
Now deeper roll the maddening drums,
And the mingling host like ocean heaves:
While from the midst a horrid wailing comes,
And high above the fight the lonely bugle grieves.

ANITA H. FAIR.—Will you kindly give me a short history of the life of Frank Du Mond, the artist?

Frank Vincent Du Mond was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1865. He studied under Boulanger, Lefebvre, and Benjamin Constant in Paris. He won the third-class medal in the Paris Salon, 1890, and won gold medals in Boston, 1892, and at the Atlanta Exposition, 1895, and received medals also at the Buffalo Exposition, 1901, at the St. Louis Exposition, 1904, and at the National Academy Exhibition in 1906. He is a member of the National Academy of Design, the Society of Mural Painters, the Architectural League, and the Artists' Fund. He is married and lives in this city.

LOUIS M. DILLMAN.—I should be very glad, indeed, if you could help me find the poem in printed form, together with the name of the author, the first sentence of which, as I have it, is as follows:

If thou dost bid thy friend farewell, if but
for a night though that farewell may be,
Press thou his hand in thine.

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is "Counsel," by Mary E. M. Davis. It is printed in Walter Learned's "Treasury of American Verse," published by F. A. Stokes Co., New York.

J. G. O'KEEFE.—Can you tell me name of author or publisher of a book called "Five Hundred Dollars, and Other Tales?" I read it about twenty years ago.

"Five Hundred Dollars," by H. W. Chaplin, was published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass. There is also "The Five Hundred Dollar Check," by Horatio Alger, which was published by Street & Smith, Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street, New York.

C. F. VAN HORNE.—Among my collection of old and rare books are three curious volumes written by Josiah Priest. "The Millennium," "Fallen Angels," and "American Antiquities," all bearing Albany, N. Y., imprints of 1828, 1837, and 1838. Will you kindly give me a short sketch of the author's life history?

Josiah Priest was born about 1790 and died about 1850. He was a harnessmaker by trade and uneducated, but published books, including "Wonders of Nature," Albany, 1826; "View of the Millennium," 1828; "Stories of the Revolution," 1836; "American Antiquities," 1838, and "Slavery in the Light of History and Scripture," 1843.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

WILLIAM W. SCRUGHAM.—The poem "Kentucky Belle," for which Esther M. Ward inquires in your issue of June 27, was written by Constance Fenimore Woolson. It can be found in "My Recitations," collected by Cora Urquhart Potter, and published by J. B. Lippincott Company, 1887.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Berenice Rodman, New York; John C. Nash, Farnams, Mass.; Mary M. Davidson, Bayonne, N. J.; Jennie L. Cline, Utica, N. Y.; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; Maude Waldron Belknap, Newburgh, N. Y., and W. J. Ballard, Waterford, N. Y.

T. R. HERRING.—The lines quoted by Mrs. A. C. Ross in her query in THE BOOK REVIEW for June 27, are in all probability from "A Vagrant's Epitaph," by Theodore Roberts:

Change was his mistress, Chance his counselor.
Love could not keep him. Duty forged no chain.
The wide seas and the mountains called to him,
And grey dawns saw his campfires in the rain!

Sweet hands might tremble—Ay, but he must go.
Revel might hold him for a little space,
But turning, past the laughter and the lamps,
His eyes must ever catch the luring face.

Dear eyes might question—Yea, and melt again,
Rare lips, a-quiver, silently implore,
But ever he must turn his furtive head
And hear the other summons at the door.

Change was his mistress, Chance his counselor.
The dark firs knew his whistle up the trail.
Why tarries he today?—And yesternight
Adventure lit her stars without avail!

A copy of the poem, which was printed in Scribner's Magazine in 1904, was also received from G. L. Wright, New York, and has been mailed to Mrs. Ross.

HORATIO G. COZZENS.—Replying to "F. E. S.'s" query in THE TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS of July 4 as to the words and music of a song beginning with "Hark, the Merry Christ Church Bells," I happen to have the former and append them, as follows:

Hark, the bonny Christ Church bells,
They sound so wondrous great, so wondrous sweet,
As they trowl so merrily, merrily.
Oh! the first and second bell,
That every day at four and ten, cry
"Come, come, come to prayers!"
And the verger troops before the Dean,
Tinkle, tinkle, ting, goes the small bell at nine,
To call the bearers home.
But ne'er a man
Will leave his can
Till he hears the mighty Tom.

I have not the music. It is the work of Dean Aldrich, who became Dean of Christ Church in 1689, and remained as such for twenty-one years. He was a highly trained and gifted musician. Sir John Stainer spoke highly of his musical ability and he has this to say of this particular work of his: "Still the joy of school children and the admiration of musicians on account of the sweetness of its melody and the excellence of its construction. No better example of this class of composition has ever been produced."

FRANCES J. SHRIVER.—The quotation, "Perfect lives are the treasures of God; of great days He wears them on the ring finger of His heart hand," asked for by "H. P. L." in your issue of June 27, comes from the story of Ne-ne-hofra, which will be found in Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," in the third chapter of Book V. It is in prose form.

ALTHEA F. RANDOLPH BEDLE.—The poem quoted by James Donaldson in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 4 is printed in a leaflet called "Letter from the Departed," which is published by Thomas Whittaker, Bible House, New York City. It is printed anonymously.

Mrs. S. A. WETMORE.—The poem from which "Mrs J. W. C." quoted in your issue of June 27 is "The Two Voices," which is as follows:

Two friends who wander by the shore
Look not upon the self-same seas,
Hearing two voices in the roar—
Because of different memories.

To him whose love the sea hath drowned
It moans the music of his wrong.
To him whose life with love is crowned
It breaks upon the beach in song.

GASTON D'HYVERS.—In answer to the query of "P. M." in your issue of July 11 concerning the legend of the youth who had been commanded by witches to bring them the heart of his mother, would say that the legend inspired the noted French writer, Jean Richepin, to write a ballad which may be found at the end of his novel, "La Glu." The following is a literal translation of the ballad:

There was once a poor boy—
Et lon lonlaire, et lonlonla—
There was once a poor boy
Who loved her who did not love him.

She told him: Bring me tomorrow
The heart of your mother for my dog.

He went to his mother and killed her,
Took her heart and ran away.

As he was running he fell,
And the heart rolled on the ground.

And while the heart rolled
He heard the heart, who spoke;

And the heart said, weeping,
"Hast thou hurt thyself, my child?"

APPEALS TO READERS

A. A. S.—Can some reader kindly quote the lines or tell me where I can find them, in which occur the words, "The God of the men who do things"? I may not quote correctly, but it is in part as follows, as I remember it:

He has one motto and only one,
He loves things doing and loves things done,
This God of the men who do things.

E. M.—Can some reader discover for me to what poem belong the following lines:

Only a few steps more and there might have dawned on me
Glorious—and bright—and beautiful—the sea!

LINDLEY M. STEVENS—I should be much pleased if some reader would help me find a poem which I once had in print, but lost several years ago. The author's name, as I remember it, is Eugene Hall, and the title is "The Yankee Schoolmaster." The scene is near Brandon, Vt. It begins:

On Miller's Hill a farmhouse stood,
A lowly structure built of wood,
Whose clapboards, weather-worn and gray,
Were somewhat fallen to decay.

M. J. K. W.—Can some reader tell me the author of the following bit of verse and where I can get a copy of the entire poem?

I ask no heaven till earth is Thine,
No glory crown while work of mine
Remaineth here, when earth shall shine
Among the stars,
Her sins cast out, her captives free,
Her voice as music unto Thee,
For crown more work give to me.

H. F. FRASSE—I have a poem which, I am told, is entitled "A Calendar for All Thy Life," one verse of which is as follows:

Not what we have—but what we use!
Not what we see—but what we choose!
These are the things that mar or bless
The sum of human happiness.

Will some reader name the author and give the rest of the poem?

LOUISE DOTY—Will some reader tell me the author of the following:

Spare us the hint of slightest desecration,
Spotless preserve us an untainted shrine;
Not for thy sake, O goddess of creation,
Not for thy sake, O woman, but for mine.

L. S. A.—Can any of your readers tell me the whereabouts of this line: "Sealess and shadowless that land is lying."

BOOKS WORTH READING

TWO great religious movements are discussed by the Rev. Dr. John Benjamin Rust in a volume entitled "Modernism and the Reformation." The author shows that, although both movements originated in dissatisfaction with Papal government and dogma, there is a wide dissimilarity between their principles and aims. His analyses are made from the point of view of a Protestant clergyman. (Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.)

A book by Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., entitled "How to Sell," contains suggestions for the handling of customers which the author believes will be helpful to storeclerks and traveling salesmen. The suggestions are in the form of "true-to-life dialogues" between sellers and buyers and cover a variety of typical wholesale and retail transactions; they show how patience, alertness and tact promote efficiency behind the counter and on the road. (A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.)

Twenty-three pulpit addresses delivered by the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippine Islands, are published in a volume entitled "Prisoners of Hope and Other Sermons." These addresses, Bishop Brent says, set forth many of the ideals he cherishes with respect to Church, State, and individual. (Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.)

American geographers will read with pleasure an account of the life and achievements of Pedraluares Cabral, the Portuguese navigator, written by James Roxburgh McClymont; it is a fuller and more exact biography of the famous sailor than can be found in any previously published work. A major part of the biography is properly devoted to a narrative of Cabral's voyage to America and India, which took place in 1500 and 1501, and the narrative deals with a great many interesting incidents of the long and adventurous journey. Mr. McClymont thinks Cabral's voyage resulted in a great addition to the world's knowledge of the Atlantic Ocean. (London: Bernard Quaritch.)

Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, wants the Churches to modify their denominationalism, so they may join in an effort to Christianize the world; he pleads for this with great earnestness in a book entitled "Unity and Missions." He does not think the world can be brought under the domination of Christianity by a divided Church; but, with all denominations working together, he believes it would be possible to establish Christianity as a controlling moral force in every land. He does not say he expects church unity will come about; but he writes of the prospect in a distinctly hopeful fashion. (Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.)

Newly wed folk of moderate means who wish to settle down in homes of their own will find useful advice in a little book by Christine Terhune Herrick entitled "A B C of Housekeeping." The author tells how to choose the home, how to furnish it, and how to arrange it, so that it will be comfortable and inexpensive. (Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.)

A fourth edition has been published of Dr. Mary Wood-Allen's "Marvels of Our Bodily Dwelling," an allegorical work on physiology which seems to have made a hit. In the new edition matter appears which is not to be found in the earlier editions; the additions include a number of excellent illustrations. (Philadelphia: Vir Publishing Company. $1.20.)

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MAKERS OF BOOKS IN VACATION TIME

Important Publications Promised for the Early Autumn—What Authors and Publishers Are Doing This Summer

ALFRED A. KNOPF, who was for some time with Doubleday, Page & Co., and afterward filled an important position with Mitchell Kennerley, has recently started a publishing business of his own at 220 West Forty-second Street. According to his announcement of books for Fall publication Mr. Knopf's special aim at first will be the publishing of English versions of Russian classics and modern works, many of which have never been put before the English-reading public. He expresses the hope that he will ultimately publish every Russian work of real value not hitherto brought out in this country.

Mr. Knopf has in preparation for early issue the following works by the older Russian authors: "The Cathedral Staff of Priests," Leskov's huge classic of the clergy; Lermontov's "A Hero of Our Times," which has sometimes had the title "The Heart of a Russian;" Shchedrin's novel, "The Family Golovlev;" Goutcharov's masterpiece, "Oblomov," and Gogol's Homeric tale of the Cossacks, "Taras Bulba."

Of the younger men a dozen or more authors are represented in the list of books Mr. Knopf purposes to publish in the early future. Among these are Kuprin's military novel, "The Duel," which has been published in English version under the title, "In Honor's Name," and a volume of his short stories; Ropschin's "As If It Had Never Happened," a story of the last attempted revolution in Russia, which rumbled and flared from 1905 to 1910; Sologub's first important novel, "The Little Demon," and a volume of his stories called "The Old House"; Veresayev's "Memoirs of a Physician," and a volume of stories by Garshin, including his "Four Days," a picture of what war means to the common soldier. Works by Ivan Bunin, Kamensky, Briussov, and Krastov will appear later on. The drama will be represented by plays by Turgenev, Ostrovsky, and Gogol. Mr. Knopf expects to publish also a new and cheaper edition of Prince Kropotkin's comprehensive book on "Russian Literature." He has in view, moreover, a Polish novel as well as some other books, not translations, which he plans to bring out during the Autumn.

"K," Mary Roberts Rinehart's new novel, will be published Aug. 7 by Houghton Mifflin Company. Its chief character is K. LeMoyne, a man who has been a famous surgeon but, while still young, has dropped out of his world and gone to live in a little town where he drudges as a bookkeeper.

On Aug. 17 Doubleday, Page & Co. will have ready Gene Stratton-Porter's "Michael O'Halloran," whose action takes place in and near the tamarack swamps of northern Indiana. The first edition of the book will consist of 300,000 copies and eight months will have been spent upon the planning, designing, and manufacturing of the books since the manuscript was received in December.

"Athalie," by Robert W. Chambers, is ready for publication by D. Appleton & Co.

On Aug. 12 the Harpers will bring out a new story by Zane Grey, "The Rainbow Trail," in which will be found the outcome of some of the incidents in his "Riders of the Purple Sage."

By the middle of this week Reilly & Britton will publish Leona Dalrymple's "The Lovable Meddler."

On Sept. 1 Rand, McNally & Co. will have ready "Pirates of the Sky," by Stephen Gaillard, and "The White Captive, a Tale of the Pontiac War," by R. C. Ford.

"The Mistress of the Little House," by Flora Klickman, will be an August publication of the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Francis William Sullivan, whose "Children of Banishment" told a colorful story of Canada, will have a new novel published by McBride, Nast & Co. in the latter part of August. It will be called "Alloy of Gold" and will deal with varied phases of life in New York.

A. C. McClurg & Co. have ready for early publication "Germany's Point of View," by Professor Edmund von Mach of Harvard University. It is said to be a temperate discussion of the controversial points engendered by the war and to explain the attitude of American citizens of German birth or parentage.

Philip Gibbs, whose letters from the seat of war during the first months of the conflict will be remembered by readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, has written a book called "The Soul of the War," which will be published the third week in August by McBride, Nast & Co. It will deal with war as it affects the human beings who take part in it or who come under its influence, and the author says in conclusion that it is his deepest conviction "that any man who has seen these things, if he has any gift of expression, and any human pity, should dedicate his head and heart to the sacred duty of preventing another war like this."

Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, are publishing "Holland," a historical essay giving especial attention to Dutch influence upon this country, by H. A. van Coenen Torchiana, Consul General for the Netherlands on the Pacific Coast and Resident Commissioner General to the San Francisco Exposition.

The Century Company will have ready at an early date "Habits That Handicap," by Charles B. Towns, whose experiments and conclusions in the treatment of drug habits have recently won much attention. The book will show the ease with which drug habits are formed, offer suggestions for the handling of the entire question as regards both its legislative and sociological aspects, and point a way for help in individual cases. The author is said to be especially stern with physicians who give opiates too freely and with sanatoriums that fatten on the relatives of drug fiends. The book will have an introduction by Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston, and an appendix containing an essay on one phase of the subject by Alexander Lambert of New York.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company promises for August five new volumes in the Romance of Reality Series: "The Aeroplane," by Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper; "Modern Inventions," by V. E. Johnson; "Engineering," by Gordon Knox; "The Man-of-War," by Commander E. H. Cuzy, and "Electricity" by W. H. McCormick.

"The Art and Ethics of Dress," by Eva Olney Farnsworth, ready for publication by Paul Elder & Co., offers a common-sense discussion of clothing, dealing with its fitness, beauty, and ethical importance.

An early Fall book announced by the Century Company will be "Marie Tarnowska," by Anne Vivanti Chartres, which will contain the biography, as recounted to the author, of the Russian Countess who seven years ago was tried and sentenced to prison by an Italian court for instigating the murder of her lover. An English critic describes the book as "a study of the feminine temperament in derangement."

The George H. Doran Company has published a neat pamphlet giving an outline of the life and varied activities of the English author, Horace Annesley Vachell, a number of whose books have had wide reading in this country. Mr. Vachell was for twenty years or more a ranchman on the Pacific Coast, and his first novels were written there and dealt with life in California. His last book, "Quinneys," published last Winter, has been dramatized and will be presented in New York soon after the opening of the Fall season. He will have a new novel out next Fall called "Spragge's Canyon," whose scene is laid in California.

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MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, contrary to her usual practice, is this year spending the Summer at her home in Plandome, L. I.

Frank Harris has recently gone to Onteora, where he will stay for the rest of the Summer putting the finishing touches upon a two-volume life of Oscar Wilde, which is to be published during the coming Fall in a limited edition.

In his introduction to Clifford Lanier's "Sonnets to Sidney Lanier," a Spring book, Edward Howard Griggs tells the story of the genesis of the sonnets, which were sent to the poet, ill and in financial difficulties, by his more prosperous brother in business. "When the material help was sent," he says, "it was transfigured, not only by the spirit in which it was given, but by the accompanying sonnet, soaring beyond the power of prose, the brother love."

J. D. Beresford, the final volume in whose Jacob Stahl trilogy, "The Invisible Event," was recently published, began his working life as an architect, then tried insurance, finally drifted into book reviewing and then took up the writing of fiction. He is still on the staff of several London periodicals, for which he does book reviews and miscellaneous writing. Upon these he does all the pot-boiling work his needs make necessary and keeps a free hand for his novels.

Charles A. Conant, author of "Principles of Money and Banking," who died recently in Havana, is said to be the only man of modern times to have a coin named for him. When, at the request of the Government, he worked out a financial plan for the Philippines the results were so successful that for a long time the new standard coins were called "Conants" to distinguish them from the old Spanish money.

While on a recent visit to Selma, Ala., Mrs. Helen Woodruff gave a showing of the film-play that has been made from her story, "The Lady of the Lighthouse," for the benefit of the Babies' Hospital in Birmingham, which made enough to build a contagious ward for the institution.

The author of the "Life of Nathan Hale," a Spring publication in the series, True Stories of Great Americans, Mrs. Jean Christie Root, is 81 years old, has been totally blind since she was 67 and is partially deaf. She uses the typewriter with ease and did much research work for the material of her life of Hale. She has a large circle of correspondents among cultured men and women and, notwithstanding her age and disabilities, keeps in close touch with the world's progress.

A confirmed Cape Codder has written to Sara Ware Bassett declaring that he is able to recognize all of the characters in her "The Taming of Zenas Henry." Miss Bassett thinks this is very clever of him, as the characters are all entirely fictitious.

St. John G. Ervine, whose "Alice and a Family" and "Mrs. Martin's Man" have been widely read in this country, comes of the Irish working class, his father having been a workman in the Belfast shipyards. He is not yet 30 years of age. His first opportunity was with the Abbey Theatre, for which he wrote some plays.

Dorothy Canfield, who will have a new novel, "The Bent Twig," published in the Fall, writes fiction over her maiden name, but her books about child training, "A Montessori Mother" and "Mothers and Children," are brought out under her married name, Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

A. A. Milne of Punch, who will have a gay book of comment on human follies called "Happy Days" brought out in the United States next Fall, has enlisted in the English Army and is training to be sent soon to the front.

Eleanor Atkinson, whose last Spring's novel, "Johnny Appleseed," has had wide reading, will attend this week the dedication at Ashland, Ohio, of a monument to that frontier hero, "the patron saint of American orchards," which has been built of boulders collected by school children.

Clarence B. Kelland, who was recently in New York to read the proofs of his forthcoming new "Mark Tidd" book, has returned to his Summer home in Vermont, whence he will soon set forth on a protracted fishing trip.

VISIONS AND REVISIONS

VISIONS AND REVISIONS: A Book of Literary Devotions. By John Cowper Powys. New York: G. Arnold Shaw.

IF wide reading, an excellent memory, and a graceful style are the essential parts of a literary critic's equipment, then John Cowper Powys is most admirably fitted for the task he has attempted in "Visions and Revisions." He knows what he is writing about; whether his subject be Rabelais, Dostoievsky, Poe, Keats, or Charles Lamb, he expresses his thoughts with the eloquence that comes from knowledge and conviction.

But the strength of his convictions and the facility of his phrasing (not its felicity) have betrayed him into errors that seriously interfere with the reader's pleasure in his brilliant work. It is too brilliant, that is the trouble; there are too many epigrams, too many paradoxes, above all, there is too much emphasis.

Mr. Powys is an accomplished and popular lecturer. It is likely that the thoughts on literature which make up this volume would, if they were uttered in his well-trained voice and illustrated with his appropriate gestures, make, for half an hour or so, an agreeable entertainment. But Mr. Powys cannot project this attractive personality of his upon the printed page by means of his favorite devices of italics, capitals, and marks of exclamation. There is no more significance to Secret Cosmic Power than to secret cosmic power; it is a cheap, trite phrase, however you write it. Nor does *definite goal* mean more than definite goal.

This constant effort mechanically to startle the reader has, of course, the effect opposite from that which is intended. One blast from a foghorn makes people jump; a long succession of blasts simply makes them put their fingers in their ears.

Not that Mr. Powys's decorative prose is to be compared to a foghorn. It resembles more closely a lute, curiously carved and jeweled but a little out of tune, or some interesting exotic instrument—a balalaika, perhaps.

He has many sound and interesting comments to make, and if he would be content to make them and stop, all would be well. But he feels that at any cost he must be startling, unusual, bold. So he sprinkles his pages with phrases that have no reason for existence except their novelty, he opposes the popular opinion in matters of ethics and aesthetics so frequently and so defiantly that he lays himself open to the suspicion of trying, if not to shock the burgesses, at any rate to pique the curiosity of the "intellectuals."

Why, for instance, must he introduce his excellent but absolutely conventional appreciation of Dickens with a sneer at Robert Louis Stevenson and "Early Victorian Sentiment"? He may dislike Browning to his heart's content, but why tell his readers about it every few minutes? And why drag Beardsley into an essay on Dante?

These things would be excusable in some long-haired youth just discovering heterodoxy and announcing his discovery in The Sophomore Review. But a scholar (Staff Lecturer on Literature for Oxford University Extension Delegacy, Education Department Free City of Hamburg, Verein fuer Neuere Philologie, Dresden and Leipsic, he announces on his title page) who comes to spread culture in barbarous America really should not spell beauty with a capital and call the late Mr. Wilde "our brave Oscar."

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The Chicago Tribune calls RUPERT HUGHES'S
EMPTY POCKETS
latest and best novel," and adds: "Rupert Hughes knows. He is what may be termed a very sensitive writer. He can convert himself into a perfect medium and transmit colors like a chameleon in a bowl of abalone. He is witty, tragic, gay, morose, alive with hope, pessimistic, sardonic, tender, complex, simple, cynical, trusting and always human, neighborly, inquisitive—a splendid gossip, who knows that news about a neighbor is the most interesting thing this side of immorality. He is no more of an idealist than the facts as he has seen them justify, but he is much more cordial than any idealist can ever be. Mr. Hughes's story is not to be given in brief. It is, however, a good plot and a puzzling one, and would hold the reader even if he were not having such a good time with the author's diverting interpretations of life."
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The New York Times.

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SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1915.

THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

The Warsaw Drive Is the Most Tremendous Military Effort Ever Made, and by It the Germans Seek to Annihilate Russia's Field Armies—French Take New Offensive in the Vosges—Italians Have Begun a Determined Advance on the Isonzo.

By a Military Expert.

AT the outset of the war, almost before the Allies realized that war was a fact, Germany threw all of her forces into a sudden and tremendous effort to overwhelm one of her adversaries so that, having nothing to fear from one, she could turn undivided attention to the other.

Then it was France that was to be crushed, and, as an incident, an episode, Belgium. Liége, Namur, Louvain, Brussels, Antwerp, all fell, the impetus of the German attack carrying them on to Mons, Charlerol, and into the heart of France almost to the gates of Paris. Then came the battle of the Marne. Von Kluck was defeated, almost captured, the Germans were thrown back across the Aisne, and the German plan completely frustrated.

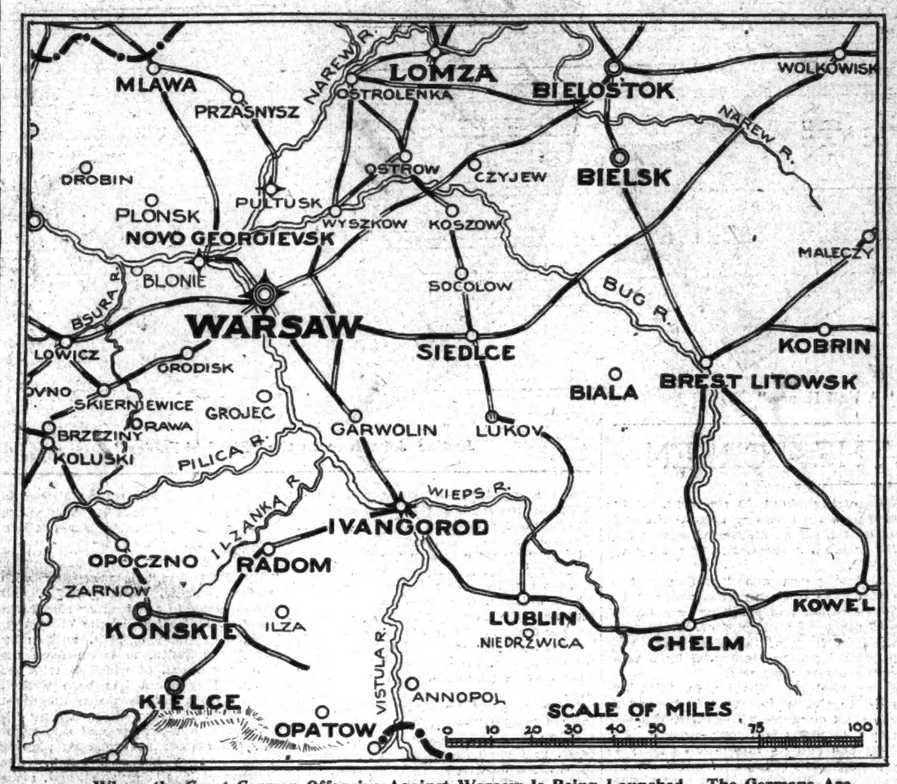
And yet that plan and its successful culmination is absolutely necessary to the ultimate success of German arms. No military force, no amount of preparation, no military system can win against such a coalition as confronts Germany as long as all the units have effective fighting armies. At least one of the armies opposing Germany must be destroyed, rendered completely hors de combat, before the star of German victory can appear on the horizon.

Territory captured or recovered brings advantages, increases supplies, heightens morale, but armies, not territory, must always remain the objective. This fact has been emphasized in these articles several times, and in view of the operations in the east during the past week merits repetition. Its realization by the German General Staff is evidenced by the present movement against Warsaw.

The German army in the west is deadlocked. It absolutely cannot go forward. At Ypres, in the Argonne, in the Vosges, it has been hurled against the intrenchments of the Allies practically without effect. It has made gains, it is true; has gone ahead a few hundred yards until the Allies' reserves have been thrown in, then has come the sudden and positive check.

Unable to advance in the west, the plan to eliminate France from the conflict completely overturned, Germany has turned to Russia, in an effort to do to Russia what she failed to do against France. This latest effort is on a much more extensive scale than that of a year ago against France; it is the most tremendous military effort the world has ever seen. But its success or failure will be measured, from a military viewpoint, not by whether Warsaw is or is not captured, but by whether the Russian Army does or does not escape the jaws of the German crusher.

In connection with the present campaign for Warsaw it might not be amiss to look at the reasons why the previous attempts to capture the Polish capital failed and what steps



Where the Great German Offensive Against Warsaw Is Being Launched. The Germans Are Attempting to Break Through the Russian Defense North, West, and East of the Polish Capital: from the Direction of the Narew, the Vistula, and the Ivangorod-Cholm Railroad.

body of troops—a most unlikely occurrence.

But to recur to the present German movements and the German plan as reflected by the operations of the past week. It will be recalled that after the Galicia fighting and the Russian retirement to the line of the Zlota Lipa River, a distinct lull occurred in the fighting in the southeast between Radom and Bessarabia. This was apparently caused by two factors—one, von Hindenburg, who was due west of Warsaw and opposite the Russian centre, was not ready to go forward, and Mackensen was waiting to co-operate with him; and, second, the Russian resistance had stiffened to such an extent, their facility for reinforcing their line was so great, that but little headway could be registered until a general attack made the shifting of troops from one point on the line to the other impossible.

Moreover, the Russians were securely anchored along the Dniester, the Zlota Lipa, and the Upper Bug, and all efforts to dislodge them had proved unavailing.

Early in the week, however, von Hindenburg's preparations were evidently completed. With a remarkable co-ordination of movement attacks were launched on every sector of the enormous battle line. In the extreme north from Windau to the Lower Niemen the Germans have made decided progress, but their function in that region seems to be principally the protection of the German left flank, and is therefore more of a defensive force than a part of the attacking line.

The principal section of attack may be divided into three sectors: (a) The Narew sector, northwest of Warsaw, between the Wkra and the Narew through Ciechanow and Ostrolenka; (b) the Vistula sector, west of Warsaw, along the Grojec-Blonie-Ciechanow line, and (c) the Lublin sector, southeast of Warsaw, along the line of the railroad from Ivangorod to Cholm.

It is along these sectors that the brunt of the German attack is being delivered, and success in any sector will probably mean the retirement of the Russians from Warsaw to the line of the Bug. The objective of the army attacking in the first sector (a) is, as it has been since the early days of the war, the Warsaw-Petrograd railway, one of the three great railroad systems centring in and supplying the city. The progress of the Teutons in this sector has not been particularly marked, and in itself, therefore, constitutes no great element of danger. Przasnyz, which was evacuated by the Russians last week, is the centre of this sector, but its fall does not seem to have opened to any extent the German way through.

Ostrolinka, a strongly fortified town on the right, has been reported captured, but the latest Russian reports state that it is still under a heavy bombardment, so that its fate may be regarded still as a matter of doubt. At no other points do the Germans seem to have made much headway.

Along the second sector, however, the sector of the Vistula, von Hindenburg has made notable progress, and it is his operations more than those of the armies supporting his flanks that constitute the greatest present menace to the Polish capital. His forces have reached Novo Georgievski, at the confluence of the Vistula and the Bug, and are, at the latest report, battling for the bridgehead which is guarded by the fortress of Novy Dvor in the eastern angle of the Vistula and the Bug, and by the Russian forces south of the Vistula.

The attack is, in its every element, a direct frontal attack against strongly intrenched lines, but it nevertheless is breaking down all resistance and moving slowly forward. The Vistula is the most difficult military obstacle and, ipso facto, the most effective defensive screen in Eastern Europe. It is broad, rapid, carries a great volume of water, and with its steep banks makes a readily defensible obstacle. But the German Army is astride it, and not until Warsaw is taken will this feature be of value to the Russians and then only to prevent a further German advance.

In the third sector, that of Lublin, entire military interest must centre in the railroad from Ivangorod to Cholm. Along this line the pressure is as great as along the Vistula section, and while undoubted gains are recorded, and gains of importance, too, the railroad itself, as far as the official reports show, has not yet been reached or cut. If it is reached it is extremely doubtful if Warsaw can hold out.

Although the particular section of this road between Lublin and Cholm is the most difficult for both Austrians and Germans to attack, due to the character of the country across which their artillery must be transported and the absence of roads which would facilitate this transportation, the reasons why the attack is being made along this sector are simple.

In the first place, the object of the combined German drive from the three directions is not only to capture Warsaw, but to cut off and compel the surrender of the Russian troops occupying the huge salient which has Warsaw as a centre. Were the Teuton attack to be made against Kovel, further to the east, where the attacking troops would have behind them the excellent system of Galician railways radiating from Lemberg, he would be too far from Warsaw to close in upon it in time to reap the benefits of his success. Moreover, to attack at Kovel would mean that the supply columns would have to skirt around the Bug on an arc, as the banks of that river are lined with marsh belts which make its crossing a matter of grave difficulty. The Germans are, therefore, taking the shortest and most direct route, and the route which, if they succeed, will be most prolific of results.

Military critics of Europe are almost unanimously of the opinion that Warsaw must fall, and that within a very short time. If it does fall and the Russian Army makes good its retreat before it is overwhelmed by the victorious Teutons, what possibilities will the new situation present?

Before a suggestion can be attempted, it must be realized that the least the fall of Warsaw can mean, aside from the capture of an important railroad centre and manufacturing city, is the retirement of the whole Western front of the Russians behind the line of the Vistula and the Bug. The Russian line will then be straightened out and materially shortened by the flattening out of the Warsaw salient. A further German advance could probably therefore be checked, provided the Russians' ammunition supply be not too greatly impoverished.

But this presupposes a German intention to advance, and there seems to be no logical reason why she should wish to go beyond the line of these rivers. If the Russians make good their retreat it will be perfectly evident that the destruction of the Russian Army and its consequent elimination as a fighting force will be an impossibility. The best Germany can hope for will be to neutralize it at least for a while, and nowhere else on the eastern front can this be done so effectively as along the line of the Vistula.

The defensive possibilities of the Vistula have been already pointed out. In addition, it is crossed on a large scale by railways only in the vicinity of Warsaw. As modern armies can advance only along railway lines, it is obvious that if the Germans hold the railway bridges crossing the Vistula around Warsaw they hold also the crossing of that river. Therefore, Germany, having seized these bridges, could render a Russian offensive impossible for at least some time.

And not only that. Germany could and would dig herself in, and, just as she has done in the west, in order to make possible her gigantic movement against Russia, hold the Russians in check behind the Vistula with comparatively small forces, while the remainder of her forces could be withdrawn for use against France, against Italy, and against the forces in the Dardanelles. The Allies in these latter fields would then be subjected to a renewed German offense compared to which all former operations would sink into insignificance.

In the western theatre there has been nothing of importance on which to comment. The only operation of note has been a renewed French attack in the Vosges Mountains in the vicinity of Metzeral along the Fecht River. This movement has been continuous during almost the entire week and it is entirely possible that a large operation of some kind is under way.

The probability of this is heightened by the extreme activity of the French air scouts in this section. The only possible way of injecting into the situation on the western front the element of surprise is through control of the air—otherwise any shifting of large forces of troops or concentration of heavy artillery forces would be so readily discerned that the object of the movement could be easily frustrated.

The Allies in the west appear to have matters in the air very much their own way. A strong allied air fleet has been making numerous raids on Colmar, and at the same time the activity of the French on the Metzeral-Colmar line, which line is the valley of the Fecht River, has been very marked.

Elsewhere along the French line things have been quiet, except of course for the sporadic fighting of small units which is always going on. The initiative in all cases has been taken by the French, the Germans having probably withdrawn as many men as possible from the western front for their great operation in the east.

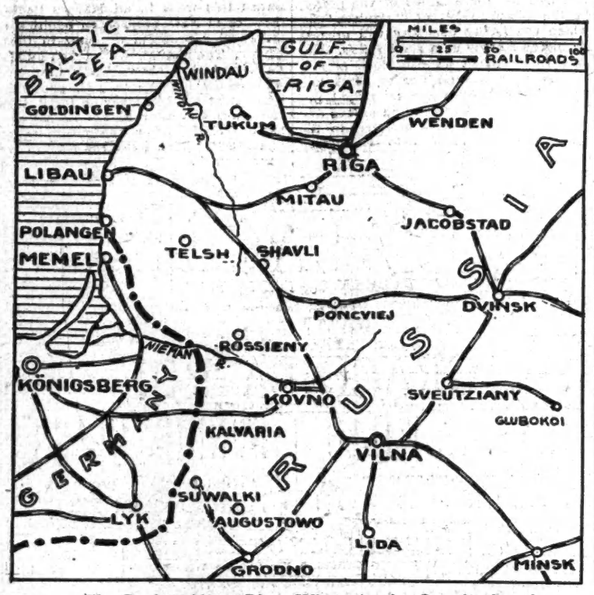
In this connection reports from Russia show that there is a feeling in Russia that the Allies in the west are not doing their share, but are permitting Russia to bear the brunt of the German attack. They state that Russia has relieved the pressure when her western allies were being pushed, as at the battle of the Marne, and that, now that the Russian situation is desperate, the western allies should do something to cause a diversion and withdrawal of part of the German forces now in front of Warsaw.

The criticism is not without reason. The Germans on the western front must be greatly outnumbered, and it would seem that, at this juncture, when German success in the east is certain to mean a great increase in the German line in the west, a tremendous effort really to break through the German line at some point would be justified almost regardless of the cost in men.

The attack in the Vosges Mountains does not indicate anything on so large a scale. It will be interesting to note during the coming week what the French and English will do toward diverting attention from Warsaw. For it is almost certain that if Germany can hedge Russia in behind the Vistula, Russia may be disregarded as an offensive force for some time, and the lines in the west will have to bear the brunt of attacks from a greatly reinforced enemy.

In the Italian theatre the week has seen the blazing out of the real Italian offense. Italy apparently is now satisfied that all the passages by means of which Austria could pour troops to attack her rear are effectively stopped and has therefore begun a determined advance along the Isonzo front from Tarvis to the Adriatic, with the object of breaking down completely Austria's first defensive screen. The battle is, as is natural, centring around Gorizia.

Once Gorizia falls, the Italian problem, in so far as Trieste is concerned, will be near solution. The Italians have made notable advances in Cadore and, along the Isonzo, on the plateau of Carso. But Gorizia must be taken before a decided local victory can be recorded. The fighting has not progressed as yet to the point where definite information is available, but it seems to have reached the culminating stage. The coming week should bring important results.



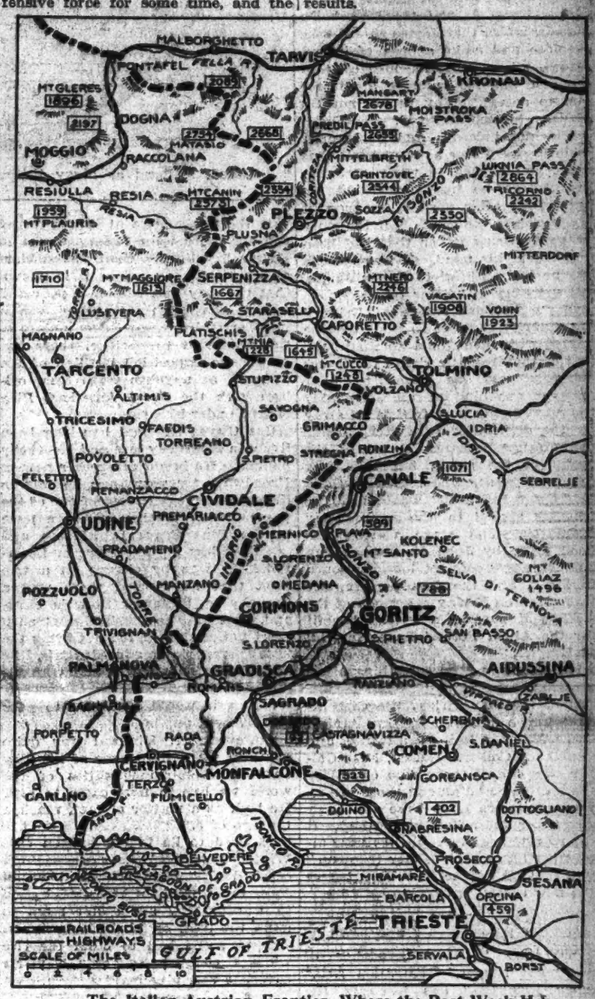
The Region About Riga, Where Armies Constituting the Extreme Left of the Great German Offensive Against the Russians Are Showing Marked Activity.

the Germans have taken to avoid a repetition of their former defeats.

The first attempt was made last October, and when the German offense was at its height the Germans were nearer Warsaw than they have been at any time since the war began. In that operation the centre of the German attack was along the Vistula, while their left flank did not extend much further north than Ostrolinka. The Russians, assembling all available reserves, completely turned the German left and in a few days forced the Germans to retreat—a movement that carried them back to their own frontier.

The second attempt at Warsaw was made later and defeated by exactly the same strategy. At the crucial moment the Russian reserves were rushed past the German flank and, by an attack on the communications, forced a retreat.

Such a defense has been made impossible by the operations of the Germans between the Lower Niemen and Warsaw, and between the Niemen and the Gulf of Riga. From Windau to Bessarabia, a distance of about a thousand miles, the German line is a continuous chain. A flanking operation is therefore impossible, unless this chain is broken at some point on a front sufficiently wide to permit the pouring through of a considerable



The Italian-Austrian Frontier, Where the Past Week Has Witnessed the Most Important Fighting by the Italians Since Their Entry Into the War. Having Secured the Passes Leading Into Italy Against Austrian Attacks, They Have Launched a Furious Offensive Against Gorizia and the Surrounding Positions.

HERE AND THERE IN THE NEWS OF THE WAR

IT was an Austrian submarine of American design and patent which torpedoed and sank the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi a few days ago in the Adriatic, off Ragusa. The Austrian submarine U-5, which some time ago sank the French cruiser Leon Gambetta, is a sister boat of the craft which sank the Garibaldi. Both vessels are practically in every detail duplicates of the submarine C-1 of the United States Navy, formerly the Octopus, which is one of the underwater boats stationed at the Panama Canal. She is of about 300 tons displacement.

The death rate among the wounded on the western front is nearly 24 per cent., as against 22 per cent. in the Crimean war, and this in spite of the insanitary conditions prevailing in the latter conflict. The London Lancet says the high rate today is due to the conditions of trench fighting, which result in a large number of injuries from shells and shrapnel, while in many cases it is impossible to bring prompt help to the wounded because they are lying in fire-swept zones between opposing trenches.

Since the beginning of the war the Iron Cross has been conferred on 344,794 persons, so it has been officially announced by the German authorities. The length of the ribbon attached to the crosses is estimated at 70 miles. Up to the end of March the cost of manufacturing crosses was $700,000. Three thousand five hundred Iron Crosses of the First Class have been bestowed. The wearers of these crosses have shown marked and repeated courage, for a soldier must have earned the Iron Cross of the Second Class before that of the First Class can be given him.

The German battleship which was sunk in the Baltic by a British submarine on July 2, according to British statements, was the Pommern. A semi-official German statement declares that no German warship has been sunk in the Baltic by a submarine.

Jamaicans are discussing a suggestion that the island raise, equip, and send to the European front 5,000 men. It is estimated that the cost would be $2,000,000.

The Italian Government has asked the United States Government to use its influence to protect Italian subjects in the Ottoman Empire, especially in Asia Minor, where the Turkish authorities are said to be preventing them from leaving.

Deposits in the Vienna savings banks increased by $27,800,000, or a gain of 8 per cent., during the first half of 1915.

Largely through the work and influence of Lloyd George, the Welsh coal miners' strike has come to an end. The terms of settlement included a substantial increase in wages and other concessions to the strikers. The chief cause of the miners' dissatisfaction was what they considered the excessive profits of the mine owners in the sale of coal at war prices—profits in which the men were not sharing.

During the week which ended on Wednesday not a British merchant ship or fishing vessel was sunk by a German submarine, this being the first week since the German war zone decree went into effect, on Feb. 18, that the submarines have not caused some shipping loss. During the week 1,326 vessels of more than 300 tons each arrived at or departed from ports of the United Kingdom.

The Italian Government has appointed Gabriele d'Annunzio official chronicler of the war.

A man with a large appetite can get all the nourishing food he wants for 2 cents in Berlin and Württemberg, provided he does not insist upon a varied menu. The authorities have introduced a new food mixture, consisting of maize, flour, dried vegetables, and dried meat, enough of which for a big meal can be bought for the modest sum mentioned.

The King of Italy has been under a heavy shell fire. He was watching the work of a young soldier who was cutting Austrian wire entanglements, also under heavy fire, and declined to retire when urged by his staff. The wire cutter finished his task in safety, returned to the Italian lines amid cheers, and was presented to the King.

A significant utterance has been made by Dr. Hammarskjold, Premier of Sweden. In replying to a deputation representing the Peace Congress recently held in Varberg, he said: "The Swedish Government sincerely desires to remain neutral, but it does not necessarily follow that peace can be maintained. It is as dangerous to believe Sweden favors war as it is to believe that she favors peace at any price."

Eminent British scientists and inventors have been appointed members of the Invention Board, of which Admiral Lord Fisher is Chairman, and which will co-ordinate and encourage scientific work in relation to the requirements of the navy.

A manifesto, dated at Rotterdam, purporting to be issued by the German Humanity League, denounces Emperor William, Admiral von Tirpitz, and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and declares that "it is only by the victory of the allied armies as guardians of humanity that we ourselves shall be emancipated from the accursed yoke of Prussian militarism."

The German Government has issued an exhaustive report on the conditions which prevailed in Belgium in the early days of the war, the report being a reply to the findings of Lord Bryce's Belgian Atrocity Commission. The German report, which contains a large number of depositions and other evidence, charges that the Belgian civilian population carried on a perfidious and, in many instances, a barbaric warfare against German soldiers, in violation of the rules of international law. Any repressive measures taken by the Germans, the report declares, were due to the unlawful acts of the Belgians in their guerrilla warfare. It is charged that women and girls mutilated wounded German soldiers.

Thirty thousand women, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst, paraded in London a few days ago, marching through cheering throngs to the Ministry of Munitions, where they presented an appeal to Lloyd George asking that they be put to work to aid in making up the labor shortage.

The Cunarder Orduna, on her last trip to New York, escaped a German torpedo, fired from a submarine, by only ten feet, according to statements of the crew and passengers. She was attacked off Queenstown early in the morning. When the submarine commander saw that the torpedo had missed, he is declared to have opened fire with shrapnel, but good seamanship enabled the Orduna to escape without being hit. Twenty-one Americans were on board.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who has returned to England after his second trip to the Near East with his yacht, the Erin, now a hospital ship, declared on arrival that "miraculous is the only proper adjective to apply to the work being done by American nurses and doctors in Serbia." He said that American methods of prevention and cure have saved Serbia from what at one time threatened to be the worst series of epidemics ever suffered by a modern nation.

Since the beginning of the war the total loss of British officers has been 12,642. Of these 3,685 have been killed and 7,662 wounded, the remainder being reported as missing. In one fortnight recently the British lost 254 officers killed, 489 wounded, and 33 missing, a total of 776. During these two weeks the Lancashire Regiment had 10 officers killed and 36 wounded.

Under an order of General von Bissing, Governor General of Belgium, any Belgian between the ages of 16 and 40 who seeks to leave the country to serve the Allies in any capacity whatever is liable to a fine of $2,500 or five years' imprisonment, or both.

Workmen at the Krupp gun works want higher pay and other concessions. Some of their demands have been met, but many men have left the plant. Some minor cases of sabotage have been reported.

The British Government since March 11 has paid $3,500,000 on cotton cargoes, twenty-five shipments of cotton having been purchased, in accordance with the arrangement regarding American cotton shippers.

Arrangements have been made, largely through the work of Ambassador Gerard, for the exchange of crippled prisoners between Germany and Russia. The prisoners will be forwarded through Sweden. Exchange stations have been selected and the Swedish Government has undertaken to transport German and Russian prisoners to the frontier at the same time.

It has been officially announced in the British House of Commons that the Governments of Canada, Australia, and other colonies will be consulted both as to important questions during the war and as to the terms of peace.

British Board of Trade statistics show that food in general is about 35 per cent. higher than a year ago in the large towns of England and 30 per cent. higher in small towns and villages.

There are now 60,000 Italian ecclesiastics in the Italian Army, according to Vatican reports. They are serving as chaplains, officers, and Red Cross workers.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior, who has been visiting Louvain, has stated in an interview that the German Government intends to spend $7,500,000 in reconstructing the Belgian city on modern lines.

More than fifty of the staff of the Agence Havas of Paris, the principal news agency of France, are with the colors. Six of the staff have thus far been killed, two of them having been cited in the orders of the day of the army for marked gallantry.

Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V. C., of the Irish Guards has been having a fine time on furlough in the City of Cork and at his home village, Macroom, County Cork, in both of which places the population turned out en masse to do him honor. He is doubtless the most famous non-commissioned individual in the British Army. He is the man who in February captured a German trench practically single-handed, killing eight Germans and capturing two, for which he was given the Victoria Cross. Recently he was received by King George.

The military and naval authorities of Canada and Newfoundland have made provision for an extensive patrol system in the ocean areas around the east coast, in an effort to prevent the Germans from establishing submarine bases in these areas, as it has been reported they intend to do.

Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, who has been directing the Rockefeller Foundation activities in the war zone, on arriving in Washington recently, declared that a German inventory of food supplies in the empire shows no shortage, present or prospective.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S PLAYS

BETWEEN SEASONS

PETER IBBETSON," after a score and more of years upon the bookshelf, has reached the stage at last. This earlier novel by George Du Maurier never knew the enormous popularity that was accorded to "Trilby," but to many who read and liked both books it had the greater fascination. "Peter Ibbetson" was his first novel, and there is that twice-told tale of how he came to write it, of the time when Du Maurier and Henry James set forth from the club one night and of how, as the novelist and the artist sauntered along together, the latter idly sketched the outline of the plot for a novel that had taken shape in his mind. It concerned a tone-deaf grisette of the old *quartier latin* who should be converted by hypnotism into the greatest singer of her time. It was the modest Du Maurier's idea that James should take the idea and make a book of it, but James, all enthusiasm, insisted that the plot was too valuable a gift for him to accept. Why should not Du Maurier himself write it?

Why not, indeed? And Du Maurier told afterward how he went home that night and started to work so busily that before he had turned out his light, page after page of manuscript lay wet upon his desk. But the story he wrote was another that had been growing in his mind. It was not the one he had outlined to Henry James, but the story of "Peter Ibbetson."

Of the dramatic rights to "Trilby" Du Maurier thought so little that he parted with them for a nominal sum, and of the dramatic rights to "Peter Ibbetson," no one seems to have thought anything at all. Probably the playwrights were frightened away by the difficulties in a story where the strange romance is all in the realm of the spirit, but this very dream element, which is everything in "Peter Ibbetson," would have its peculiar appeal to the present-day dramatist. The stage version has been made by John N. Raphael, an English correspondent long stationed in Paris, and the first performance was given on Friday afternoon of the week just past as a special benefit for the Allied Forces' Base Hospital at Etaples.

It must have been something of an occasion. The place was His Majesty's in the Haymarket, the cast included such players as Henry Ainley, Owen Nares, Lilian Braithwaite, and Constance Collier. Indeed, Miss Collier was one of those who organized the matinée, and among those selling programs were Lady Tree and Lady Alexander and a host of notables. If the reports are favorable, it seems altogether likely that "Peter Ibbetson" will find its way to New York before the new season is over.

A New Sheldon Play.

EDWARD SHELDON, author of "The Nigger," "Salvation Nell," and "Romance," has just put the finishing touches on a play he has been writing for John Barrymore. It is called "The Lonely Heart," and is in more serious vein than most of the plays that have been written with one eye on the typewriter and the other on Mr. Barrymore.

Who Is Mr. Kinkead?

MR. KINKEAD of Louisville, who must be carefully distinguished from Bayonne's Sheriff, is the author of the play whose title in mammoth letters tries to obscure from view the architecture of the Republic Theatre, where it is to be presented for the first time in New York on Aug. 16. Concerning this piece, which won the Craig prize at Harvard and ran for more than twenty weeks in Boston last Spring, there is considerable curiosity, and since it is known that the play was written a year and a half ago when its author was a member of Professor Baker's class in the drama at Cambridge, there has been some disposition to think of Mr. Kinkead as a youth fresh from college with the Great American Play tucked under his arm.

But Cleves Kinkead has long been lively in Kentucky law and Kentucky politics. He is not altogether new to Broadway, for years ago he was in the dramatic department of one of the papers here. He has served a term in the Blue Grass Legislature and practiced law for ten years in Louisville. It was by chance on a trip East that he learned there was a vacancy in Professor Baker's class, and, hastening to Cambridge at such short notice that he did not bring the usual scenario as credentials, he argued long, eloquently, and with ultimate success to convince the professor that it would never do to pass him by as a pupil.

However, Mr. Kinkead was quite youthful when the theme of his play on the social inequalities of the world we live in first came to him. He had, as a matter of fact, reached the age of 5.

"I used to lie in my bed on cold Winter mornings," he explained the other day, "while the maid would come in to build the fire, and I used to wonder why she didn't seem to mind the cold, or, if she did, why it was that she had to build the fire while I could lie under the warm coverlets and pity her."

Mr. Barker, Playwright.

GRANVILLE BARKER, when he sailed from these shores last month, carried with him the beginnings of three new plays on which he had been at work in odd moments between Shaw, Shakespeare, and Euripides in this country. Mr. Barker has four plays to his credit on the shelf, and while precious few people have seen them, a large and increasing number have read them. There has been no great audience for such dramatic works as Mr. Barker has written, but much space is devoted to them in the volumes of contemporary dramatic criticism, which may or may not be a comfort to him.

Certainly, there is genius in "The Madras House."

Actor, director, playwright, then, Mr. Barker has been these three, but those close to him have been told it is as a playwright he wishes at last to settle down. Indeed, when he came to this country last Winter, he spoke of his hope that three more years as a producer would leave him prosperous enough to devote the rest of his days in the theatre as a writer for the stage, and he had hoped for a while that those three years would be spent in America, but this expectation was pretty well dissipated when it came time for him to sail home in June. And there has been no announcement as to where his next work would be done, for he has given up his lease on the Kingsway Theatre in Great Queen Street.

All of which is more or less interesting in the light of such expressions of opinions as this extracted from Professor Lewisohn's new volume on "The Modern Drama":

"If Mr. Granville Barker's activity as a producing manager accounts for the fewness of his plays, it is an activity to be sincerely regretted."

Twice Nightly.

TWICE NIGHTLY. That is a phrase to conjure with these days in the English theatre, for the music hall fashion of giving two programs in one evening has been followed by some of the big provincial theatres and is being earnestly urged upon the conservative and suspicious West End as one way out in these hard times. The plan is simple. Give two performances a night, wherever the nature of the play permits, charging half-rates for each. The first is for the suburbanites who like to be abed before morning, and the second for those who like to linger over their dinners. So everybody is happy. Except, possibly, the actors.

Manager Davis of the Theatre Royal in Birmingham has been making this experiment in desperation, for the provinces in England have come to some such pass in which "the road" in America finds itself. And now he preaches "Twice Nightly" as a sort of theatrical gospel. When "Mr. Wu" played at the Theatre Royal under the once nightly order the receipts were a paltry £467. The same melodrama drew £809 under the new arrangement.

It is noted gravely that the twice nightly order in the halls has put an end to the bars. And there has been much discussion as to the origin of the idea. "Flaneur," writing in The London Globe, settles the matter in this wise:

"The credit really belongs to the late Mr. Barnard of Chatham, founder of the family which now controls a number of theatres and music halls in town and country. Barnard owned a large inn, affectionately known as The Tin Can, from which he extended a singing room. Most of the historic music halls grew in this fashion. Early in the evening a performance was given for Tommy; and, later in the evening, when he had been carefully bestowed in barracks, a second performance was given for the more particular delectation of the officers."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Harris—"Twin Beds."
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Liberty—"Birth of a Nation." (Film.)
Columbia—Summer burlesque.
Longacre—"A Full House."
New Amsterdam—"Ziegfeld Follies."

Warde at Columbia.

Frederick Warde, the actor, has been engaged for a course of lectures on Shakespeare and the drama, by the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University. The lectures will be given in the Fall and Winter. Mr. Warde is the author of "The Fools of Shakespeare."

Thirteen Weeks of Burlesque.

There will be only slight changes in the Summer burlesque at the Columbia this week, which is the thirteenth of the prosperous engagement of the Behman Players.

Grace La Rue—Palace.

Adele Rolland as Mary Grayson in "It Pays to Advertise."

George Parsons in "A Full House."

Justine Johnstone in the "Ziegfeld Follies."

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—Marguerite Clark in "Seven Sisters."

VITAGRAPH.—"My Lost One."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET. — "The Second in Command" and "The Scarlet Sin."

BROADWAY.—Lenore Ulrich in "Kilmeny."

BRIGHTON BEACH—"The Birth of a Nation."

BRIGHTON BATHS — Rocking-chair Movies.

IT has been a quite general belief, frequently expressed by managers, producers, and those quite intimate with affairs of the legitimate theatre, that with the withdrawal of the support the established stage has given to the art of motion pictures and the so-called "photoplays," the "movie" industry will strike a fatal slump. When it is authoritatively stated by a motion picture expert that every week no less than 250,000 feet of picture film is manufactured in and around Los Angeles alone (comprising about 60 per cent. of the country's total weekly output) the seriousness of the question of supplying fuel for so great a production is readily apparent.

A few years ago "motion picture rights" as a clause in a contract between author and producer or publisher was practically unheard of. Even after the first flash of the picture craze its possibilities were recognized by a comparatively few persons.

The photoplay feature (a term applied to the subject that is treated in 4,000 feet or more—"The Birth of a Nation" is 13,800 feet long—usually 5,000 feet) has had its inspiration chiefly in some dramatic success, or novel, for the most part. Within the past year picture concerns have paid big prices for the scenario rights to plays, and it is the usual thing for authors to receive a stated sum when negotiations are concluded and to share in the profits.

Many of the older and larger motion picture producing firms have realized that the supply of available and purchasable material for the camera is steadily being depleted at a clip that alarms.

Of very recent origin in the photoplay industry are the literary staffs composed of expert and rather highly paid writers whose business it now is to supply at regular periods original stories prepared for the camera. Seeing in the near future the necessity of manufacturing ideas for the screen, these companies already have started preparations in this direction.

Among those active in this "movement toward freedom"—as future historians of pictures may call it—is the Lasky Company, in the studio of which at Hollywood are such writers as William C. De Mille, Marion Fairfax, Margaret Turnbull, and Hector Turnbull, who recently resigned as dramatic critic of The New York Tribune to join the Lasky staff.

These companies, looking ahead, are seeking to create the expert craftsman of the photoplay.

Lenore Ulrich, who followed Laurette Taylor in the leading rôle of "The Bird of Paradise," is presented by the Oliver Morosco Photoplay Company this afternoon at the Broadway Theatre in a photoplay of gypsy love and adventure called "Kilmeny."

Francis X. Bushman and Marguerite Snow play the leading rôles in the film version of "The Second in Command," the play seen here originally with John Drew and more recently with Cyril Maude. It is shown the first half of the week at the Eighty-first Street Theatre and will be followed by "The Scarlet Sin," a "heart-interest drama of today," produced and played by Hobart Bosworth.

The week's program of Rocking Chair Movies at the Brighton Baths includes the following features, besides other shorter films: Sunday night, Bessie Barriscale in "The Cup of Life"; Monday and Tuesday nights, Mae Marsh, star of "The Birth of a Nation," in "The Victim," and a big Keystone comedy, "Guzzel Rivals Jonah"; Wednesday and Thursday nights, Marguerita Fisher in "The Lonesome Heart"; Friday and Saturday nights, Carlisle Blackwell in "The High Hand."

"My Lost One," a photoplay with Nicholas Dunaew, Dorothy Kelly, and William Dunn in the leading rôles, will be this week's feature at the Vitagraph. The title of the photoplay, written by Jesse Dattus Smith, is taken from the title of the opera, of which it tells the history. This opera has been written by Juan Mora and is stolen the night it is finished. Mora, after a long illness, becomes a waiter and one night hears the restaurant orchestra playing the overture of his own opera. He learns where it is being sung, and, making his way to the theatre, finds the leading rôle played by his runaway wife, whose defection from his household had inspired both the melancholy of his opera and the title thereof.

"The Goddess" is now in its twelfth chapter and there are several comic films to fill out the program.

"Seven Sisters," the comedy from the Hungarian which served Charles Cherry as a starring vehicle some seasons back, has been made into a photo play by the Famous Players, and will be presented this week at the Strand Theatre, with Marguerite Clark in the leading rôle—the rôle created by Laurette Taylor before she became a star in this part of the country.

An example of the elaborateness and the scale of preparations and arrangements necessary to make a few scenes for a modern photo-drama production was the recent staging of a real Spanish bullfight before 20,000 persons in Los Angeles for a series of the scenes in the picturization of "Carmen," in which the Lasky company will present Geraldine Farrar as a screen star. Permits to construct an enormous amphitheatre with tier on tier of seats had been obtained from the municipal authorities of Los Angeles, and on the day the bullfight was held business in the entire section adjacent to Hollywood was suspended.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS

PALACE—Grace La Rue, with new songs and new frocks; Nat M. Wills, the "happy tramp," who is to appear at the Hippodrome next season; "The Bank's Half Million," a new one-act comedy by Paul Armstrong, with his nephew, Robert Armstrong, in the leading role.

NEW BRIGHTON—The Fashion Revue of 1915; Belle Blanche, late of "Hello Broadway," in some of her clever imitations; Joseph E. Howard and Mabel McCane singing some of his new songs.

BUSHWICK—Belle Baker, singing songs written for her by Irving Berlin; Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in their old sketch, "At the Newsstand"; Robert Gleckler and Caroline Locke, both known for work in Brooklyn stock companies, in a one-act play called "Captain Rance, Messenger."

PROSPECT—George MacFarlane in repertoire of songs; Leah Winslow, a favorite with Brooklyn audiences and recently leading lady of the stock company at the Crescent, making her first vaudeville appearance in "Fancy Dress," a one-act play by Dion Titheradge; Gene Hodgkins and Mlle. Destrees in "The Cafe Futurist."

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Eve Shirley, assisted by Fred Mayer, heads the program with some new songs.

AMERICAN ROOF—Maude Tiffany in a tabloid revue arranged in London, and from Thursday on the Leo Frank motion pictures.

THE WANING SEASON OF LONDON'S STAGE

A Novel Prologue—War Plays and Bedroom Comedies Pall—Knoblauch's Latest—"Ready Money."

A NOVEL prologue to Keble Howard's "The Green Flag" at the Vaudeville in London was tried recently with the presentation of "The Dramatist at Home," a brief domestic comedy with Mr. Howard as the dramatist and Pearl Keats, who appears in "The Green Flag" and who happens to be Mrs. Keble Howard, playing the rôle of the dramatist's wife. The climax of this playlet is the telephone message from Arthur Bouchier accepting one of the dramatist's works for immediate production. And what work does he accept? Why, "The Green Flag," of course, which is thereupon presented. Mr. Howard, it is said, will shortly go to the front as military chauffeur.

The waning of the London dramatic season is attended by much dolorous comment, says "H. M. W." in The Pall Mall Gazette:

"Out of thirty-two West End theatres, only fifteen are now open, and next week the number will be still smaller. It has been a largely unprofitable season, and, as usual, the cause of the failure is the indifferent quality of many of the plays produced. Quite a long list of works could be named which ran no more than a fortnight; a good many ran less than a week. There is a rumor, too, that there is going to be no Autumn drama at Drury Lane this year, though I have not seen an official statement to that effect.

"Two things were certain when the war broke out. One was that, if the theatre was to prosper, the war must be left alone by dramatists. The other was that the day of what is called bedroom comedy was over. People were very unlikely to go to the theatre to have a simulacrum of the realities in France and Belgium set before them; neither were they in the mood for the 'risky' type of play of which a great deal too much had been seen in the time of peace. The majority of managers took the latter of these friendly hints, and naughty farce practically disappeared. Here and there a piece of the kind was revived, generally with more or less disastrous results. The other hint, however, was not taken, and theatre after theatre sought to attract the public with serious war dramas. The result of the policy will probably cause its abandonment. The success of 'The Man Who Stayed at Home' does not affect the argument, as this play is almost entirely farce, and is played as such."

Edward Knoblauch, author of "Marie-Odile," "Milestones," and "Kismet," seems to be going in for the one-act play. He recently completed one for the use of Mlle. Dorziat in the varieties, and now he has written "How to Get On," which is being presented with Norman McKinnel in the leading rôle. The trifle, says one account, is in the nature of a farcical comedy and tells how Bob Trotter, an all too zealous constable, obtains the chance of promotion and incidentally wins the pariormaid of his desire.

"Ready Money" is scheduled for revival in London with Kenneth Douglas, Allan Aynesworth, and Grace Lane in the cast.

Frank in the Movies.

Leo M. Frank will appear on the screen this week in all Marcus Loew's theatres in New York as an addition to the regular program on view in those houses. The pictures were taken by Hal Reid, and they show Frank in prison garb, show his life in jail, show the Warden at the Milledgeville institution, and show Governor Slaton at his own home directly after the commutation of sentence which woke the fury of the Georgia mob.

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WOOD SHOWS NEED OF TRAINED RESERVE

In Speeches Privately Made He Urges Adoption Here of the Swiss Army System.

35,000 OFFICERS REQUIRED

He Would Have Them Trained in Colleges, Citizen Camps, and in the Militia for Emergency.

On three occasions recently Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the Eastern Department of the army, has called attention to the need of a judicious military preparedness on the part of the United States. Each time he spoke with the understanding that what he had to say was not to be published. One of the speeches was delivered to a group of Harvard men in New York, another to a body of engineers at a meeting held in Massachusetts, and on the third occasion to the alumni of a New England college.

All of the speeches advocated the adoption in this country of the Swiss system, or one like it, of military training. General Wood pointed out that the country does not now, and never will, need a great standing army in time of peace. The gist of his argument was that we did need the proper nucleus of trained men from which to draw the 35,000 officers that would be needed to develop the volunteer strength of the country. Likewise he argued for an efficient regular army and militia, and an adequate navy. There is not a country in the world, he said, that does not know the exact situation in the United States to the "last dot."

Although the understanding on each occasion was that the remarks of General Wood were not to be published, stenographic reports of the speech were made at one of the gatherings, and as a result of a misunderstanding the speech was in part printed in one of the technical publications. General Wood was as much surprised as anybody when told that the speech had been printed. He said, however, that his remarks had been correctly quoted, except in one or two parts. Those parts have been eliminated from this article. It should also be stated that the copy of the speech did not come to THE TIMES from General Wood.

The People Don't Understand.

At the present time when half the world is at war what General Wood said on the occasions referred to is of particular interest, and what follows is, in part, what he said to the engineers in Massachusetts.

"I sometimes think," said General Wood on the occasion referred to, "that people in this country do not quite understand the real function of the soldiers and sailors. You know that our business is not to make war. Our business is to conduct the wars that you people get us into. Your industry and your trade, in your struggle for commercial control—not your individual struggle, but the struggle for commerce throughout the world—is the cause, and has been the cause, of nine out of ten of the wars since history was written. Soldiers do not make war. War is made by commerce and trade. Governments declare it, and armies have to try to conduct and terminate it in the best possible way for their governments.

"If any one proposed to President Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to have a million untrained men take charge of the trains and to turn over to them all the railroads in the country, do not think that he would expect that they would be well run, or that they would be free from collision and all sorts of accidents. And yet in your entire forgetfulness of the military side of your obligation that condition of unpreparedness has gradually arisen which comes about in all countries following long periods of development, commercial and otherwise, which is often very dangerous.

Quotes Thomas Jefferson.

General Wood referred to the early history of the United States when the people were being constantly reminded of the need of preparedness and he quoted from one of the letters of Thomas Jefferson to James Madison in which Jefferson said that the country should train and classify all male citizens and should make military instruction obligatory in all the schools and colleges of the land.

"Until we have done this," wrote Jefferson, "we never shall be safe."

"In other words," continued General Wood, "Jefferson realized the necessity of preparation. Practically every message of Washington was full of the same words, and Adams very tersely said 'The only way to maintain peace is to be prepared for war.'

"And now you have a condition, without any reference to what exists abroad—I am speaking in general terms—under which transportation has divided distance by ten, and preparation has probably been multiplied many times. The weapons of war are intricate, it takes a long time to make them, and a long time to learn how to use them. So you have on the side of the prepared aggressor tremendous advantages, in rapidity of approach, completeness of organization, familiarity with weapons. You have on the side of the unprepared individual a short time to get ready, lack of organization, weapons to be made, and the use of them to be acquired.

"Everything is in favor of the prepared, and everything against the unprepared. And it is the part of common sense, and only small tribute to your intellectual efficiency to recognize that fact. You don't need to go into details, but those are the facts of today, and they should be recognized, and we should cultivate in this country, in the heart of every boy and man, a sentiment of individual responsibility toward the State in time of war. There is a great deal of attention given to the development of the child and of the man. Very little is said to him about his soldier responsibility to the State, and without the proper sense of soldier responsibility no State can live, and that is the sentiment that we want to create in this country. It is not enough to be willing to do a thing; you have got to be prepared to do it efficiently.

Need of Efficiency.

"In this age, if there is any one word that is the foundation of success it is efficiency. Efficiency in military matters is infinitely more complex than efficiency in any civil profession, because it carries with it not only the handling of intricate machines, the moving of large numbers of people, their supplies, their care when they are sick, the use of all sorts of implements of destruction, and the use of means of defense against them, but also the study of mental characteristics of men, the methods of handling them.

"All the great questions of campaign are tremendously intricate, and if there is anything in the world that requires thought beforehand it is the question of preparedness. It is preparedness against war, and insurance for peace, and it is the best of insurances. There is no insurance nowadays that is worth much unless people are prepared and know what they are going to do. There is no sentiment in this country for a large standing army. There is no sentiment for it in the army itself. There is, however, a strong sentiment for an intelligent preparedness and the organization of the resources of the country, so that we shall know what they are, and how they shall be used. All that is quite consistent with our ideas.

"Our army is maintained in time of peace at less than half its war strength. The mobile army of the United States is only a little more than twice the number of the police force of the city of New York. The militia is a little stronger, but it is maintained at half its strength without reserves. The reserves would a little more than double it, and these reserves should of course be provided.

"After the regular army and militia on land come the volunteers. The volunteers have to be commanded, and a million volunteers—and we had a million volunteers at the end of the Civil War—would require about 35,000 officers who must be prepared in advance, and they cannot be developed overnight, in these days of intricate weapons.

Strengthen Navy Also.

"We also need a strong and adequate navy—a good one, as good as any in the world—and back of it the necessary resources of men and material, just as in the army. Those are the things that the army and the navy, I think, are both working for. I do not think that we have any more conservative element in our population than the officers of the army and navy. We know something of the responsibilities of the game. We do not want the American people brought into a condition of war, of which we see no evidence today, but I am speaking of possibilities, and we must judge the future by the past. We do not want to see them brought into war unprepared. It is a false—a 'fake,' if I may use the last word—humanity that fails to recognise facts and make necessary preparation. It means the loss of thousands of men, simply because they are not ready; and preparation, as I said before, is the best means of averting trouble. Do not think that the people of the world do not know of our exact condition, for they know it to the last dot.

"We want to develop a certain interest in military matters in the schools and colleges of this country, and if I were going to voice the sentiment of the policy to govern our military affairs I should say look to Switzerland as perhaps the best example. The policy would be to have the smallest number of men with the colors, and the largest possible number of men leading normal lives, but who have received enough training to be reasonably efficient soldiers when they come to the colors, because the days of a highly trained military army are past, absolutely.

"You must have highly trained officers, and many of them, and a good standing army. But the armies of today represent the people of a nation. And it is a singular thing, as we go back into the papers of the early Presidents, to find them dwelling constantly on one thing, the necessity of an efficient and well-trained militia. What did they mean by that? They meant men between 18 and 45 years of age, and they hoped to have them systematically and regularly trained. In other words, they were thinking of a situation not unlike that which exists in Switzerland today, where every man has had training and is leading the life of a quiet citizen, but is ready to be an efficient defender of his country—and it is better to be an efficient one than a ready one.

Good Training Essential.

"Can you men, particularly college men, look back to your athletic days and conceive of a football season coming on, and all of your men refusing to train for the team, but all of them saying 'we will play when the other team comes; we have a natural aptitude; we don't have to train.' You have experience enough in football to know that that would be idiotic. People sometimes say that we will be ready for war when it comes. I want to get that idea out of your head.

"We do not want militarism in this country, but we do want the American people to wake up, and realize that a logical, sound system of preparedness should be inaugurated—one which will be consistent with our ideas, one which does not mean a large standing army, but an adequate navy, an efficient army, and excellent militia, both supported by reserves, and a body of trained officers who can be assigned to volunteers. Whe nyou think you have to raise 35,000 officers you can realize how very essential it is. The officers of the regular service are about 3,600 only, and in the militia only about 7,800, and you cannot take many away without crippling those services. You have to prepare an enormous body of officers, and the question is, how are you going to do it?

"We have at schools in this country, to which officers of the United States Army are detailed, some 42,000 students receiving military instruction. I refer to those colleges and schools which have been passed by the War Department, and whose military instruction is considered to be reasonably satisfactory. We ought to take a thousand of the 9,000 who graduate every year and commission them for a year in the regular service. All of these schools are of the collegiate class. We should commission these men for a year, and give them the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, which is $2,200—$1,750 in money, and the rest in allowances. Then at the end of the first year's service, they are commissioned regularly as United States Reserves, and will serve until they are thirty-two years of age. We can also get many men from the college camps. The young men who go to these camps are of most excellent quality. They have volunteered to pay their own expenses and they have made records that have completely surprised our officers. It shows what you can do with intelligent young men.'

Back Up the Militia.

General Wood also dwelt on the national guard situation. The militia, he added, is here to stay, and it is the duty of the people to back it up. He said he believed all employers should encourage their men of arm bearing age to join the militia.

"The general policy," concluded General Wood, "is to discriminate against the militiaman. He has all sorts of obstacles to overcome. The militia will be just as good as you want it to be. We are trying to put a regular officer with every regiment of militia and one with every squadron of mounted troops, and when we get a few more officers we shall be able to complete the assignments in the country.

"I think that if we could get established, eventually, in this country something on the line of the Swiss system we could maintain ourselves without undue stress of any sort. We should have a citizenry really skilled in the use of arms, ready to defend the country effectively, and we could do it without in any way departing from our ideals. And my personal opinion is that that is the line on which we must develop. In the meantime we must back up our army and navy and militia. We must start this military training in the schools. We must have this body of officers so that if we ever have the misfortune to become involved in war we shall at least have enough officers for the training of the volunteers."

BELUCHIS FINE FIGHTERS.

Serving with British in France—Can Go Many Hours Without Water.

LONDON, July 6.—The award of a Victoria Cross to Jemadar Mir Dast of Coke's Rifles, an Indian force, for great gallantry at Ypres, has drawn attention to the picturesque Indian frontier detachments now serving in France.

Among the oldest and most celebrated of these is Jacob's Rifles. It is named in honor of a fine but now little remembered soldier, John Jacob, who was a sort of prototype of Lord Roberts. Coke's Rifles are recruited from the warlike Beluchis, and there is special appropriateness in their serving in France, for a French traveler drew attention to their qualities as fighters long before the first Beluchi was recruited for the British army.

This traveler was Ferrier, the author of "Caravan Journeys," who was among the first Europeans to penetrate into the mysterious lands of Central Asia. In the course of his book he wrote, seventy-five years ago:

"The Beluchis call themselves Mussulmans, but they do not observe the precepts of the Koran. They are ardent, impulsive, well built and energetic. Their complexion is olive, like that of the Arab, and these two nations have more than one analogous point between them. Their features express astuteness and ferocity, they are insensible to privations, and endure them and fatigue in the most admirable manner. No matter how painful and long the journey may be, they are always ready for the march. Their most extraordinary physical characteristic is the facility with which, camel-like, they can for so long a time go without drink in their burning country—a draught of water once in the twenty-four hours is sufficient for them even on a journey. They march with a rapidity which it is impossible to conceive, and will walk faster than the best horse.

"Of their courage they boast and swagger as much as the Afghans, but perhaps with more reason. The latter are good for a rush, but they do not meet the shock of an attack or stand well under the fire of artillery. The Beluchis, on the contrary, though as ignorant as the Afghans of the art of war, surpass them in tenacity and bravery. They remain firm under the fire of the enemy and are bold in their advance. On many occasions they hold firm and die on the ground like real heroes. There are no better soldiers in Asia than these Beluchis."

FRENCH WOUNDED FIND FRIENDS HERE

New Organization Formed to Outfit Convalescents Before Return to Front.

WEEK'S GIFTS TO WAR AID

Red Cross Sends Supplies to Serbia —Mercy and Polish Relief Funds Grow.

An American branch of the French relief organization, Le Vestiaire des Blesses, which is under the patronage of President Poincaré, and the honorary head of which is Pierre Loti of the French Academy, has been organized in this country, with Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt as the Honorary President of the branch. The object of this society is to take care of wounded soldiers when they are about to leave the hospitals, and to assist them during convalescence. When the soldier is ready to return to the firing line the society provides him with a complete outfit of new clothing other than his uniform.

Among the members of the new American Committee are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. George J. Gould, William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, August Belmont, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Huntington, Charles M. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mrs. W. A. Clark, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. William Preston Hamilton.

The Treasurer of the American branch is Mme. J. Catulle Mendes, and the address of the committee is the Vanderbilt Hotel.

Red Cross Activities.

During the past week the Red Cross shipped a consignment of seventy-nine bales and cases of hospital supplies to the Red Cross in Serbia.

The Red Cross European War Fund in New York has been increased to $512,719.86. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

"Sweepstake" on S. S. New York	$289	D. N. Barney	$100
St. Luke's Hosp. Alumnae	84	J. L. Harriman	60
E. Hecker	125	"C."	20
Mrs. M. B. Fitzhugh	100	C. C. Bradley	15
Van Cortlandt R. Cross	100	G. B. Rosborough	10
		St. Michael's P. E. Church	23

Committee of Mercy Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, now totals $236,560.40. New gifts of $10 or more received last week were:

F. G. Miller	$100	Mrs. S. T. Alexander	$20
G. E. Manierre	50	J. C. Potter	10
A. C. Fowler	10	J. C. Cheyney	10
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Ughetta	10	S. S. Spaulding	50
Anonymous	20	W. B. Carlock	15
A. C. V. Cook	10	Mrs. E. J. Parker	25
T. J. Coolidge	100	Hornell Committee	206
Sir W. Mulock	25	Emil H. Lampe	10
Mrs. E. S. Beck	20	Mrs. T. Schell	10
W. B. Rodman	10	F. Freylinghuysen	100
Mrs. J. A. Swan	15	Mrs. F. N. Paris	25
H. H. Holmes	10	Right Rev. G. W. Peterkin	500
J. S. Cullinan	20	Mrs. J. W. Dixon	10
R. E. Brooke	25	L. M. Wood	10
Mrs. H. M. Houser	50	Gifts under $5	33

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is now $89,068.83. New subscriptions of $10 or more are:

Mrs. D. C. Eaton	$50	Mrs. R. W. Emmons	$10
Rev. E. Peabody	50	Mrs. C. E. Sherman	10
Mrs. A. G. Dutee	25	Mrs. S. Whitney	10
"A Friend"	25	Mrs. A. C. Hall	10
Mrs. Pierre Jay	30	Lecture, Mlle Dutrieu	80
Mrs. H. G. Hart	20	Marie S. Binney	20
H. R.	10	Mrs. F. H. Allen	20
Mrs. E. S. Buckley	12	Mrs. T. Jackson	10
Mrs. M. V. Buckley	10	C. M. De Heredia	25
Elizabeth Shober	10	G. De La Vergne	10
Mrs. R. Kauffmann	10	Mrs. C. Hutchins	10
Mrs. H. M. Hoyt	10	Mrs. Young	10
R. Ueffertz	10	Mrs. C. W. Yulee	10
Jeanne M. Lanz	10	Frances A. Lawrence	10
Ida B. Lanz	10		
Mrs. D. F. Allen	50		

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, subscriptions to which should be sent to Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, on the French Line Pier, and whose activities are confined to relief work in France, acknowledges these new gifts:

Mrs. R. Pruyer	$110	Miss E. P. Jencks	$10
Friends		Other gifts	52
Mrs. H. L. Corbett	10		

Vacation Committee.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, now totals $115,902.96. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Mrs. P. Hamilton	$100	Mrs. F. Allen	$50
Secour Nationale	1,000	Mrs. I. L. Bamberger	135
Miss M. Moulton	20	Brit. Relief Assn.	27
Mrs. H. B. Joy	18	M. Groutch	271
E. A. W. Tucker	27	Mrs. W. Sloane	500
Thomas A. Edison	10		
Emergency Con.	120		

Serbian Agricultural Fund.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee's fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to 70 Fifth Avenue, is now more than $115,000. New subscriptions of the past week were:

Fannie B. Lovell	$15	Anonymous	$10
Miscellaneous	13		

Persian Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, now totals $39,372.28. New subscriptions of the past week follow:

Mrs. J. Colton	$25	Sallie J. Kerr	$10
Pres. Ch., Morristown	56	W. Lansdown	10
T. Cutler	25	Mrs. A. W. Parker	10
Mrs. T. O'Shanna	10	Smaller amounts	34

Polish Relief Committee.

The fund of the National Polish Committee, of which Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Treasurer, now totals $43,544.02. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the past week were:

F. T. Pfaelzer	$50	Mrs. L. M. Dickinson	$20
Mrs. H. S. Grew	50	Mrs. C. K. Bates	10
Mrs. M. R. Kennedy	10	Mrs. E. C. Beattie	10
Dr. C. H. May	10	J. McKesson, Jr.	100
Mrs. J. D. Drum	10	Mrs. L. J. Ledoux	10
H. M. Bradley	210	Mrs. G. C. Heck	10
J. H. Child	25	Mrs. W. M. Laffan	100
C. W. Holmes	100	Morris Kinney	50
Mrs. F. D. Harmon	10	Mrs. E. D. Adams	25
E. L. Ballard	100	Mrs. C. B. Mitchell	10
Bery A. Kalsea	10	A. C. Hodenpyl	25
Mrs. C. N. Edge	100	Austin Cheney	10
F. V. S. Crosby	10	Mrs. F. N. Paris	25
Mrs. E. G. Foster	10	Mrs. E. W. Howard	10
Edward C. Gale	25	Mrs. D. King	25
James M. Beck	100	Misses M. A. and M. W. Johnstone	20
Alex Cochrane	25	Henry Ziegler	300
Mrs. H. M. Houser	25	Marion B. Peterson	50
Mrs. I. T. Willets	15	Countess Gleycka	200
H. A. Du Pont	100	Rev. F. Wilmow	10
H. J. Burchell	10	ski and J. Jomba	45
Lesinak Bros.	25	George W. Clyde	20
A. B. C.	100	Mrs. Walter Coom	10
R. H. Gould	25	Mrs. C. McCarter	25
G. H. Lyman	25	Mrs. F. B. and Mrs. F. H. Jennings	200
James Moses	25	Mrs. A. R. B. Lindsay	20
W. G. Low	50	Mrs. F. S. Lee	50
Mrs. T. K. Gibbs	25	Henry Rawle	10
Anna G. Du Bois	10	Thomas Hunt	100
Mrs. W. F. Henschen	10	Miss M. D. Schier	15
Mrs. R. La B. Gardner	10	Miss N. Mitchell	12
Mrs. A. Mitchell	200	"Client"	10
Henrietta E. Robinson	50		
E. W. de Forest	50		
Mrs. F. Leland	25		
Mrs. L. D. Dahigren	50		
W. T. Hyde	20		
Mrs. C. Dunham	25		
Mrs. C. H. Joy	50		

The Special Relief Society of 597 Fifth Avenue, the President of which is Mrs. William Alexander, received the past week these new donations of $10 or more:

John B. Lunger	$100	Mrs. J. M. Mitchell	$25
Mrs. A. Royle	50	Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard	100
Mrs. G. W. Douglas	20	Mrs. H. Godwin	80
Mrs. Gustav Kissel	15	Mrs. G. Lusk	10
Mrs. H. McBurney	10		
Mrs. James P. Lee	25		

Lafayette Fund Active.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides kits for the French soldiers, continues one of the busiest organizations in New York. The offices of the fund are in the Hotel Vanderbilt.

JAPAN WILL ENLARGE NAVY.

Will Push Expansion Plans, Not Awaiting War's End.

TOKIO, June 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Four superdreadnoughts, two scout boats, twenty-four destroyers, eight submarines, and one parent ship for seaplanes—that is the naval increase program, according to usually well-informed newspapers, which will be introduced in the next session of the Diet. No official statement is made by the Government, but the public accepts this estimate as approximately true. The necessary credits, estimated at 190,000,000 yen ($90,000,000) would be spread over a period of four years from 1916.

The original plan prepared by the National Defense Council last year was understood to provide for eight battleships, eight battle cruisers, six scout ships, sixty-four destroyers, and twenty-four submarines during a term of eight years. This, however, was greatly modified.

Military authorities are quoted as saying that it would be better to postpone naval expansion until after the present war, as the war will alter naval tactics and naval construction to no small degree. However, the army is not opposed to naval development.

The program is now in the hands of Admiral Yashiro, Minister of Marine, and changes are possible before the session of the Diet in December.

62 BIRD SPECIMENS HERE FROM BRAZIL

Collection for Zoological Park Includes Many with Amazing Plumage.

NONE DIED ON VOYAGE

C. W. Beebe Describes Beauties of Para Gardens, Where Birds Were Obtained.

C. William Beebe, Curator of Birds in the Zoological Park in the Bronx, has just submitted to the New York Zoological Society his observations of what he saw during a seven weeks' expedition to Para, Brazil. With Innes Hartley and Keeper Atkin, he sailed on the Booth Line steamship Stephen on April 10. His chief object was the shipping and transportation of a collection of rare mammals, birds, and reptiles from the Para Zoological Gardens which he accomplished.

Mr. Beebe was much impressed with the Para gardens, for, he said, while they were small, the collections were well housed. He declared that, very wisely, no attempt had been made to exhibit any but members of the Amazonian funa, the exceptions being an Indian peacock and an adult chimpanzee.

"The Museu Goeldi, the principal edifice, is in the centre of the garden," said Mr. Beebe. "The installations are in the form of open cages, with a voliere of moderate size for water birds. The creatures thrive in this hot, humid climate, and in some cases so many years that individuals become known to the visiting Paranese. These exhibits are scattered around the ground, wholly submerged in a magnificent setting of the most luxuriant tropical foliage; great clumps of bamboo, swaying palms, and less tropical looking rubber trees, while the ponds are lilies and floating Victoria Regia. All these dwarf the living exhibits, and form a botanical background which makes our northern vegitation sink into significance.

"The last census published in 1910 enumerates 700 specimens and 230 species. At present the numbers are far below this. A small flying cage is filled with water birds, and the freedom with which they breed is amazing. Snowy egrets, little blue, night and boat-billed herons, wood ibis and scarlet ibis have all nested in this inclosure. At the time of our visit yellow-crowned night herons were sitting on their eggs actually within arm's reach of visitors. Peccaries, agoutis, several opossums and monkeys have also reared young in the gardens.

"Through the courtesy of Walter Binns, we were able to traverse Bates's collecting grounds along the River Una, which he so vividly describes in the second chapter of the 'Naturalist on the River Amazon.' We found the tile factory still in operation, and as our canoe crept silently up the little stream the vegetation seemed as dense as I have ever seen it in the heart of Guiana or Venezuela.

"Besides the admirable collecting and taxonomic study of Dr. Snethlage, in charge of the gardens, one worker in Para is doing splendid original research work. This is the Rev. A. Miles Moss, who, being one of the busiest of men, finds time to hunt caterpillars. Little by little he is elucidating the complete life histories of the butterflies and moths of Para, breeding and painting them and thus carrying on in this field the kind of work which must soon come to be the most important branch of zoological and evolutionary research."

Mr. Beebe brought north sixty-two specimens of forty-three species of Brazilian birds. Fifteen species of these were new to the collection here. He said that there was not a common bird in the lot. He is particularly rich in birds of striking appearance and very desirable for exhibition. Among these were the harpy eagle, hyacinthine macaw, hawked- beak parrot, spectacled owls, magnificent boat-billed heron, and pileated herons.

The rarest bird of this new acquisition was undoubtedly the two-banded giant cacique, a large, maroon-bodied, yellow tail oriole.

Mr. Beebe's bird is a young one, always clamoring for food, although quite capable of feeding itself. Equally rare in captivity is the tiny whispering ibises, looking like half-grown, glossy ibises with disproportionately short legs.

"The specimens I most value," he said, "are the three species of trumpeters. Two of them are new to us, the white winged, the green winged and the dusky, bringing our species of these little known birds up to four. These birds have for us a scientific interest. The excellent condition of the collection is shown by the fact that the birds all arrived in excellent health, and after several weeks of acclimation in the Zoological Park only one has succumbed, and that was through an accident."

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HOTEL LENOX
149 West 44th St.
150 FEET EAST OF BROADWAY. IN THE HEART OF EVERYTHING. BEAUTIFUL ROOMS AND SUITES, $1 PER DAY UPWARD. REFINED AND HOMELIKE. OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave., 81st to 82d St.
Rooms with use of bath..$1.00
With bath.....$1.50 & $2.00
Dancing Every Evening.
Restaurant 50% Less Than Others.
French, Spanish, German and Italian Spoken.
Cuchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

The Anderson
102 WEST 80TH STREET
1 Square to Central Park.
FACTS
Cozy and homelike—excellent character of guests.
American Plan; meals at fixed prices.
Cooking by women, which insures wholesomeness and cleanliness.
One or two room suites (furnished or unfurnished); have twice the floor space and closet room, and double the sunshine found in two-room apartments elsewhere. Excellent selection of suites now.
Transient summer rates, per day:—Room, with bath, breakfast and dinner, $3.75 for one, or $4.00 for two persons.
The Misses Anderson, Props.

Hotel Berkley
170 West 74th St.
APARTMENTS
unfurnished, by the year
FROM $600.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

LENGTH EXTREMES IN FALL COATS

They Will Be Either Very Long or Very Short—Winter Dresses Will Require a Great Deal of Material.

FACTS and theories, philosophy and retrospection are current anent the trend of fashion at this moment.

Those who are interested in women's apparel from many viewpoints find the subject always enlivening, sometimes exhilarating, never really dull. The layman who regards clothes as something to keep one from getting arrested by reason of going without them, can never see the subject in its true proportions. It is when you see all around frocks that they become part of a huge wheel, gayly colored, which, constantly revolving, brings fame and fortune and failure to those engaged in the creating, the selling and the wearing of clothes. Today, as in February and in last August, one pays tribute to those Paris designers, those weavers and colorists who have gone on with the creating of ideas in the sound of the cannon. But the story of France in the first war she has faced as a united republic is repeated in every phase of her life, and the making of garments for American women is only one tiny segment of the whole.

She is now beginning to show the clothes she has created to the American buyers who went through the war zone to bring back what is authoritative to the American trade. Today we barely know what the new fashions are. Tomorrow we will see them. The day after we will wear them. Then the continent will copy them.

For ourselves, we have still two months of warm weather to face with the problem of making our clothes last or buying new ones that will not shriek too loudly with the incoming ones, if by chance or necessity we must wear them through October. The idea of saving garments until another season, let it be parenthetically said, is one of the practices with which modern efficiency has dealt severely.

Many Kinds of Fall Skirts.

Some of the facts about present and promised fashions are that the prevailing silhouette will remain with us through Autumn. There will be many kinds of full skirts, each designer drawing a large following, and the world being able to use whichever it pleases; jackets will be very long or unusually short, but the middle length will be avoided by those who strive for good lines. The waist promises to remain where it should be and give little trouble, and the sleeves will literally eat up material, which is as it should be from the manufacturer's and merchant's point of view.

Which brings up another poignant fact to the consumer; which is, that there will be strong demands made upon the purse in the purchasing of even one frock from now on. Nowhere is there shown any idea of saving the consumer money. The home dressmaker has to buy from ten to twelve yards of material where she once bought six yards.

It is easy to count up for yourself how the needed amount of fabric for one gown has doubled or tripled in the last few weeks since four-yard skirts are the minimum width, and sleeves billow out from shoulder to wrist; since linings are needed to give first aid to the swirling fabric at the ankles, and often transparent materials are used that require two and three layers superimposed.

Four layers of different colored tulles are used in one of the most popular evening frocks of the Summer, and its twisted and graceful loopings suggest crinolines. No sooner did the wise ones think this, or utter this fact than horsehair made its appearance, not at the hem, but at the hips, pannier-like.

Factories are already turning out a new kind of haircloth that will support the flimsy materials used for afternoon and evening gowns, and not give itself away. It is already common to see the ultra-smart women dancing in frocks that are balancing sidewise from the middle of the body. Upon investigation it would be found that wide bands of invisible crinoline were inserted at each hip to give the extension and that swaying motion.

Italy Enters the Field.

One of the pleasant theories or speculations of the moment is how far Italy will influence the fashions of the Winter.

Lewis, the well-known milliner in Paris, is sending everywhere an Italian hat taken from the one worn by the infantry troops in Italy. The hat goes by the name of Bersagliери and is a jaunty affair worn far to one side, owing its brilliancy to the thick crown of green coque feathers that sweep over one side and brush the cheek. Quite a dashing hat, this, to introduce in a Victorian season, and not especially suited to the fichu, the sash, the tight basque, and the ruffled skirt. But the modern woman will assimilate it. She will incorporate it into her scheme of things and carry it off with an air.

A fashion writer who was in Paris the day the boulevards hailed with Gallic joy the swinging into the breeze of Italy's flag in token of her changing the Triple Entente to the quadruple entente, exclaimed at once that the vivid green in the flag would be instantly seized upon by fashion for its service. Quite true. Lewis put it into his hats at once and it will give rise, no doubt, to an epidemic of Italian fashions.

There are many of them to choose. Coral jewelry, Venetian laces, Naples ribbon, black velvet laced basques, striped skirts in woolen materials similar to the ones we now wear in cotton, bead embroidery, ecclesiastical styles in embroidery, gold on velvet, and a wealth of detail from early Italian art. Early in the season there were knowing buyers for important houses who went to Genoa and Milan for velvets, silks, ribbons, and all the other lovely fabrics that Italy has to offer. As her mills have not been stopped through the year, as have those of the other fabric-producing countries, there is a harvest to be reaped there for the importer.

Sleeves Are Cutting Up Capers.

What next are we to expect from sleeves? They have gone off on a wild merry-go-round of changes. To look over the heterogeneous collection shown in the shops and carried on the arms of women, one would come to the conclusion that a prize had been offered for the best one and the result was on display.

The majority of them are large, and there is no doubt that they are going to be larger. If the Henry of Navarre sleeve succeeds it will throw all the rest of the costume into the shade. The Elizabethan sleeve is like unto it, with its many puffs held down by bracelets of bullion lace, a sleeve which is immensely fetching in tulle and chiffon in a dinner frock.

The common garden variety of sleeve that has been widely accepted this Summer with little protest is what we once called the bishop, extending from shoulder to wrist without break, gathered in at top and bottom. In keeping with a certain flavor of Victorianism which pervades our costumes, unobtrusively, the gathers at the wrists are tied in tightly with bracelets of black velvet ribbon.

It is probable that this type of sleeve will suggest itself as the easiest way out of the contending and various factions when one has to do the choosing. Its chiefest fault is that it is not generous to a thin arm, but shows it off in its worst light. A compromise between it and the more flamboyant style known as Elizabethan would not be amiss.

Although the bell-shaped ending to a sleeve was used so commonly last Autumn that fastidious ones avoided it, there is good reason to believe it will show itself on many of the new frocks. Modification will set in, it will be considerably shortened, its bell-like mouth dropping a few inches below the elbow, and beneath it a full puff of some transparent fabric; a more artistic trick in the minds of many is to cover the lower arm with a tight cuff of lace that extends well over the hand. This trick, you see, is Italian.

There are other sleeves that are copied from those worn by the king's jester, gone from the throne now except on the stage. These are in two parts, one tight, extending to the wrist, the other swinging loose from back of the elbow with its edges sewed together except for the few inches where the arm slips through. On Summer frocks of organdie and lace, or even thin silk, the effect is especially graceful.

The sleeve that is frankly old-fashioned and is sorely in need of rejuvenation can take on a new lease of life by being cut off at the elbow, then faced with a color and dropped over a full cuff of white batiste or organdie which ends at the wrist in a small frill and a bracelet of black velvet or satin ribbon.

At the present moment there is no contradiction to the styles in sleeves and it is probable that one is safe until the late Autumn at any rate. August may bring surprises from the French houses which will dominate the styles here toward Christmas, but it is more likely that the mass of people will buy their early, necessary Fall clothes from the American models which were begun by the manufacturers in June. They have never had a lasting success because the manufacturers themselves copy all the newer fashions in November, ousting one set with another.

A Successful Muslin Season.

All that was rumored about the popularity of muslin this season came true. It is an evidence of good sense on the part of the American people. Serge and silk are excellent materials to keep for the occasional day in the warm weather period, but for daily usage nothing is better than some variety of wash muslin.

Paris is usually backward about introducing any kind of wash frock except the elaborate and expensive one made of exquisite fabrics and covered with hand embroidery, but this year she has taken up with a variety of wash frocks that have been copied over here.

It is never necessary, however, to go across the water to get ideas in thin daytime frocks, for they are our especial property; the Southerners can give out dozens of attractive ideas in a day's work, for they depend on them for all occasions during six months in the year.

As early as June one was surprised to see so many one-piece wash frocks on Fifth Avenue. They were usually in fine striped fabrics, made with full skirts and loose blouses confined at a normal waistline by a deep sash of satin ribbon. This model prevails now at the smart seashore places and is a close rival to the American Summer uniform, which consists of a white linen skirt and blouse.

TWO FROCKS THAT CARRY US BACKWARD.

On the left, a frock of pale green tulle with flowered silk girdle. The skirt is edged with narrow gold lace. On the right is a costume of white taffeta trimmed with pink rosebuds and double ruffles of the taffeta.

And now about stripes and checks. There is no way to avoid them, no matter how conservative you are, but do be careful. They are not for every one, yet every one has them. It is always thus with striking fashions. That these blazing designs have their place in the schemes of Summer dressing one admits, but that place is limited to certain activities. It may be that the Winter will allow women to wear woolen suits or skirts with stripes three inches wide and coats of solid colors, but one hopes not. At present the fashion has not gone that far, but some serious liberties are taken with it.

Stripes Always Look Appropriate.

For all sport uses, for the garden, in the house during the day, on the piazza of informal country clubs, the skirts with the enormous stripes of black and white or colors look well. The blouse is white, the sweater, or linen infantry jacket, is in a bright color, the hat of cretonne or white felt has a cretonne flower pasted in the front. The ensemble is admirable and makes up one of the most fetching Summer country costumes we have had for decades.

The striped colored silks have been run to ground, is the judgment of the experts in the business of making and selling clothes. They are worn, it is true, but far too many of them are exhibited to please the taste of women who like to look a bit different from their neighbors. As the shops are filled with a vast variety of models, all in striped silks combined with solid color, selling at a small price, one realizes that it is usually the end of a fashion.

Black and white has kept its prestige beyond all the other stripes, especially when the lines are small and not glaring. In truth, there is ever growing favoritism for the Vienna effects, or the Martine schemes, as we call them, because the Paris house made them popular. Despite the fact that the artists who arrange the new stage decorations draw heavily upon this black and white commingling, the dressmakers keep it up also.

One of the newest productions on the Summer stage, in which the Viennese artist, Joseph Urban, has worked miracles in decorations, produces a widely copied costume in a mixture of black and white striping. The stripes go around the figure in the frock, in the flat sailor hat they are differently arranged, the fine lined stockings in the same colors have horizontal striping, and the uppers to the pumps show their stripes going around. Sounds amazingly ugly, but it is amazingly pretty.

How Hems Are Managed.

The circular skirt brought its own troubles to the expert dressmaker and it came down on the average dressmaker like an avalanche of trouble. In no way could she guarantee that the hem would keep its even length after two weeks' wearing. She had heard that the crafty Frenchwomen deliberately cut the hems uneven, giving no cause for complaint, but she also knew that many American women did not like this ragged look around the ankles. Light at last broke in on the new trick, which consists in putting a circular flounce of coarse net beneath the hem of a skirt that is not of woolen cloth and binding its edge with a thick cable of silk. The net hangs as deep as the deepest point. The effect is excellent.

Mid-Summer Sale OF KNABE PIANOS

AND OTHER WELL KNOWN MAKES
INCLUDING
STEINWAY, HAINES BROS. & WEBER, Etc.

We have been very busy selling pianos at the Knabe Warerooms, and we intend to keep busy by offering remarkable values in KNABE PIANOS, very slightly used for demonstrating in our warerooms. USED Knabes, and a variety of NEW and USED pianos of other makes. We guarantee that every instrument has been put in perfect condition in the Knabe shops, and at the reduced prices it will certainly pay you to buy this week.

KNABE GRANDS

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Knabe Baby	$850	$395	KnabeMignonette	$700	$590
Knabe Mignon	750	475	Knabe Baby	950	640
Knabe Parlor	1050	575	Knabe Concert	1500	750

UPRIGHT PIANOS

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Wuertz	$250	$70	Chickering	$500	$265
Schaaf	275	130	Haines Bros.	400	290
Hardman	375	210	Knabe	500	345
Estey	325	235	Steinway	550	390
Marshall & W'd'l	375	240	Knabe	500	305

PLAYER-PIANOS

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Weber	$950	$395	Marshall & W'd'l	550	$410
Stanley	475	325	Wheelock	600	460
Primatone	500	345	Haines Bros.	725	540
Armstrong	500	365	Knabe-Angelus	1000	695

Terms as Low as $5 Monthly

All Fully Guaranteed
Liberal Allowance for Pianos Taken in Exchange

KNABE

WAREROOMS, 5th Ave. & 39th St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Tan, Red or Freckled Skin Is Easily Shed

To free your summer-soiled skin of its muddiness, freckles, blotches or tan, the best thing to do is to free yourself of the skin itself. This is easily accomplished by the use of ordinary mercolized wax, which can be had at any drugstore. Use at night as you use cold cream, washing it off in the morning. Immediately the offending surface skin begins to come off in fine powder-like particles. Gradually the entire cuticle is absorbed, without pain or inconvenience. The second layer of skin now in evidence presents a spotless whiteness and sparkling beauty obtainable in no other way I've ever heard of.

If the heat tends to loosen and wrinkle your skin, there's an effective and harmless remedy you can readily make at home. Just let an ounce of powdered saxolite dissolve in a half-pint witch hazel and bathe your face in the liquid. This at once tightens the skin and smooths out the lines, making you look years younger.—Emily Coulson in Home Queen.

Mareau

258 Fifth Av., Near 29th St.
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Half Price on All Photographs
From now until we move into our new uptown studio next Fall.
FIFTH AV. AND FIFTIETH ST.

Eugene
Builder of HATS
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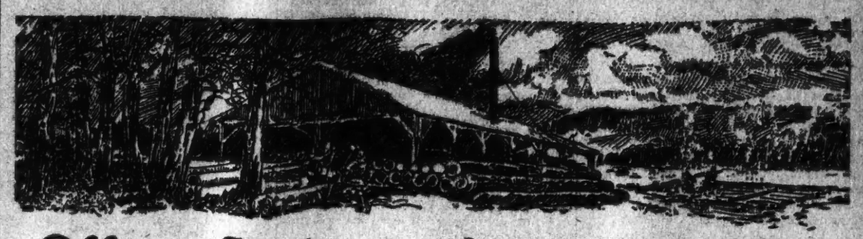
FINAL
23 Hats at $1 14 Hats at $3

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

BY SUBWAY—25 Minutes from 96th St., 22 Minutes from 72d St., 17 Minutes from Grand Central, 9 Minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to A. & S. Subway Entrance, HOYT STREET.
Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M. Daily. Saturdays at Noon.

Midsummer Furniture Sale



Offers Savings of 10% to 50%

At 9 o'clock on Monday morning Brooklyn's Greatest Furniture Store, occupying the entire fourth floor of the East and Central Buildings of this establishment, will be given over to this Midsummer Furniture Sale.

AMAZEMENT WILL SUCCEED WONDER WHEN YOU VIEW THIS ENORMOUS STOCK.

A Furniture Sale of Tremendous Proportions And a Most Important Event for Home Makers

IMPORTANT—Furniture purchased in this Sale will be held for delivery until the time when you return to town.

Brass Beds—Best in the World

Not a bed with ornaments to conceal the parts where tubes are joined together, but made all in one piece, and solid as a rock. The straight post Beds have cement filled caps, and will not dent. Filling rods are locked with a patented attachment, and will not become loose or rattle. All the Brass Beds are finished with acid-proof lacquer, in bright or velvet finishes.

At $8.50. Bungalow style; 3 ft. width; bright or velvet finish.
At $11.50. All widths; bright or velvet finish.
At $12.00. All widths; bright or velvet finish.
At $13.00. All widths; bright or velvet finish.
At $17.00. All widths; bright or velvet finish.

And the prices are as low as those for ordinary Beds.

Mission Furniture

$7.00 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $4.95. Fumed oak; leather.
$8.00 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $6.40. Fumed oak; leather.
$9.00 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $7.20. Fumed oak; moleskin leather.
$10.00 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $8.00. Fumed oak; leather.
$12.50 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $10.00. Fumed oak; leather.
$16.00 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $12.80. Jacobean oak; leather.
$20.00 SETTEE, ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $16.00. Fumed oak; leather.
$30.00 DAVENPORT, $24.00. Fumed oak; leather.
$35.00 DAVENPORT, $28.00. Jacobean oak; leather.
$45.00 DAVENPORT, $36.00. Fumed oak; leather.

Library Tables

$12.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $7.50. Golden oak.
$13.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $10.40. Mahogany finish.
$20.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $15.00. Golden oak.
$30.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $22.50. Mahogany finish.
$38.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $32.50. Mahogany.
$38.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $34.00. Fumed oak.
$46.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $40.00. Mahogany.
$57.80 LIBRARY TABLES, $47.50. Mahogany.

Bureaus

$7.00 BUREAUS, $5.95. Golden oak.
$9.00 BUREAUS, $7.20. Golden oak.
$12.00 BUREAUS, $9.60. Golden oak.
$18.00 BUREAUS, $14.40. Golden oak.
$19.00 BUREAUS, $15.20. Mahogany finish and walnut.
$25.00 BUREAUS, $19.00. Maple and birch.
$35.00 BUREAUS, $27.50. Circassian walnut.
$37.50 BUREAUS, $33.75. Circassian walnut.
$44.00 BUREAUS, $39.60. Mahogany finish.
$75.00 BUREAUS, $45.00. Ivory enamel.

Parlor Suites
Three Pieces

AT $15.00. Mahogany finish; panne cushions.
AT $20.00. Mahogany finish; panne cushions.
AT $35.00. Mahogany finish; tapestry covering.
AT $42.50. Mahogany finish; velour covering.
$75.00 PARLOR SUITES, $57.50. Mahogany finish; panne covering.
AT $67.50. Mahogany finish; tapestry covering.
AT $75.00. Mahogany finish; panne covering.
$100.00 PARLOR SUITES, $80.00. Mahogany; tapestry covering.

Odd Parlor Pieces at Half Price

Mahogany finish frames, with various grades of coverings.
$6.00 ROCKERS AND ARM CHAIRS, $3.00.
$10.00 SOFAS AND ROCKERS, $5.00.
$12.00 ARM CHAIRS, ROCKERS, AND SOFAS, $6.00.
$15.00 SOFAS, $7.50.
$20.00 ROCKERS AND SOFAS, $10.00.
$25.00 SOFAS, $12.50.

Dressing Tables

$30.00 DRESSING TABLES, $15.00. Circassian walnut.
$22.00 DRESSING TABLES, $17.50. Mahogany finish and Circassian walnut.
$25.00 DRESSING TABLES, $19.00. Maple.
$35.00 DRESSING TABLES, $23.50. Circassian walnut.
$50.00 DRESSING TABLES, $25.00. Circassian walnut.
$40.00 DRESSING TABLES, $32.00. Mahogany.
$88.00 DRESSING TABLES, $65.00. Ivory enamel.

Extension Tables

$10.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $7.75. Golden oak; 42-in. top; extends 6 ft.
$15.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $9.75. Golden oak; 42-in. top; extends 6 ft.

Fourth Floors, East and Central Bldg.

Library and Living Room Three-Piece Suites

$38.00 SUITES, $30.40. Fumed oak; moleskin leather.
AT $35.00. Mahogany finish; leather.
$55.00 SUITES, $44.00. Fumed oak; leather.
AT $55.00. Mahogany finish; leather.
AT $59.00 Mahogany finish; leather.
$85.00 SUITES, $68.00. Fumed oak; leather.
$100.00 SUITES, $80.00. Mahogany; leather.

Extension Tables

$17.50 EXTENSION TABLES, $13.75. Golden oak; 42-in. top; extends 6 ft.
$22.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $17.60. Golden oak; 48-in. top; extends 6 ft.
$24.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $18.00. Golden oak; 48-in. top; extends 6 ft.
$30.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $24.00. Golden oak; 54-in. top; extends 6 ft.
$35.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $28.00. Golden oak; 48-in. top; extends 8 ft.
$40.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $32.00. Golden oak; 48-in. top; extends 8 ft.
$45.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $36.00. Golden oak; 54-in. top; extends 8 ft.

China Closets

$13.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $9.75. Golden oak.
$18.50 CHINA CLOSETS, $10.80. Golden oak.
$20.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $16.00. Golden oak.
$25.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $20.00. Golden oak.
$30.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $24.00. Golden oak.
$35.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $30.00. Fumed oak.
$40.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $32.00. Golden oak.
$45.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $35.00. Golden oak.
$50.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $39.00. Mahogany.
$77.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $52.50. Mahogany.

Serving Tables

$20.00 SERVING TABLES, $12.50. Mahogany finish.
$25.00 SERVING TABLES, $15.00. Fumed oak and mahogany finish.
$29.00 SERVING TABLES, $17.50. Mahogany finish.
$37.50 SERVING TABLES, $20.00. Mahogany finish.
$42.00 SERVING TABLES, $22.50. Jacobean oak.
$46.00 SERVING TABLES, $25.20. Mahogany.
$48.00 SERVING TABLES, $30.00. Mahogany.

Carpets and Rugs

Despite the fact that the prices of Carpets, Rugs and Linoleums have advanced in the wholesale market three times since the first of May, we offer these remarkable values.

$1.25 to $1.75 Axminster and Velvet Carpets, 85c. to $1.25 Yard

In room designs with borders to match. Carpets for the hall and stair in small allover designs as well as plain and moresque mixture. The hall and stair Carpets are $1.00 a yard.

The Rugs in the Sale

The Small and Medium Size Wilton Rugs

12x36 in., regularly $2.25, for $1.75.
22x36 in., regularly $3.50 and $4.00, for $3.00.
27x54 in., regularly $3.75, for $3.25.
27x54 in., regularly $4.75, for $3.75.
27x54 in., regularly $5.75 and $6.50, for $4.75.
36x63 in., regularly $7.50 and $8.50, for $6.50 and $6.75.
36x63 in., regularly $10.00, for $7.50.
4½x7½ ft., regularly $12.75, for $10.00.
4½x7½ ft., regularly $21.50, for $17.50.

The Extra Large Size Wilton Rugs

9x14 ft., regularly $52.00 and $55.00, for $45.00.
9x15 ft., regularly $56.50 and $65.00, for $49.50.
10½x12 ft., regularly $50.00 and $56.50, for $39.50.
10½x14 ft., regularly $67.00, for $49.50 and $55.00.
11½x15 ft., regularly $68.50 to $75.00, for $49.50 and $65.00.

The Ardahan Rugs

In self colors and Oriental patterns. The American Oriental, a Rug that will give unusually good wear.
6¼x9¼ ft., regularly $22.50, for $15.74.
9x10½ ft., regularly $32.00, for $21.89.

Third Floor, East Building.

Curtain Nets, Scrims and Cretonnes In Our Annual Midsummer Sale 5c. yd.

FORGET the low price—come here with ideas of what you should be able to get if you paid four or five times the figure we ask—and you will not be disappointed—for the best lot of Curtain Materials we have ever been able to gather together are now ready for dispersal here at 5c. a yard.

While the number of yards is great, the values are so wonderful that you had better come early to share. Extra tables and additional salespeople will make it easy for you to purchase in this sale.

In many instances the selling will be restricted to store orders only.

2,700 yards of White and Ecru Curtain Nets, in fancy designs, including blocks and Nabnet designs; some are 42 and 36 inches wide, and have sold on previous occasions at 20c. to 30c. a yard, for this sale 5c. a yard

3,000 yards of Colored Bordered Curtain Scrims, in white, cream and Arab grounds, mostly plain centres, with dainty colored double borders in pinks, blues and gold; pieces average about 40 yards; all at 5c. a yard

3,100 yards of Cretonnes, in about every color, 32, 34 and 36 inches wide; the grade usually sold at 12c. and 15c.; now 5c. a yard

Third Floor, Central Building.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Residence in Texas

T. S. P.—Please give me the length of time required to become a resident of Texas?

The State of Texas requires one year's residence in order to vote within the State. Residence of six months is required in order to establish the "legal residence" needed for a divorce.

The Workmen's Compensation Law.

E. M. L.—Will you kindly tell me whether the Workmen's Compensation act applies to domestic service?

Domestic servants and farm laborers are not included in the Workmen's Compensation law of New York State.

The Cost of the War.

M. G.—Will you please tell me how much it is costing England, France, Germany, and Russia daily to carry on the war?

Various estimates have been made of the cost of the European war, one of which, that of Jules Richet, has already been published in the Query Column. An English statistician recently estimated that the war was costing England $150 per second, and an estimate differing but very slightly was later offered by Mr. Lloyd George. It has been said that the battle of Neuve Chapelle alone cost Great Britain as much as the entire Boer war. It is difficult to arrive at a definite basis of comparison between wars, as the "cost of war" means so much more than the actual cost of maintenance of armies. An eminent statistician has reckoned that the so-called "cost of war" must equal the net loss of production plus the net increase in waste and consumption, and that the former must be estimated on the average peace rate of production minus the average war rate of production multiplied by the duration of the war, while the net increase in waste and consumption includes the average cost of maintenance of armies and navies in war minus the average cost of maintenance in peace minus the decrease in expenditure for luxuries. While this theory is interesting and no doubt an accurate basis for computation, it shows how difficult it is to attain to any accurate comparison in actual time of war. The ordinary cost of armament for the fiscal year 1913-14, for the nations concerning which you inquire, was as follows: Great Britain, army, $234,300,000; navy, $224,140,000. France, army, $191,431,580; navy, $119,571,480. Russia, army, $317,800,000; navy, $122,500,000. Germany, army, $183,090,000; navy, $111,300,000.

The Nations' Armed Strength

PITTSBURGH READER.—I should like to know the exact figures of the various armies at the commencement of the war. Were not the Germans superior to the Allies in France?

The Query Column can supply only the counts of the various armies made before the outbreak of hostilities, which are as follows: Austria-Hungary—Standing army, 472,716; trained reserve, 347,284; untrained reserve, 2,700,000. Germany—Standing army, 800,000; trained reserve, 3,200,000; untrained reserve, 3,000,000. England—Standing army, 156,110; trained reserve, 476,883. France—Standing army, 627,000; trained reserve, 3,151,000; untrained reserve, 622,000. Russia—Standing army, 1,284,000; trained reserve, 4,678,000. Italy—Standing army, 258,800; trained reserve, 901,488; untrained reserve, 2,282,802. Germany's standing army at the time of mobilization was distributed among twenty-five army corps of an average strength of about 30,000 men of all branches. France had twenty corps of approximately the same size. The small standing army of Great Britain was of barely sufficient strength to make up, when joined to the French forces, for the German advantage in numbers. The total war strength of Belgium's army was at the outbreak of the war 340,000.

The Capitol of Holland.

E. B.—A reliable atlas for 1912 on the map of Holland gives Amsterdam starred as the capital. An authoritative article in a weekly magazine of high standing states that The Hague is the capital of Holland—as we have all been taught. A little new encyclopedia in its article on The Hague says "The Hague is the official capital and Amsterdam is still the commercial capital," and in the article on Holland, in the enumeration of the chief towns, we read: "Amsterdam, (the capital,) Rotterdam, The Hague," &c.; the article on Amsterdam merely speaks of it as the chief commercial city of the country. Now, will you please explain these discrepancies?

The Hague is the court capital and Amsterdam the commercial capital of Holland.

The Kaiser and War.

S.—Kindly advise me in your columns whether the German Kaiser had the power to declare war against Russia, or is the declaration of war controlled by the Bundesrat or Reichstag?

The German Emperor has absolute personal power to declare defensive war. He also defines the meaning of the word "defensive" in the particular instance involved. For war recognized as offensive, the Kaiser's declaration must be approved by the Bundesrat.

Marriage Laws.

READER.—Will you kindly let me know the States that demand a physical examination of prospective brides and bridegrooms before a marriage license will be issued?

California and New Mexico are the only States which require both parties to appear for personal affidavit or questioning before the granting of a marriage license. Connecticut and Minnesota prohibit the marriage of an epileptic, feebleminded, or imbecile woman under forty-five years of age. The marriage of lunatics is void in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, and Nebraska. Persons who are the victims of certain contagious diseases are forbidden marriage in Michigan.

German Trade Vessels.

O. Z.—Are the German trade vessels which have been here since the beginning of the war interned? Is it a historical fact that the French began hostilities by throwing bombs on Nurnbers?

The German merchant vessels in American harbors are not held here by this Government, but are kept here because of the impossibility of returning to German ports. We have been unable to find foundation for a rumor that the French began hostilities by throwing bombs on Nurnberg.

New York R. R. Stations.

R. MULHALL.—Will you kindly anawer the following questions: Which from a standpoint of architecture is considered the finer, the Grand Central Railway Station in New York City, or the Pennsylvania? Which is considered the more capable of handling the larger number of people the more easily without congestion? Which is the better for handling people, stairs or inclines as used in the Grand Central Station? Which as a whole, from a general point of view, is considered the better station? Which is the larger? Which covers the greater area?

The Query Column cannot enter upon any discussion of the architectural beauty of the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations; the two buildings are in entirely different styles, and their relative architectural excellence must be left either to the judgment of architects or to the writer's personal taste. The Grand Central Station is the larger of the two, and is thus naturally better able to handle large crowds of people. The comparative figures are as follows: Area, Grand Central Station, 79 acres; Pennsylvania Station, 28 acres; length of tracks, Grand Central Station, 88.6 miles; Pennsylvania Station, 16 miles; number of tracks, Grand Central Station, 67; Pennsylvania Station, 21; number of platforms, Grand Central Station, 66; Pennsylvania Station, 11. It is impossible to say which is the better station.

Legal Procedure in Europe.

ALICE ELLINGER.—Will you please tell me whether a man in France or Germany arrested for a crime is considered innocent until he has been proved guilty, or guilty until he has been proved innocent?

According to Western legal procedure and standard of justice, the burden of proof rests with the accuser; a man under arrest is, in the eyes of the law, innocent until he is proved guilty of the crime of which he is accused.

Przemysl.

READER.—Will you kindly tell me the pronunciation of Przemysl and of Permysl?

Przemysl is pronounced pshem-is-l, the "e" as in met. Permysl is pronounced with the first syllable as it is spelled, and the last two as to Przemysl.

Dr. Dernburg.

J. W. S.—Will you please tell me when Dr. Dernburg came to the United States?

Dr. Dernburg came to the United States some years ago with the present German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff. He was in this country as the agent of the German Red Cross Society, and was not officially recognized as holding any other position in behalf of the German Government.

The Blizzard of 1888.

C. E. D.—Will you kindly give me the facts in regard to the great blizzard of March 12, 1888, in order to settle the following dispute: A says he remembers it was raining the night before the blizzard when he opened his window and went to bed, and in the morning on waking he found his bed covered with snow. B says he remembers the blizzard was on Monday, and the snow commenced the day before; that walking home from church about 1 or 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon there were flurries of snow, and the blizzard did not start with rain.

In what is known as the "Blizzard of 1888" light rain occurred on March 11, the day before the blizzard, as follows: From 12:50 P. M. to 2:50 P. M. and from 3:25 P. M. to 4:57 P. M. Rain began again lightly that same evening at 6:45, and continued until 12:10 A. M. of the 12th, when the rain changed to snow, which fell continuously from that time until 5:55 A. M. of the 13th. This was followed by very light flurries of snow at intervals up to 3:40 A. M. of the 14th. The entire snowfall of the blizzard was 20.9 inches.

Buying Postage Stamps.

In reference to a request from E. G., as to the purchase of postage stamps for the redemption of slaves in Africa and wherever slavery exists, Gerald L. Kirwian suggests that a body of Catholic clergy, the White Fathers of Quebec, Canada, dispose of conceled postage stamps for that purpose.

"Saluting the Deck."

M. L. C.—Will you kindly tell me why officers and men of the navy "salute the deck" and civilians remove their hats when coming aboard a naval vessel?

Though commonly called a "salute to the deck," the salute in question is really a salute to the flag. For instance, at night on reaching the quarter deck or upon leaving it, no salute is required, as the flag is of course not flying. The fact that this salute is rendered upon reaching the quarter deck from below or when coming on board, and upon leaving the quarter deck, as when leaving the ship, is probably responsible for its having been known as a salute to the deck, but, as has been stated, it is really a salute to the flag. Men should when rendering it stop, stand erect, and face the flag.

Jewish Girls in New York.

E. W. W.—I have had an argument with a Hebrew man in regard to the number of Hebrew girls employed in factories. He says that the number is small compared with the number of Italians and girls of other nationalities. Could you give me definite statistics or information on this subject?

It is not possible to give definite statistics as to the comparative number of Hebrew girls employed in factories in New York City. The census gives information regarding the country of birth, but not religion, and the most recent census information on nationality in relation to occupation is that of 1900. The figures for 1910 are not yet available, and all that can be stated at present from that census is that in New York City for that year there were 166,785 women and girls employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and of these 94,239, or 56.5 per cent., were of foreign birth.

As for the 1900 statistics, it would be useless to quote them for nationality figures, as the immigration in the past fifteen years has greatly changed the proportionate numbers represented from different countries. The reports of the Commissioner of Immigration tell the occupation before coming to this country, but, naturally, do not show the occupational distribution after arrival, since they are taken at the time of entry. Neither does the State Labor Department give us information on this point. We have, however, scattered data as follows: Men's ready-made clothing trade—Volume II. of the "Report on Condition of Women and Child Wage-earners in the United States, 1907-8," page 45, shows that of 2,947 women 16 years of age and over investigated in New York 501 were Hebrews. Wage-earning girls in stores and factories—Volume V. of the same report, Page 153, shows that of the women workers without homes investigated in New York City 25.73 per cent. were Russian Hebrews.

The report of the New York State Factory Investigation Commission on Wages in the Millinery Trade, page 60 of pamphlet to be included later as appendix to the commission's report, shows that of 1,350 milliners investigated 58.6 per cent. were native born and 41.4 per cent. were foreign born. Of the 559 foreign born 238 were Russians. The next largest group was from Austria-Hungary, numbering 82. The others were scattered. The Russell Sage Foundation's publication, "Artificial Flower-makers," shows that of 178 women interviewed by the Foundation's investigators 124, or 72 per cent., were children of Italians.

The Russell Sage Foundation's publication, "Women in the Bookbinding Trade," shows that 90 per cent. of those investigated were born in the United States. Gauged by the birthplace of the fathers the predominant group was Irish, as 35 per cent. reported Ireland as the father's birthplace, while 25.7 per cent. were children of native-born fathers. With reference to the census of 1900, although, for the reason stated above, it is not safe to use the figures as indicative of present conditions, it may be of interest to note that of 306,997 wage-earning women the fathers of 71,149 were born in the United States, of 112,421 in Ireland, of 72,554 in Germany, and of 24,236 in Russia and Poland.

Five-Cent Fare to Staten Island.

MILTON SMALL.—Please inform me if a five-cent fare on New York surface cars is good for a continuous trip to Staten Island by boat.

The Lexington Avenue and Broadway surface cars issue a transfer which is good on the Staten Island boat.

Diphtheria.

F. J. CARTER.—Is the culture method used in New York hospitals to diagnose diphtheria? Are diphtheria carriers quarantined?

The culture method is used for diagnosing in the New York hospitals. Quarantine of patients lasts until two negatives are obtained. One of the problems before the Board of Health at present is the segregation or the establishment of sanitary isolation of such carriers of disease.

Statue of Audubon.

LAURA A. ROBINSON.—Will you kindly tell me where the statue is to be found of Audubon sitting with a gun across his knee, a dog lying beside him, and the inscription, "O ye birds of the air, praise ye the Lord"?

There is a painting of Audubon answering your description, without the inscription, in the American Museum, donated by Fordham Morris of New York. It was painted by his son about 1841, and is reproduced as an illustration in his journals, published 1897.

Unitarian Church.

E. F. E.—Will you please state the principal beliefs and articles of faith of the Unitarian Church?

A Unitarian maintains the impersonality of the Deity and denies the doctrine of the Trinity. The churches are independent and differ widely among themselves. The conservatives hold views in many respects resembling orthodox Trinitarians, except in their denial of the tri-personality of the Deity. They believe that Christ is the manifestation of God in a human life, and not equal in power and character with the Father. They do not regard the Holy Spirit as a distinct personality, but believe in His work.

They accept the Scriptures as containing a divine revelation. They hold the doctrine of inherited depravity, but do not believe in guilt except as a result of personal choice; they believe in future retribution, but not in its endlessness; in an atonement of Christ for the sins of mankind but not the expiatory theory of that atonement; in the necessity of regeneration wrought by the Spirit of God, but only with the co-operation of man. They repudiate the doctrines of election, reprobation, predestination, &c.

The radical school reverence Christ only as a holy man in whom the Spirit of God abode. They respect the Bible as a work of transcendent moral genius, but not inspired in any other sense. They do not believe in miracles, nor do they accept the doctrine of atonement nor regeneration, and they attribute sin to defective education and depend upon right methods of education to redeem the world from its effects.

Aigrettes.

A READER.—Is there a national law prohibiting the sale of aigrettes, or is this a State law? What country is this bird raised in?

The aigret or egret is a variety of heron found in both Europe and America. The small white heron breeds from Florida to New York, and along the shores of the Mexican Gulf to Texas. The large white heron is found in Southern Europe, and the small in Southern Europe and North Africa.

Section 3477 of the Tariff Act of the Federal Statutes forbids the importation of aigrettes, egret plumes or the so-called osprey plumes or the feathers of wild birds either raw or manufactured, which are not meant for educational or scientific purposes. Any such articles are liable to confiscation, whether found on the person or in the baggage.

The bird law of the American Ornithologists Union forbids the killing of nongame birds and their shipment out of the State in which they are killed, and has been adopted in the following States: New York, New England States, New Jersey, Delaware, Florida, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Wyoming. The Audubon societies have done much to bring this about, but they have still much to do to educate the public in the protection of birds, and to see that the laws are enforced.

English Constitution.

LUDWIG HIRSCH.—Will you explain the Constitution of England, stating the power of the two houses, and who is the Bethmann-Hollweg of England? Why does England have a King?

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy, in which the executive authority is vested in the King acting through his Ministers, and the legislative in Parliament, composed of two houses, the House of Lords, which is hereditary, and the House of Commons, which is elective. Mr. Asquith is the present Prime Minister. The two houses are theoretically equal in power; practically the Lords occupy a subordinate position because they cannot long refuse their assent to a measure sent to them by the Commons. Revenue and appropriation bills originate in the lower house.

Parliament is summoned, opened, and prorogued by the King upon the advice of the Prime Minister. It is dissolved by the expiration of the legal term of the Commons, which is seven years, or by order of the Crown. The Constitution places no legal limitation upon its power.

The executive authority is vested nominally in the Crown, but most of its real legislative and judicial powers have been withdrawn. At present the King's powers include the declaration of war, negotiation of treaties, appointment and reception of diplomatic officers, insurance of passports, command of army and navy, appointment of civil officers of the Government, appointment of high officers of Church, and granting of pardons. The right of veto has not been exercised since 1707.

The King acts through his Ministers selected from the members of Parliament belonging to the political party with a majority in the House of Commons. He asks the acknowledged leader of the party to accept the Premiership, who then selects his colleagues. The Ministers are responsible to the House of Commons, and if the House votes against them in an important measure, they resign and another Ministry is formed from the new majority. If they think that they still have the will of the people they can ask the King to dissolve the House of Commons and order a new election. If this goes against them they must resign.

Woman's Exchanges.

E. G. BALDWIN.—Can you give me the addresses of Woman's Exchanges in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England? Are they registered anywhere?

The city directories of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, which may be consulted in the Public Library of your town, will give addresses of the Woman's Exchanges in those cities. In Boston the Exchange goes under the name of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union.

Bismarck and the Reichstag.

H. S. L.—Can you give me details of an incident during the regime of Bismarck, when the Emperor and he wished a grant of money for the increase of the army, and the Reichstag refused to grant this increase?

Have Socialists any power in the Government of Germany? Did Government insurance against sickness, unemployment, &c., originate in Germany?

William I. had asked the Reichstag for a grant to increase the army and had been refused. He wished to reorganize conditions and lengthen the service to three years, but his wishes were opposed in the House, in the country in general, and by a large party at Court. A Minister was needed who could carry out the King's ideas (he was then King of Prussia) against the Legislature, and Bismarck was appointed in 1857.

For four years he ruled without a budget, taking advantage of the omission in the Constitution of Prussia, which did not specify what was to happen in case the Crown and the houses could not agree on a budget. Bismarck's argument was that a Legislature which refused to vote necessary supplies had laid down its proper functions, and that the King must take over the responsibilities of government which it declined to exercise.

Before the outbreak of the present war the Social Democratic Party was the most numerous party in the Reichstag. Such a powerful body cannot be ignored by the Chancellor, but the Reichstag itself has no real power, as, although it has the right to refuse to pass a bill presented by the Government, it may, if it does so, practically dismissed, as has happened several times. It is well to realize that the Social Democrats in Germany are not radical in their demands that the sources of production should be in the hands of the people. They merely work along lines of greater protection and more political liberty for the workingman. Many vote with them only as a means of expressing general discontent and not from either socialistic or democratic convictions. In Berlin, for instance, although the city is overwhelmingly Social-Democratic, only thirty-eight Town Councilors out of 144 who were elected belonged to this party.

It would be interesting to hear from the readers of the column on the subject of insurance against sickness and unemployment, &c.; available records seem to show that this plan did not originate in Prussia.

Proportional Representation.

S. J. SMITH.—I understand that there is an amendment now before the Constitutional Convention to provides for the election of deliberate bodies by a method of proportional representation. Will you explain this political reform?

The method of election called proportional representation was discussed in the Queries Column published on June 27. This is a scheme to rectify the flaw in the representative method by which it may happen that a minority party in the country may obtain a majority in the Assembly, or that a substantial minority may obtain absurdly small representation. In the Constitutional Convention bill introductory number 586 was introduced June 10 to provide that the Assembly shall be elected by cumulative voting. Bill introductory number 135 introduced May 7 to give the right to the Legislature to permit any officer or member of the legislative body to be elected by any variety of proportional representation.

British and Russian Warships.

CARL W. THON.—Can you give me names and tonnage of the principal British and Russian battleships?

Great Britain's list of dreadnoughts for 1914 included five ships of 25,750 tons normal displacement: Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies, (several of these were building in 1914;) five ships of 27,500 tons, Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Valiant, Barham, Malaya; four ships of 25,000 tons, Iron Duke, Benbow, Emperor of India, Marlborough; four ships of 23,000 tons, King George V., Centurion, Ajax, Audacious; four ships of 22,500 tons, Orion, Thunderer, Monarch, Conqueror; two ships of 20,000 tons, Colossus, Hercules; one ship of 19,900 tons, Neptune; three ships of 19,250 tons, St. Vincent, Collingwood, Vanguard; three ships of 18,600 tons, Bellerophon, Temeraire, Superb; one ship of 17,900 tons, Dreadnought.

Russia's largest ships in 1914 were three ships of 28,000 tons building, Sowdina, Ismail, Rinburn, Navarin; four ships of 23,000 tons, Gangout, Poltava, Petropavlovsk, Sevastopol; three ships of 17,400 tons, Imperator, Pavel, Andrei Pervozvanni; one ship of 13,000 tons, Slava; one ship of 12,380 tons, Tsessarevitch; one ship of 15,000 tons, Rurik.

Jules Verne's Mother.

E. EDOUARD ROCHE.—The maiden name of Jules Verne's mother does not appear in any biography of him in the Public Library, nor in the French "Qui Etre Vous?" If the matter is important you might apply to the Mayor of Nantes, France, the birthplace of Jules Verne.

Wallack's Theatre.

JOHN J. STEPHENS.—Can you tell me where Wallack's Theatre was located and the date of its closing for destruction?

Wallack's Theatre was situated at 1,220 Broadway. On the night of May 1, 1915, the last audience assembled in its auditorium to witness Anatole France's "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" and Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," performed by Granville Barker's English company.

The theatre was opened on Jan. 4, 1882, with a performance of "The School for Scandal." Rose Coghlan appeared as Lady Teazle, and on the last night she read the epilogue written by Oliver Herford, dressed in the same gown which she had worn in 1882.

Courbet and Gaulois.

R. BALIGANT.—Is it true that France has lost the two battleships Courbet and Gaulois?

The Gaulois was reported badly damaged in the Dardanelles on March 18. On Jan. 11 there was a report from Vienna of the sinking of the Courbet. The German statement issued July 3 of the naval losses of the Allies includes both ships, but the French have never admitted the loss of either officially. They have announced that only two ships have been lost, the Bouret and the Leon Gambetta.

Uncle Sam and John Bull.

A. D. B.—Can you tell me where, when and by whom the Uncle Sam type was originated? Also, where the John Bull type originated?

The Uncle Sam type was discussed recently in this column, and though explanations were given of the origin of the name, nothing was suggested as to the first appearance of the figure in a drawing.

The nickname John Bull is said to have appeared first in a satire by Dr. John Arbuthnot called "Law Is a Bottomless Pit; or, the History of John Bull," published in 1721. Washington Irving mentions the typical figure as a "sturdy, corpulent, old fellow with a red waistcoat, leather breeches and short, oaken cudgel. Many Napoleonic caricatures show John Bull represented in this way.

Queen Victoria's Descent.

H. J. B.—Asks for information regarding the statement of Queen Victoria's being descended from the house of King David.

Invasion of Belgium.

W. B. CLEARY.—What section of THE TIMES contains articles on the invasion of Belgium, and the violating of her neutrality by Germany?

An article by ex-Assistant Attorney General James W. Beck discussed this subject in THE TIMES on Oct. 25. This article was amplified into book form and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. A special chapter discusses "The Case of Belgium," which appeared in THE TIMES, Section VI., Dec. 6, 1914, Page 2. An editorial on this article appeared in Section IV., Page 2.

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Women's 15.00 Evening Dresses, special at 10.75.
Women's 3.00 to 3.98 Tub Dresses, special at 1.98.
Women's 3.98 Tub Dresses, special at 3.00.

Women's Blouses, Etc.

1.00 Middy Blouses, special at 69c.
Women's 1.00 White Blouses, special at 69c.
Women's 1.50 to 2.00 Blouses, special at 1.00.
Women's 2.00 Jap Silk Blouses, special at 1.55.
Women's 3.00 and 3.98 Silk and Lace Blouses, at 2.35.
Women's 2.00 Silk Stripe Waists, special at 1.55.
Women's 3.98 and 4.50 Voile and Organdie Blouses, special 3.00.
Women's 5.00 Voile and Organdie Blouses, at 3.98.

Women's Suits & Coats

Women's 10.00 to 12.98 Palm Beach Suits, at 7.98.
Women's 15.00 to 17.98 Cloth Suits, at 7.98.
Women's 17.98 to 25.00 Cloth Suits, at 10.00.
Women's 5.00 to 6.00 Silk Bathing Suits, at 3.98.
Women's 2.98 to 5.00 Cloth and Mohair Coats, at 1.00.
Women's 12.98 to 15.00 Coats, special at 7.98.
Women's 15.00 to 20.00 Coats, special at 10.00.
Women's 5.00 Tub Skirts, special at 3.98.

Women's House Dresses

50c Bungalow House Dresses, special at 39c.
1.98 Baldwin Double Service Dresses, at 1.49.
2.50 and 3.50 System Made Dresses, at 1.89.
3.50 and 3.98 System Made Dresses, at 2.39.

Tots' Dresses, etc.

Little Tots' 50c to 85c Dresses, special at 29c.
Little Tots' 1.00 Colored Dresses, special at 69c.
Little Tots' 1.50 and 2.50 Colored Dresses, at 89c.
Little Tots' 2.00 to 5.00 Straw Hats, special at 1.00.
Babies' Soft Soled Shoes, odds and ends. Regularly 50c, at 39c

Summer Petticoats

1.50 Sateen Klosfit Petticoats, very good quality, black only, plaited flounces, at 1.06.
79c Sateen Petticoats, good quality, desirable colors, neat plaited flounces, at 59c.
50c Gingham Petticoats, blue and white stripe, sectional circular flounces, special 29c.

Toweling, Linens, etc.

Bath Mats, slightly imperfect, reg. 1.25, special 59c.
Bath Mats, slightly imperfect, with Grecian border, reg. 50c, at 25c.
Odd lot of Turkish Bath Towels, colored borders, slightly imperfect, reg. 59c and 79c each, special at 39c; reg. 59c, special 29c.
Reg. 10c Pure Linen Crash Toweling, at 7½c a yard.
Odd lot of Union Linen Huck Towels, slightly imperfect, to be disposed of at half price.
Reg. 23c Large Size Kitchen Towels, special 15c each.
Reg. 1.00 Lace Dressing Table Scarfs, at 50c.
Reg. 1.25 Lace Shams, size 30x30, of linen, special 63c.
Reg. 75c Lace Centre Pieces, 24x24 in., special at 38c.
Odd lot of Madeira Hand Embroidered Doilies, 6-in., 9-in. and 12-in. sizes. To be sold at one-half former prices.

Women's Neckwear

Odds and ends of Neckwear, such as Lace Collars, Sleeves, Yokes, etc., reg. 12½c to 50c, special at 5c.
Venice Lace Yokes and Collars, in round and square effects, reg. 25c to 50c, special at 12½c.
Odd lot of Neckwear, consisting of Ties, Collars, Vestees, Fichus, Stocks, etc., worth 50c and 75c each, special at 25c.
Reg. 1.50 Girdles, in black, old rose, orange, navy, Alice, coral and other colors, special at 75c.
1.00 and 1.50 Guimpes, Vests, Lace Collars, etc., special at 39c.
2.50 White Brussels Lace Fichus, now in vogue for the little Summer gowns, special at 1.00.

Corsets & Brassieres

5.00 to 8.00 l'Elbeco Corsets, at 2.98.
2.00 and 2.50 L. B. Corsets, special at 1.15.
Brassieres, odd lots, originally 39c and 50c, special at 29c.
Brassieres, odd lots, originally 25c, special 15c.

Misses' Suits & Dresses

Misses' 15.00 to 20.00 Cloth Suits, special at 5.00.
Misses' 25.00 to 30.00 Cloth Suits, special at 10.98.
Misses' 7.98 to 12.98 Coats, special at 5.00.
Misses' 5.00 to 7.98 Serge Dresses, special at 2.85.
Junior Girls' 1.00 Tub Dresses, special at 39c.
Misses' 2.00 and 2.50 Tub Dresses, special at 1.59.
Girls' 3.00 Raincoats, special at 1.59.
Girls' 6.00 to 10.98 Silk Coats, special at 2.98.
Girls' 5.00 to 10.98 Cloth Coats, special at 2.98.
Girls' 3.98 to 6.98 White Dresses (soiled), at 1.89.
Girls' 1.00 Tub Dresses, special at 50c.
Girls' 3.98 and 5.00 Challis Dresses, special at 2.98.

Women's Muslinwear

Women's 2.00 White Crepe Pajamas, slightly soiled, silk frogs and pearl buttons, at 1.25.
1.00 Petticoats for thin dresses, of heavy muslin with double panel, pique or sateen, 85c.
50c and 69c Muslin or Nainsook Drawers, hemstitched ruffle or wide hems, slightly soiled, 39c.
1.00 Corset Covers, made entirely of insertions of lace and embroidery, cap sleeves, special, 88c.
3.00 Philippine Hand-embroidered Gowns, lace edged, Empire front, very pretty, special at 2.25.
1.79 Gowns, nainsook, Empire front and back, with embroidered insertions and edge to match, special 1.25.
Princess Aprons of prettily figured percales, cap to match, some with colored trimmings, 27c.

Laces and Trimmings

Figured Accordion-Plaited Chiffon, 38-inch, for street and evening wear, regularly 1.00, at 65c.
50c to 1.00 Carrickmacross Laces, Edgings and Bandings, very lovely, special 25c to 45c.
39c to 50c Oriental Edges, 5 to 8 inches wide, for fine trimming purposes, special 30c yard.
25c to 40c Net Top Edges and Bandings, various widths, for neckwear, frilling, etc., 19c yd.
5c Linen Torchon Laces, narrow widths, for trimming underwear, curtains, etc., special 2½c yard.
Lace Remnants, flouncings, edgings, bandings and allovers, at greatly reduced prices.

Women's Glove Specials

50c to 1.00 Gloves, assorted lot of long and short styles, some soiled or repaired, at 25c.
59c to 75c Pure Silk Gloves, black only, double-tipped fingers, all sizes, special 39c.
1.00 Milanese Gloves, 16-button, extra quality, double tips, black and white only, at 79c.

Millinery

About 50 Trimmed Hats, originally priced at 5.00, assorted colors, special 1.50.
25c Soft Crush Hats in assorted colors, no white, special 15c.
White Hemp Sailors, originally priced at 1.50 to 1.98, now 50c.
Colored Hair Hats, assorted shapes, were 3.98, special 50c.
$2.50 Rose Motor Hats, imported English felt, special 98c.
25c to 50c Flowers, assorted kinds and colors, special 5c.
Auto Hats, silks, straws and felts, were 1.50 to 3.50, at 98c.

Blankets, Spreads, etc.

Reg. 1.75 to 2.50 small lot slightly imperfect Hemmed Crochet and Satin Spreads, at 1.00 each.
Reg. 1.00 slightly imperfect Hemmed Crochet Spreads, full size, special at 75c each.
Reg. 3.00 small lot of sample Spreads, some scalloped with cut corners, special at 2.00 each.
Reg. 1.50 Full Size Cotton Blankets, mill seconds, special 85c pair.
Reg. 2.00 to 10.00 sample line of White and Gray Blankets, special from 1.50 to 7.00 a pair.
Full Size Medium Weight Comfortables, reg. 2.50 quality, at 1.75; reg 3.25 quality, special 2.45.
Reg. 5.00 Satin Covered Wool Filled Comfortables, special at 3.85.
Reg. 7.50 small lot of Silk Covered Wool Filled Comfortables, special at 5.98.

Muslin & Sheetings

Reg. 17c to 21c Muslin and Tubing, 42 and 45-inch, special 12c a yard.
Reg. 6½c Unbleached Muslin, 38-inch wide, special 4½c a yard.
Reg. 8c Unbleached Muslin, 36-inch wide, special at 6c a yard.
Reg. 11c Unbleached Muslin, 36-inch, special at 8½c a yard.
Embroidered, Scalloped and Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 45x36, reduced from 69c, 69c and 79c a pair to 49c each.
Reg. 15c Fruit of the Loom Cambric, 36-inch, special 8½c a yd.
Reg. 34c Bleached Sheeting, 9-4, special 24c a yard.

Sateen & Linings

Reg. 15c High Lustrous Black Sateen, 36 inches wide, at 12½c yard.
Reg. 25c Black Sateen, 36 inches wide, special 19c a yard.
Reg. 25c Semi-Silk Linings, 36 inches wide, special 19c a yard.
Reg. 98c Black Surf Cloth, 54 inches wide, special 79c a yard.

The Story of a Dress That Was Kept Out 5 Weeks

In our last "return goods evil" article we told you that we would outline a few HYPOTHETICAL cases in which the delayed return of merchandise worked harm.

On the 23d of May a customer purchased a dress for which she paid us $27.50. On the third of June the designer from whom we bought this line came to us and offered the balance of his stock at exactly half price. We accepted and marked the dresses $13.75. All of them were sold by June 8th.

On July 1st, three weeks after the last of the dresses had been sold, and five weeks after she had made her original purchase, the customer returned her dress to us for credit. Although this garment had been OUT OF OUR STORE WELL OVER A MONTH, it had never been out of its original box. From the customer's point of view it was as new as the day she bought it.

Here was a dress, the duplicate of which, three weeks previously, had been sold at half price, or $13.75. The customer paid $27.50 for the dress. Was she or was she not entitled to a credit? Would you, as a storekeeper, have allowed her full price for it?

If this customer had returned the dress to us within a REASONABLE length of time, say two or three days, or even a week, no harm would have been done. Is it right to suppose that the customer could have made up her mind in that time?

As we said in our first article, these things are done through thoughtlessness. People have never been told how distressing and EXPENSIVE it is to a merchant to have goods kept out of his store for weeks at a time. They naturally do not think.

To the best of our knowledge, Bamberger's is the first and only store that has, INDIVIDUALLY, been frank enough to take the public into its confidence in the matter of returned merchandise. Merchants have grumbled for years, but no store that we know of has ever before had the candor to say anything in its own advertising columns that would tend to IMPROVE the situation.

We have taken the matter up because we believe that we have the confidence and respect of the public and because we believe the public is ready, even ANXIOUS, to lend its aid to anything that makes for progress and efficiency.

Do you not think our claims are just?

Talk it over with your friends.

(To be continued)

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

In the Heart of Newark—Easy to Reach from Everywhere.

HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

SALT BREEZES SWEEP CAPE COD'S FINE ROADS

Full Circuit of the Historic Cape Can Be Made on the Run of 276 Miles from Providence, Returning to Boston.

Unexcelled roads, attractive scenery, the old memories that still permeate the interesting towns along the route, and the satisfactory hotel accommodations combine to render a trip over Cape Cod one of the most enjoyable that could be taken. The route suggested here by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America covers less than 300 miles from Providence, the suggested starting point, to the finish of the trip at Boston.

Having made the pleasant city of Providence, R. I., the logical night's stopping place, an early start is suggested in order to reach Fairhaven for luncheon. A crossing is made to East Providence, the route passing through Sekonk, Barneyville and Swansea Center and crossing the long bridge over the Taunton River to Fall River.

The exit from Fall River leads along the causeway across Watuppa Pond to Westport Factory and New Bedford, and over the bridge to Fairhaven, a handsome town 35 miles from Providence, the birthplace of the late H. H. Rogers. During his lifetime, Mr. Rogers presented several beautiful buildings to his home town, including the Unitarian Church.

For the next twenty miles, the route follows the famous Buzzards Bay coast and affords many engaging glimpses of the water and some splendid views across the bay. Marion is only one of the many charming and alluring Summer resorts in the circle of the bay to the town of Buzzards Bay, from which the new Cape Cod Canal cuts across the isthmus to Sagamore.

Crossing the canal by a fine, new bridge, the route passes near Gray Gables, the seaside home of the late President Cleveland, and runs south along the coast through Monument Beach and North Falmouth to Falmouth. This spot, thirty-nine miles from Fairhaven and seventy-four from Providence, is a good stopping place and the centre for several delightful short trips and excursions.

Eastward from Falmouth, the route follows closely the southern coast of the Cape and passes in turn the queerly named villages, Waquoit, Quashnet and Santuit, whence a pretty run may be made to Cotuit and back by Bay View Road to Marston's Mills. Osterville, Centerville, a pleasant resort, and Craigville are passed to Hyannis and the road traverses a succession of interesting seaside villages and open breezy country to Chatham, the most easterly point on the route.

The road then runs north by Pleasant Bay to Orleans, whence the narrow, last strip of the Cape is traversed over a perfect road through Eastham and Brook Village to Wellfleet, near which is one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world. A mileage of sixty-one from Falmouth suggests this spot as the night's stop, leaving for the next day a run of twenty-nine miles to the most northerly point on the Cape, through the rural villages of Truro and North Truro, arriving in time for luncheon at historic Provincetown.

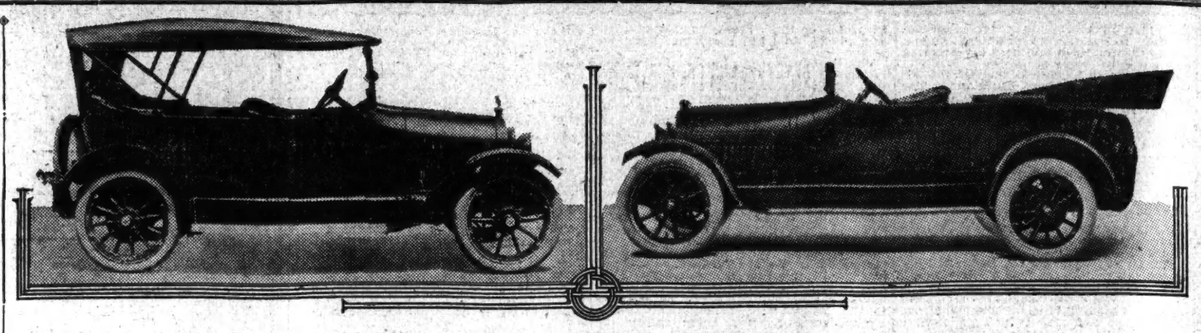
The afternoon may be pleasantly spent wandering over this quaint old town, which was the first landing place of the Pilgrim fathers on this continent. A wonderful view of the Cape is to be had from the top of the Pilgrim Tower, which was erected a few years ago to commemorate the signing of the compact on board the Mayflower, which provided the form of government for the new colony. The gray-haired guardian of the tower, with a reverence one might expect of the attendants at one of the great cathedrals in Europe, points out the places of interests as the landscape is spread like a map before one's eyes.

Leaving Provincetown, return to Wellfleet and thence to Orleans, where a right turn leads along the north coast of the Cape. The road, circling the southern shore of the splendid bay, runs through East Brewster, Brewster, and Dennis, finely located on the bluffs overlooking the broad waters of Cape Cod Bay, to Yarmouth, Cummaquid, and Barnstable. After passing Sandwich the canal is crossed in a northerly direction at Sagamore and the road continues through Manomet to that city of historic memories, Plymouth, 65 miles from Wellfleet.

After the run over Cape Cod, Plymouth would provide a pleasant resting place for several days with much of interest to see, including Plymouth Rock, should the motorist have sufficient time at his command.

After leaving Plymouth the route traverses Kingston, Duxbury, Marshfield, and Scituate Center. At Cohasset, a pleasant side run may be made to Nantasket and along the narrow isthmus to Hull, returning to the main route at Hingham. From Hingham the picturesque south shore of Boston Bay is followed and the city entered through its suburbs, Quincy, East Milton, Lower Mills, and by Blue Hill Avenue, making a mileage of 48 from Plymouth and completing 276 for the whole trip to Boston.

MAP OF RUN ON CAPE COD.



A LIGHT FOUR AND A SIX OF THE VINTAGE OF 1916.

On the left is the new Stearns-Knight four-cylinder touring car, which is much like last year's model save for improved body design. It is to sell, however, for $1,395. On the right is the Westcott six-cylinder seven-passenger touring model for 1916, which is to sell at $1,285.

ADIRONDACK TRAIL GOOD.

Trip Over Mountains and Along Lakes One of the Finest in the East.

For variety of scenery and uniformly good roads the automobile trip through the Adirondacks is unexcelled in the eastern part of the United States. The route is known as the Adirondack Trail for the greater part of the way, and is a part of the system mapped by the Empire Tours Association. Those desiring to visit the St. Lawrence River country from Brooklyn and Manhattan should take the regular route as far as Albany. From this city the trail is by way of Troy and Saratoga.

From Saratoga the road leads through Glens Falls to Lake George, believed by many to be the most beautiful body of water in this country. From Caldwell, at the head of the lake, the trail strikes inland by way of Warrensburg to Chestertown, passing Attateka Lake. From Chestertown the road goes by way of Pottersville, Schroon Lake, Schroon River, Ruba Mills, Elizabethtown, Keene, and on to Lake Placid, which is 162 miles from Albany.

Malone is the next objective point, 57.7 miles away, and is reached by way of Saranac Lake, Gabriels, McColloms, and Duane Centre. From Malone to Ogdensburg the route is by way of North Bangor, Brushton, Moira, Lawrenceville, Potsdam, and Canton. The tourist has now reached the St. Lawrence River and is within easy distance of most of its famous resorts, such as Alexandria Bay, Clayton, and Morristown.

The route outlined above is the most direct one available for those who intend visiting the well-known Rideau Lake region, as there is a ferry from Morristown to Brockville, Canada. Gananoque and Kingston, Ontario, may also be reached from Clayton. A book, with complete running directions and maps, may be had from the Secretary of the association, F. N. Bain, Newburg, N. Y.

TOURING DATA USED IN BUSINESS NOW

Three A's Has Regular Requests from Traveling Men—Long Tours Increase 600%.

The value of centralizing touring information and automobile routes has recently been demonstrated in the many new requests that have come to the touring bureau of the American Automobile Association at its national headquarters, Washington, D. C., and New York City.

Many of the largest business institutions now have several of their district traveling men covering the different States in automobiles, and it has become a frequent situation that either the salesmen call at the office for road maps and routings or that the sales managers of these business houses write for this same sort of information.

By virtue of its large membership scattered throughout the United States and the affiliation of clubs, new road information is being constantly received at the Three A's Bureau, and in these days of vast road improvements in most of the States the importance of this "up-to-the-minute" information is great for automobilists who are contemplating either short or long trips.

From carefully kept records of the Touring Bureau it appears that thus far this year long-distance automobile tours have increased nearly 600 per cent. Some of this is due to foreign touring being cut off, but the greatest increase is believed to come from an awakening to the magnificence of scenery to be found in America, plus the enormous increase of attention being given to road conditions.

URGES CLUB CO-OPERATION.

Hugo Says Motorists Should Encourage Reciprocal Touring.

Speaking before the members of the New York State Automobile Association, gathered at Niagara Falls last week for their mid-year convention, Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, urged a closer affiliation of all motor clubs, pointing out that in this way only can motorists achieve the greatest results in advancing the good roads movement.

Mr. Hugo referred to a number of subjects affecting the administration of the motor vehicle law, which is under his direction, particularly to the provisions affecting reciprocal touring relations which now exist under the statutes of nearly all of the States. He explained that the policy in New York State has been to encourage the travel of non-residents, and not to rigidly restrict their coming and going on the theory that the State could well afford to permit non-residents to travel about and if need be to wear out the roads without paying any additional fee.

He urged motorists to aid in removing the restrictions which tend to make them rush through States, pointing out that the expenditure of a party of tourists in the course of a week or so means far more to the State than any damage to the road that possibly could be done. Turning to the tremendous increase in the number of automobiles to be noted on the highways, which now exceed the 200,000 mark, Secretary Hugo declared that the early pioneers in the manufacture of the motor car had planted a grain of seed about fifteen years ago which now had grown altogether out of recognition.

Wants to Sell Tires in Uruguay.

An American Consular officer in Uruguay reports that a taxi company in Uruguay desires to represent American manufacturers of automobile tires and electrical accessories for motor cars. References are given. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French.

VARYING LAWS BIG MOTORING PROBLEM

Driver on Lincoln Highway, for Instance, Meets Ten Different State Statutes.

Hardship imposed upon the motorist touring in another State from the one in which he lives by dissimilar ordinances, police regulations, and statutes has become an important problem for adjustment. The Lincoln Highway, traversing, as it does, ten States, is under as many different systems of law.

Not only is this true as to State laws, but each of the 400 towns, cities, and hamlets through which it passes has either a dissimilar traffic ordinance from the others or no ordinances on the subject at all. Any driver crossing the Lincoln Highway from coast to coast cannot drive twenty-five miles in any one direction under the same legal requirements.

The work of rectifying this condition has been undertaken in New Jersey. Through a commission appointed by the Governor to investigate the inconsistencies and contradictions found in local ordinances, a traffic act, abolishing local traffic ordinances and providing rules covering country and city, has been adopted and approved.

It is now hoped that each State along the Lincoln Highway, and every other State in the Union also, for that matter, will take similar action.

If each State would appoint a commission on this subject and draft a complete law of the road in such form as to fit each of the several legal systems, and then by conference with the authorities of other States seek the desired uniformity of rules, there would be no doubt in the minds of drivers concerning the requirements to be obeyed.

MONTANA LIKES CONVICTS ON ROADS

Two-thirds of Prison Population Working on Highways—Honor System Used.

The "honor system" is said to be working successfully in the prison road camps of Montana, over one-third of the prison population being employed in that way. There are neither cells nor manacles in the camps, the only punishment for an unruly prisoner being return to the prison walls.

Trusties at the road camps are allowed ten days' good time off their sentence in addition to that allowed all prisoners for good conduct. This extra commutation, according to a letter written by Warden Conley to the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, "is a great incentive toward good behavior and for this reason escapes are few and a general feeling of contentment pervades the prison atmosphere."

A hundred and nineteen miles of road were completed during 1914 by the Montana prisoners, many miles of which were through rough and hilly country where the work was very difficult. Mr. Conley says that the prison labor is worth $3 a day to the State, as it equals free labor, which receives that wage. No wage is paid the prisoner, however, and his total cost to the State is only 60 cents per day. For this reason the Warden urges that the State allow him a wage from its profits which could in many cases be used to support a prisoner's dependent family.

The Montana success is largely due to Warden Conley and his subordinates, who afford every reasonable liberty to the prisoners and seldom find their confidence misplaced. To develop men to handle convict road work in this way the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor has been working in co-operation with the Graduate Highway Department of Columbia University. The Committee is now seeking to broaden this co-operation through the establishment of a chair of penology at the University, which would make it possible to train workers for the convict road camps and the many other fields of prison work, and to create a public sentiment which would demand that these workers be freed from political interference and given opportunity to develop the prison and the prisoner.

Think what an automobile top must withstand:

Sun, wind, rain, snow, folding, misuse

The top material probably gets harder service and less attention than any other part of the car.

A Genuine **Pantasote**

top is *built* to withstand these things—to retain its *newness* and preserve the beauty of the *car*—and to provide perfect, leak-proof *shelter*.

Genuine Pantasote needs no explanation to the man who has had experience with it and other top materials.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Take Your Choice

A "dead" battery ten miles from home, or a trip to our Service Station before you leave town.

Willard Storage Battery Company
228-30 West 58th Street

Free inspection of any battery at any time.

Auto. Surplus Stock Syndicate
1657 Broadway, near 52d St.
OUR LATEST PURCHASE.
Monarch Auto Supply Co.,
Continues to amaze the accessory buying public with its wonderful assortment of CLEAN, FRESH GOODS
At Unheard-of Prices

Read the following and be the judge!

"Corajusto" Shock Absorbers, for Ford Cars, set of four	$5.98		
Gas Tanks, "B" Size, charged	$5.98		
8 day "B. & N." New Haven Clocks	$2.98		
Genuine One Ton Barrett Jacks	$1.98		
Ford Foot Board Moulding	$1.95		
"Husk" Exhaust Chime Horns	$2.15		
"Brown" Ford Shock Absorbers, set of four	$4.98		
"G. & D." Tail Lamps	$2.49		
Side Oil Lamps, pair	$2.75		
24 pieces, Tool Kits	$3.15		
Spitfire Sparkplugs	35c	Golf Caps	39c
Phinney Walker Clocks	$1.25	Sponges	25c
Vibrator Horns	$2.98	Electric Vulcanizers	$2.98
Motor Horns	$2.98	Front License Brackets	9c
Robe Rails	35c	Rear Axle Trusses	89c
Piston Rings	14c	Dust Coats	98c
125 Windshields	$6.98	Combination Pliers	19c
Tube Bags	05c	Tire Gauges	3½c
$25.50 Tower Pumps	$3.95	Stewart Speedometers	$6.95

BALANCE OF ENORMOUS STOCK OF RAIN COATS & BALMACAANS
All Sizes $1.25, $2.23, $3.00 & $4.60
RETAIL VALUES UP TO $20.00
NEW HAVEN CLOCKS, ORMOLU GOLD FINISH (while they last) $1.25
Don't pass this sale up, but come in and look goods over, and let us prove that these values are genuine!
1000 Other Articles; All Bargains.
Auto. Surplus Stock Syndicate,
1657 BROADWAY, N'R 52D ST.
Annex Store, 1659 Broadway.
TELEPHONE, CIRCLE 646-647.

LOZIER

"The Choice of Men Who Know"

THE LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY of Detroit
Announces a Conservative Policy for 1916.

LOZIER engineers are content—for the present—to rest on the achievements that have made LOZIER Cars "The Choice of Men Who Know."

Two models—LOZIER "Light Six" and LOZIER "Light Four"—will be continued with the addition of such refinements from time to time as will enhance the beauty, distinction, comfort and convenience of these famous cars.

No changes will be made—no novelties introduced—no attempt to create circus publicity. LOZIER POLICY is based on permanency—the essential built—in quality that endures. It is opposed to the exploitation of passing fads and fancies that appeal to the unthinking votaries of novelty.

A *real* LOZIER, built to the true LOZIER standards, needs no spectacular selling argument. This sterling car stands today—as in the past—"four square to all the passing winds" that blow through Automobiledom. Its record of results is the best guarantee for the future.

Prestige

Prestige never results from mere pretension. It comes only from achievement. LOZIER prestige is permanent. LOZIER Cars are immutably fixed in the public mind as quality products. Think of "LOZIER" and you *must* think "class" and "quality." The association is intimate and inevitable. "LOZIER" is one of three great American Cars. The others will readily occur to most newspaper readers.

Power

The mountain climbing type LOZIER Motor is famous wherever automobiles are known; a power plant of marvelous perfection. The smooth-running, silent and flexible long-stroke LOZIER Motor meets every possible demand for power with true economy of fuel consumption. Both LOZIER "Six" and LOZIER "Four" are equipped with the genuine, original LOZIER Motor, designed by LOZIER engineers and built only in the LOZIER factories.

Performance

Results count! The test of time is the test that tells. LOZIER Quality for many years has fulfilled every claim—met every demand—satisfied every expectation of LOZIER owners. Point for point the powerful, silent, thoroughbred LOZIER "Six" and LOZIER "Four" challenge comparison with cars of the very highest class only. In construction, performance, comfort and refinement, they leave nothing essential to be desired.

Permanence

The LOZIER is not a temporary car—here today, gone tomorrow! It is the car of permanence, untouched by the fickle currents of popular whim and senseless craving for "new models" each season. LOZIER engineering principles embody every essential factor of strength, safety and reliability. Hence LOZIER Cars are fundamentally sound in construction; cars of real "class" that yield increasing satisfaction with each succeeding year.

Plant

The LOZIER plant is better than ever equipped to maintain the high ideals of true LOZIER production. In men, materials and machinery, LOZIER methods now set a new pace in modern factory efficiency. Every invention, process and device that tends to improve quality and increase intrinsic value of LOZIER cars finds its place in the scheme of the great LOZIER plant.

Price

LOZIER prices will remain unchanged. To continue the production of a car of the sterling LOZIER quality, logically demands a continuance of LOZIER price policy. LOZIER "Light Six" and LOZIER "Light Four" will be fully LOZIER equipped with added refinements for 1916. These models are real LOZIERS. They have all the power, speed, beauty, comfort and distinction that made LOZIER "*The Choice of Men Who Know.*"

LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan

Lozier Motor Company

Salesroom, 1,850 Broadway, Cor. 61st Street. Tel. Columbus 5480.
Service Station, 47th St. and 11th Av., New York. Tel., 2947 Bryant.

We wish to call attention to the success of the Knight motor as embodied in the Stearns construction and design.

Stearns KNIGHT CARS
Rebuilt and Guaranteed
The only used car sold with a new car guarantee. Low prices on following:

1913 7-Pass. Touring
6-cyl. newly painted Brewster green; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting.

1913 7-Pass. Touring
4-cyl.; overhauled and newly painted maroon; dynamo, electric lights.

Special Speedster
Newly constructed body, repainted Colonial yellow; dynamo and electric lights.

Special Speedster
Same as above, painted white, green upholstering. Very snappy.

F. B. Stearns Co., of N. Y.
417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept.

PIERCE ARROW
$1250

Seven passenger 48 Six. Motor REBUILT, demountable rims, fore doors, nicely painted, and perhaps the best value we have ever offered for the money.

Other Pierce Arrows, five and seven passenger, ready now, ranging in price from $750 to $2750.

Only 20 minutes from New York to Newark via Hudson Tubes and our car will meet you if telephoned in advance.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. Market 6671.
Pierce Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

FORD

Easy Terms
DIRECT FORD AGENTS
25 Styles of Bodies to select from. Suburban and Jitney Bus Bodies.
Hayes-Diefenderfer Co., 21 W. 62d St., N. Y.

AUTOMOBILISTS GAIN
through our method of instruction a complete technical and practical knowledge of automobiles; several hundreds will testify to our superior facilities for teaching; complete course, $55; day and evening classes; also private instruction at hours to suit convenience; write for booklet.
CLASSES FOR LADIES.
Stewart Auto School 225 W. 57th St. (At Broadway.)

TIRE-FILLER
"NEW MASTIC"—The Original.
In its 16th year as a satisfactory substitute for air. Eliminates all tire trouble. Write for samples, pamphlets and guarantee. 9 years at
151 West 68th St. Just West of B'way. New York City.

INTEREST *in the*

Packard

"TWIN-SIX"

has been so great that this new TWELVE-CYLINDER CAR has become the recognized standard by which to gauge all motor car performance and values.

If you have not already inspected the Packard "Twin-Six," you should take the first opportunity to see it and arrange for a ride in it.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
of NEW YORK *Broadway at 61st Street*

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

REGULATIONS HEDGE IN MOTORISTS IN YELLOWSTONE

There Is Much That the Driver May Not Do in Taking a Trip Through the Park Where Horses Still Reign.

Regulations governing the admission of automobiles into the Yellowstone National Park from Aug. 1 on have been issued and may be summarized as follows:

Automobiles may enter or leave the park only by any one of the authorized routes of entrance. While in the park, if a stop is made at points other than at the hotels and permanent camps, travel may be resumed only at such time as permits a car to fall in with the regular subsequent schedule past the stop-over point. Parking at these stops must be out of sight of or at least 100 yards from the main route. This applies not only to a definite stop, but to those which may be due to breakdowns or accidents of any nature.

Automobiles will not be permitted to be used on local trips around hot spring formations or other points of interest off the main route, except in the special cases of the morning schedule from the Lake Hotel to the Canyon Hotel and at Artist Point. Speeds must be limited to 12 miles per hour ascending and 10 miles per hour descending steep grades, and to 8 miles per hour when approaching sharp curves. On good roads with straight stretches and when no team is nearer than 200 yards the speed may be increased to 20 miles per hour.

An automobile shall not pass another while in motion going in the same direction. The horn will be sounded on approaching curves, stretches of road which cannot be seen for about 200 yards, and on approaching driving or riding animals, also on meeting other machines. When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles will take the outer edge of the road, regardless of the direction in which they may be going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for passage of vehicles and animals. Teams have the right of way, and automobiles will be backed or otherwise handled, as may be necessary, to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case must animals be passed on the road at a speed greater than eight miles per hour.

The schedules from place to place provide that automobiles must keep well in advance of any horse-drawn vehicle which may be following them. Upon overtaking any horse-drawn vehicle running upon regular schedules, automobiles must not attempt to pass or to approach closer than 150 yards of the same. Ticket of passage must be secured and paid for at the checking station where the automobile enters the park. The fees are payable in cash only and are as follows: For runabouts, $5; for five-passenger cars, $7.50; for seven-passenger cars, $10. Copies of these regulations, which also show the running times from place to place, may be had from the Touring Bureau of the American Automobile Association at either its Washington or New York headquarters, or by sending to the Department of the Interior at Washington.

PLAN "DIXIE" HIGHWAY.

Officers of Association to Promote Long Road Elected.

The Dixie Highway Association, with headquarters in Chattanooga, has launched its campaign. Offices of the association have been opened and the work is being carried on under the immediate direction of the Executive Committee composed of M. M. Allison, President; W. R. Long, Secretary and Treasurer; Richard Hardy of Chattanooga, Clark Howell of Atlanta, and Carl G. Fisher of Indianapolis. C. H. Huston is First Vice President. W. S. Gilbreath, Field Secretary, was formerly the Secretary of the Hoosier Motor Club of Indianapolis. Acting in co-operation with Mr. Fisher, Mr. Gilbreath was the first to make the suggestion of the Dixie Highway, a roadway to connect the North and South and serve the same purpose as the Lincoln highway from coast to coast.

As part of the campaign of the Dixie Highway Association a semi-monthly bulletin, known as "The Dixie Highway," the official organ of the association, will be issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. An effort will be made to provide primarily the newspapers with a chronicle of the happenings all along the highway. The headquarters of the association will be kept in close touch with the work of the highway through the organization of county councils. The Vice President in each State will name temporary Chairmen in each county, who will proceed with the organization of the council.

CANNOT MOVE LIGHTS.

British Motorists May Not Use Colored Glass, Either, at Present.

Apparently motorists in Great Britain may not use a movable searchlight or any colored lamps, save the tail light, by reason of the new Order in Council, laying down war conditions. According to the order:

"No lamp shall without lawful authority be carried on any vehicle (other than a locomotive or carriage on a railway) which displays any colored light except such colored lights as may be required by any law or regulation for the time being in force. No lamp shall without lawful authority be carried on any such vehicle unless it is so constructed, fitted, and attached as not to be capable of movement independent of the movement of the vehicle; and as not to throw light in any direction other than that in which the vehicle is proceeding or is intended to proceed, except in the case of lamps required by any law or regulation for the time being in force to throw its light in some other direction.

"Where any lamp is carried in any vehicle in contravention of this regulation the person in charge or having control of the vehicle shall be guilty of an offense against these regulations. Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed as affecting the red and green side panels with which lamps used on vehicles are usually fitted."

MOTOR TRAFFIC PREDOMINATES

In Milwaukee County It Is Far Ahead of That Drawn by Horses—The Figures.

Motor vehicle traffic now predominates on the country roads of Milwaukee, according to the census taken in 1914, on main roads leading out of Milwaukee, compared with the census taken in 1911, as given in the last report of County Highway Commissioner H. J. Kuelling of Milwaukee County, Wis. On Aug. 30 last, between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M., 1,373 motor vehicles passed the counting station at the same point where only 39 passed on two successive days in October, 1911, between 5 A. M. and 12 P. M. Twenty-nine motor trucks were counted at this station on Sept. 3, as against only three on the two days in 1911.

Last year's census shows the immense change that has occurred in road traffic. On the Blue Mound Road Sunday, Aug. 30, 2,961 motor vehicles and 114 horse-drawn vehicles passed the counting point. Thursday, Sept. 3, 550 motor vehicles and 514 horse-drawn vehicles passed on the Janesville Plank Road in twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight. The following day, on the Green Bay Road, 620 motor vehicles and 383 horse-drawn vehicles passed in twenty-four hours.

Such figures furnish justification for the policy of the Milwaukee County Commissioner in adopting concrete as a paving material, regarding which Commissioner Kuelling says in his report:

"While concrete in its present form has some disadvantages, we believe that it now meets the modern traffic conditions as economically as any form of pavement known."

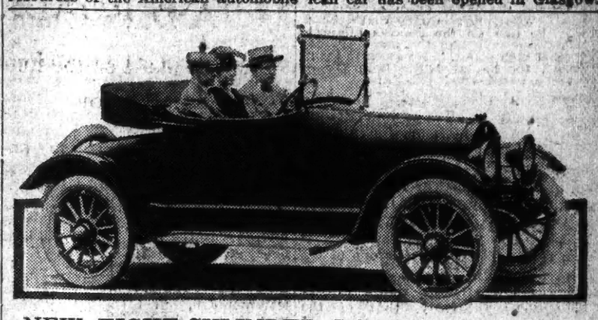
About 50 miles of concrete roads had been built in the county up to the end of last year. Cost of construction, including material, hauling, mixing, and placing, depreciation on machinery, liability insurance, &c., varied from $1.24 to $1.72 per square yard of paved surface. Maintenance cost ranged from $15 to $30 per mile.

Touring Is Heavy in California.

Records for auto touring have been smashed in Southern California. The first day of July 587 motor parties were routed from Los Angeles to the two California expositions. Since Jan. 1 there have been 82,470 routings made by the Automobile Club of Southern California. This organization in the same time has distributed 110,000 road maps, a record believed unequaled by any similar club in the world. The roads have been placed in the best condition possible for the heavy travel expected during the late Summer and Fall.

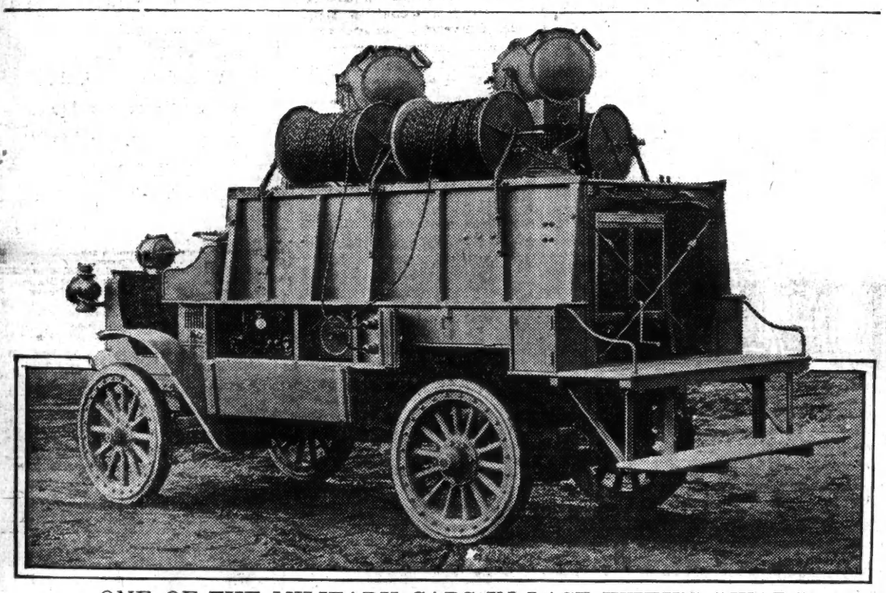
Tells Importance of Auto Industry.

British users of American cars have but a remote idea of the extent and resources of the American automobile industry, says The Glasgow Herald, which, however, notes that only three makes are on the British market. It adds that an agency for another American car has been opened in Glasgow.



NEW EIGHT-CYLINDER ROADSTER MODEL.

This roadster model, with seating capacity for three persons abreast, has just been added to the King eight-cylinder line. There is generous space for luggage in the rear deck. The car sells for $1,350.



ONE OF THE MILITARY CARS IN LAST WEEK'S "WAR."

This is the military searchlight truck on an Autocar chassis, which was in use by the First Brigade of the National Guard during its encampment on Fishkill Plains last week.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

Apperson Brothers Automobile Company has brought out a real four-passenger roadster, which is designated the "chummy car," as all four passengers are seated in a single compartment. The driver's seat is divided by an aisle-way, while immediately back of these seats are two cornering seats with ample foot room in the aisle. There are only two doors. Both eight and six cylinder chassis have been provided for the new roadster, with a wheel base of 128 inches.

The Mutual Motors Company of Jackson, Mich., has acquired the exclusive sales right, good-will, trade name, &c., of both the Marion and Imperial cars, and will hereafter market both through separate departments of its own company, instead of separate selling corporations. The Imperial line consists of the four, which sells at $995, and the six, which sells at $1,185. The Marion light six will continue at a new list price of $1,185.

Conditions in the leather market, whether due to a scarcity of hides or manipulation, did not deter Studebaker from specifying the retention of leather upholstery for the new models recently announced. The leather for the new models is all hand-buffed, bright finish, with straight grain.

A clubhouse for the benefit of the employes of the executive building of the Hupp Motor Car Company has been opened on Milwaukee Avenue, adjacent to the factory. The plan for the clubhouse is along the lines recently decided upon by J. Walter Drake, President of the company, to better the conditions of the employes and the neighborhood.

Kissel Kar Trucks will hereafter appear in seven sizes, adding one model to the line. The capacities will be 1,000 pounds, ¾ to 1 ton, 1 to 1½ tons, 1½ to 2 tons, 2½ to 3 tons, 3½ to 4 tons, and 6 tons. The 1,000-pound delivery is the new member of the group. The stripped chassis weighs 2,200 pounds and the length over all is a little more than 14 feet. It carries a block motor of thirty-two horse power. The wheel base is 115 inches. Worm drive is to be used in the medium capacity models.

George M. Dickson, General Manager of the National Motor Vehicle Company, says that all engineers agree that the perfected twelve-cylinder car eliminates the vibration that has heretofore been the largest factor in causing cars to become less enjoyable. He says that he can conservatively estimate that a twelve-cylinder car will be as good at the end of five years' service as most cars heretofore have been at the end of three years.

With the arrival in New York of the new Stearns-Knight light four at a reduced price is announced the appointment of F. W. Post, Jr., as sales manager and Thomas H. Jacobs as secretary of the F. B. Stearns Company of New York, due to the recent death of W. A. Lesser, and the appointment of Charles E. Riess & Co. 1,630 Broadway, as wholesale distributers for the metropolitan dsirtcit.

The Society of Automobile Engineers held its Summer meeting on board the steamer Noronic, making a trip from Detroit to Georgian Bay and return. One of the features of the convention was the daily paper published on board the steamer. News of the world was furnished by the Detroit wireless station of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

On July 6 was placed what is said to be the largest single motor car order ever placed for delivery in the States when the Carl H. Page Motors Company of New York City ordered $1,200,000 worth of Mitchell cars to be delivered within ten weeks.

The Willys-Knight division of the Willys-Overland Company has been further strengthened by the addition of John F. Toole, who will look after the interests throughout the South, with headquarters in Atlanta, and A. W. Barber, who now represents the Willys-Knight in the East, with headquarters in New York City.

A great many Ford owners in this vicinity will receive a rebate of $50 from the Ford Motor Company on Aug. 1. In a number of instances these owners have declared their intention of adding $25 to the rebate check, for the purpose of purchasing the Gray & Davis starting and lighting system.

The annual salesmen's convention of the Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., was held at Detroit on July 15, 16, and 17. Zone Supervisors and district salesmen gathered to study the 1916 Maxwell. C. W. Newby acted as Chairman. Those who spoke included Orlando F. Weber, Assistant General Manager; J. A. Vail, Chairman of the Executive Board; C. E. Siebbins, Assistant Sales Manager; Ezra B. Eddy, Publicity Manager; Charles Gould, Service Manager, and Robert T. Walsh, Advertising Manager.

J. G. Vincent, Vice President of Engineering for the Packard Motor Car Company, announces the appointment of O. E. Hunt, his assistant for several years, as Chief Engineer.

The Federal Motor Truck Company of Detroit is obtaining exact operating costs on its trucks in various lines of business. The combined daily results for each month are analyzed by the traffic analysis department, and thus exact information on motor truck costs extending over a long period of time is obtained. Sealed instruments which record all movements of the trucks are at work in the leading lines of business.

The Wolverine Automobile Club of Detroit has appointed Frank M. Eldredge, advertising manager of the Puritan Machine Company, successor to the Briggs-Detroit Company, a member of the Publicity Committee.

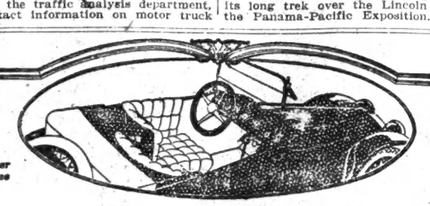
New additions will add 302,000 square feet of floor space to its present factory and will enable the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company to nearly double its output.

Michelin prices have just been reduced 10 per cent., due largely to the greatly augmented output of the American factory at Milltown, N. J., on account of the heavy demand in foreign countries.

Louis Jandorf, who has built up a business in used automobiles from nothing to big proportions, chiefly on his word, said last week:

"The most gratifying thing today is that the desire for something for nothing in motor cars is gradually passing away. I now come in contact more with the type of buyer who realizes the advantages of the used-car market and who is willing to pay a fair price for a good car. The opportunities in the market of good cars which have been used are really remarkable."

The Sparton Safety Signal has been adopted on the official Lincoln Highway car on its long trek over the Lincoln Highway to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.



Roadster for three $775

Experience

IT is notable that the majority of Scripps-Booth buyers are experienced motorists, with need for a large car, and taste at all times for the comfort it affords.

The smoothness, ease and dignity to which these owners are accustomed, are combined with light weight, for the first time in

Scripps-Booth

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 WEST 57TH STREET 'Phone, PLAZA 7816

"PRIDE," —that is not Vainglorious

PRIDE in *perfecting* the Product.

Pride in *Achievement* won, step by step, through frank and fair means only.

Pride in the maintenance of a high standard of Quality—in a reputation for Reliability—DEPENDABILITY—and "the Square Deal" at all times.

The B. F. Goodrich Co. has been making history in the Rubber Industry, for *more than 45 years.*

It has *always* been the Leader!

It has almost *never* had a "Boom," or the reaction that follows Boom.

It has been *Conservative* in all its moves—never Experimenting at its Customers' Expense, yet never lagging behind *first* place in the Procession.

It has been the Pioneer in nearly *all* great Improvements made in the Working of Rubber.

And, it has grown *steadily,* surely, as well as stupendously, until the *largest* Rubber Factory in the World today, is that of The B. F. Goodrich Co. at Akron, O.

The Operations of this Factory require, and utilize, more than 75 Acres of Floor Space, and The B. F. Goodrich Co. frequently employs more than 15,000 people.

NO other Rubber Factory in the World buys so *much* Crude Rubber, manufacturing as it does more than 90,000,000 lbs. of Rubber Goods yearly.

It pays *one-sixth of all the Taxes in the City of Akron,* which City has *15 other* Rubber Concerns, and more than 100,000 Population.

Some of its "White Anchor" Fire Hose, made 'way back in 1884 (30 years ago), is still doing good service, *because* of the *Precision* Principle and *Quality* Ambition that lie behind *all* Goodrich Co. products.

Every day in the year, on average, the operations of The B. F. Goodrich Co. result in its receiving more than 30,000 pieces of Mail, and more than 350 Telegrams.

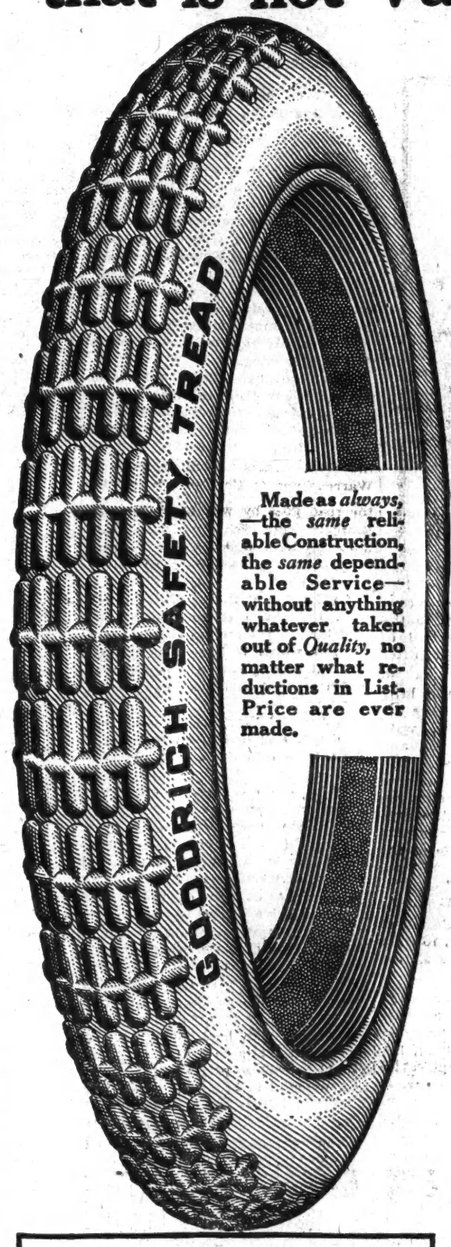
It manufactures 284 Classes of Rubber Goods.

Some of these Classes subdivide into large businesses.

Thus it makes 100 kinds of Rubber Hose, 11 kinds of Rubber Tubing, 8 kinds of Insulated and other wire, etc.

Every day, on average, The B. F. Goodrich Company Factory manufactures:—
—60 Miles of Insulated Wire.
—14 Miles of Rubber Hose.
— 5 Miles of Rubber Belting.
—12,000 Battery Jars for Electric Cars, etc.
—Conveyor Belts that measure as much as five feet wide and weigh more than 3674 pounds each.
—A Hard Rubber Dept. that alone employs more than 500 men.

All this in addition to its other Departments and the 21 kinds of Rubber Tires it makes *exclusive* of the *"Goodrich Safety"* Tread Auto Tire.



Made as *always,* —the *same* reliable Construction, the *same* dependable Service—without anything whatever taken out of *Quality,* no matter what reductions in List-Price are ever made.

Only 5% Plus for this Best Non-Skid Tire

Note following comparative prices. "A," "B," "C" and "D" represent four Widely-Sold Non-Skid Tires:

Size	Goodrich Safety Tread	OTHER MAKES			
		"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30x3	$9.45	$10.55	$10.95	$16.35	$18.10
30x3½	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.60
32x3½	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34x4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36x4½	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37x5	33.90	39.80	41.80	49.85	52.05

THIS *Volume* of Rubber Buying, Manufacturing and Selling, with the corresponding reduction of Overhead Expense when divided over so many classes, is what gives to the *Goodrich* Factory the *lowest Cost* for Tire Manufacturing of the highest Grade.

The Responsibility to so many lines of Dealers and Consumers, in so many lines of Trade, is what makes it so *zealous* in guarding the Quality and Value of each Product that bears the *Goodrich* name—so slow to launch new things *until* thoroughly tested—so keen to make Success *sure* and continuous, rather than dramatic and transient.

And of all these Goodrich Products, that which best expresses the *measure* of our capacity, our Experience and Good-faith is the *Goodrich Safety-Tread Tire.*

It does this through giving the *greatest Mileage* and Resilience in the field, at the *fairest* Cost, per *Mile,* to Users.

WHEN you Test these *Goodrich Safety-Tread Tires,* and compare with others of considerably higher price, you will then understand our *Pride* in Goodrich Standards and Ideals.

—A pride which results in Goodrich Tires being made *better each year* than they have ever been, and improved with each month's output.

The Goodrich *Safety*-Tread Tire today gives *more Mileage* than our own (or any other) *plain-Tread* Tire, with only about 5% more Cost to us and about 5% more price to *you* than that of our Plain Tread.

This, in line with Goodrich Co. Policy—which is to base its charges only on its low Manufacturing Cost, no matter how much *more* price *could be* obtained for the *greater efficiency* it develops from same materials.

Pride which results in this, concerns YOUR Pocketbook.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, Ohio

GOODRICH FAIR-LISTED TIRES

New York Branch, 1780 Broadway

RETRACING U. S. HISTORY BY TROLLEY

Following the "Fighting Parson" to the Battle of Springfield—A Day's Outing Through Quaint Parts of New Jersey.

By Sarah Comstock.

Stay one moment: you've heard of Caldwell, the parson, who once preached the Word down at Springfield. What, no? Come—that's bad; why he had all the Jerseys aflame! And they gave him the name of the "rebel high priest." He stuck in their gorge, for he loved the Lord God—and he hated King George!

THUS Bret Harte. You can read it all for yourself—it's the poem called "Caldwell of Springfield," and it is included in Harte's complete poems. There it blazes forth from the printed page, in the midst of all the Western writings by which we know Harte better. And yet, though we so seldom recall this poem, it is one of his most important works; for it immortalises a striking figure in our Revolutionary history, that of the "Fighting Parson" of New Jersey.

Take a day off, and retrace that Parson's story for yourself. There's a little trolley journey through some of New Jersey's greenest meadows, into the heart of some of her loveliest hills, to some of her quaintest villages—and before you unrolls the map of the battle of Springfield. One of the most delightful of trolley loops will carry you over the famous sites—so choose a bright day, and loop the loop of history in Union County.

From Newark the trolley journey begins. It carries you to Union by way of Elizabeth, with a change of cars there. There is no railroad at the old-fashioned village of Union nor at its neighbor, Springfield. If you prefer the quicker form of travel, you can take the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to Milburn, thence trolley over a short distance into Springfield. But it's worth while to provide yourself with plenty of time, for the trolleying is a breezy way to pass a July day.

Suppose you set out from Broad Street, Newark, on a Main Line car. It carries you to Elizabeth; here you take the car for Union. Leave it at Union Centre and begin your foot journey.

It was in June, 1780, that this little town, together with Springfield, became the centre of the stage of Revolutionary action. Washington had had his suspicions aroused by the movements of some British troops up the Hudson River, and he became keenly on the alert for trouble. Knyphausen was in temporary command of the British troops, and he sent 5,000 or more of them from Staten Island over to Elizabethtown. Knyphausen had heard of the tendency to mutiny which had existed around the Morristown camp, and he felt that the opportunity was ripe to advance there. No doubt, he calculated, many of the inhabitants of New Jersey were ready to ally themselves to the British cause. With this idea firmly fixed, he ordered that the troops be marched straight through Jersey to the American headquarters.

But he was promptly undeceived. Little groups of inhabitants gathered in hidden spots, behind rocks, in bushes and the like, and peppered the British with their bullets. Mathews was in charge of the advance, and by the time he reached the village of Connecticut Farms (now Union,) he was so much harassed that he determined on drastic measures and decided to burn the whole town.

Walk from the point where you leave the car, on Johnson Avenue, and you will come to the little stone church whose tablet commemorates this event. On the way you will pass the "public square" of the village, and there stands a Revolutionary cannon. The carriage is not supposed to be historic, but the gun itself is said to be a genuine relic.

And just beyond, surrounded by many an old gravestone, stands the building which is a lineal descendent of the historic one. "Connecticut Farms," runs its inscription. "Here stood the Presbyterian Church and here was fought the battle, June 7, 1780, between American forces under General Maxwell and Colonel Dayton, and the British Army on its advance to Springfield. The church and village were burned by the British during their retreat. June 23, 1780, the British second advance here formed into two columns and moved to Springfield, where they were repulsed."

This, then, is the site of the first battle. We'll visit the other battle site later on. But just now let's have a look at the story of Parson Caldwell, whose history is so closely linked with this vicinity.

James Caldwell was a pastor in the Presbyterian Church, a man well known throughout Jersey, having studied for the ministry at Princeton College, which was then in Newark, Aaron Burr being its President. Caldwell distinguished himself considerably as a preacher, and was given charge of the Old First Church at Elizabeth.

He was innately a patriot, with an inherited instinct of revolt against tyranny. His ancestors had been French Huguenots who had fled to Scotland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; again they had fled from persecution, this time that of Claverhouse, seeking a home in Ireland. Caldwell's parents came to this country from Ireland, and the son James was born in Virginia in 1734.

At the outbreak of the Revolution James Caldwell showed ardent patriotism, and came to be known as an active patriot. "There are times when it is righteous to fight as well as pray," was part of his creed. His church followers sustained him in his Revolutionary spirit and were in sympathy with him when he became, in June, 1776, Chaplain of the Jersey Brigade under Colonel Dayton. From this time on his efforts in behalf of patriotism increased. When the army camped at Morristown he used to work at getting provisions for the half-starved troops, and his great popularity made it possible for him to collect large supplies of stores from all over the region, which stores he distributed himself.

There is a most interesting biographical sketch of the man, as well as of the battle which he made famous, in the "History of Essex and Hudson Counties," compiled by W. H. Shaw. The author relates an incident when, being Deputy Quartermaster General, as well as priest, Caldwell's office door was inscribed with the letters, "D. Q. M. G."

His friend Abraham Clark arriving one day at the office, stood puzzling over the cryptic inscription.

"Well," he said at last, seeing Caldwell. "I don't know what the letters mean, but I think they must indicate that you're a Devilish Queer Minister of the Gospel."

His "queerness" was of the sort that made him beloved, even though it took such forms as preaching with a pair of pistols on his desk beside the Bible—for there was often danger of a raid, and the "Fighting Parson" did not mean to be surprised. The soldiers were devoted to him—one day he would be distributing stores among them, the next preaching the kind of sermon that put courage into their very weary souls.

Now to come down to 1780, where we began. Caldwell had left his church at Elizabeth to take up his duties as Chaplain, though he was still nominally in charge of that parish. In June of the battle year he happened to be living in a house at this very village of Union, a house which was called the "Connecticut Farms Parsonage." He preached sometimes in this church, the original of the one you are looking at; sometimes in the Springfield church, which you are to visit before the day is over.

We will go on to the site of the parsonage. Before leaving this spot, however, you must give a glance at the old brown headstones, their inscriptions dating back to the seventeen hundreds and the days of the long, f-like "s". One stone of historic significance marks the grave of a boy "who fell a victim to the fever that prevail'd in the Fall of 1819 in the City of New York, after an illness of 4 days."

Turn to your left from the little triangular "public square" where the Revolutionary cannon stands, walk three blocks to Caldwell Place, and there turn again to your left. You will come, within a block, to a large white house; the monument standing before it tells in brief a tragic story:

"Near this spot stood the parsonage in which Hannah Ogden, wife of the Rev. James Caldwell, was killed by a British soldier, June 7, 1780."

Here, then, occurred the dreadful incident which sent Parson Caldwell to battle about a fortnight later, to fight such a fight as stands out in all the records of American history.

In the house, which stood practically where the present big white house stands, Mrs. Caldwell was living, being at the time alone with her baby, her older children, and a servant. Her husband was in the Short Hills when the British Army arrived at Connecticut Farms, and unable to reach his parsonage home. In every direction the townspeople were fleeing, but Mrs. Caldwell, a strong and a pious woman, refused to give way to panic and tried to soothe those with her, praying devoutly and trusting that they might be spared. She was holding her baby and praying when the servant saw a redcoat enter the yard and reported the fact to her mistress.

Mrs. Caldwell rose and went to the window, still preserving her calm. As she appeared there the soldier fired directly at her, and she fell dead among her clustering children.

The story runs that her body was dragged out into the street where you stand, the house being fired immediately by the onrushing soldiers. It lay exposed for several hours in the hot sun, according to Lossing, "when some of her friends procured liberty to take it to the house of Captain Wade on the opposite side of the road." And that very house, once the humble dwelling of Wade, stands today across the village street where you may see it for yourself.

It is a tiny dwelling, of but one room below, one above, and a kitchen, which has been added since the eighteenth century. But for all its modest appearance it is a far more weather-worthy abode than many a "palatial residence" of the present day. It is clapboarded over, but built of stanch bricks beneath, cozily warm in the bitterest of Winters. For all these years it has withstood every assault of storm. It is freshly white and trim, with rows of crimson and pink hollyhocks standing before its door, and a thriving potato patch basking where a devastating army once trampled the ground.

Think of the situation to which Parson Caldwell returned! Harte says:

He had cause, you might say! When the Hessians that day
Marched up with Knyphausen, they stopped on their way
At the "farms," where his wife, with a child in her arms,
Sat alone in the house. How it happened none knew
But God—and that one of the hireling crew
Who fired the shot! Enough!—there she lay,
And Caldwell, the chaplain, her husband, away!

Versions of the tale differ slightly, as you see, but the gist is the same. She was shot down in her husband's absence, the house, with the rest of the town, was burned, and Caldwell returned to face these facts, and to join the American forces in wreaking vengeance.

Now the British, although compelled to retreat after destroying Connecticut Farms, had no invention of giving up their advance to Morristown, so the second attempt was made, culminating in the Battle of Springfield. Walk on Caldwell Place to the trolley line, the same which brought you from Elizabeth, and go on to the next village, for which the battle was named. Leave the trolley at the little bridge which crosses the Rahway River; here you are, on the very spot where the battle took place.

The British purpose was to cross this stream; the American, to prevent the crossing. With the patriots on the west side of it, the enemy on the east, the sharp conflict took place. Just beyond the stream rises a height of land which is known as "Battle Hill," it having been the height upon which the Americans made their stand.

On June 22 Washington had moved his camp, and had given the post at Short Hills into the charge of Major Gen. Greene. The following day, early in the morning, two divisions under Knyphausen arrived at Springfield, once more advancing from Elizabethtown. They amounted to about five or six thousand infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

The right column of the British aimed to drive Major Lee's dragoons from what was called the Vauxhall Bridge, some distance below, and the Americans were repulsed. Simultaneously the enemy at this Springfield crossing, the site of the bridge where you stand, made an attack upon Colonel Angell, who held the orchard at this point. It is to his memory that a tablet on the bridge was erected, and, wrought in bronze, you may read a quotation from one of Washington's letters, in which the great Chief wrote:

The gallant behaviour of Colonel Angell's Regiment on the 23d inst. at Springfield reflects the highest honour upon the officers and men. They disputed an important pass with so obstinate a bravery that they lost upwards of forty killed, wounded, and missing, before they gave up their ground to a vast superiority of force.

Nevertheless, the Americans were forced back. But the retreat was not to last long. Greene ordered that the main body of the patriot army should take post further back on the hills beyond, and at the same time he sent two regiments, with a piece of artillery, to check the British advance up the Vauxhall Road. This movement succeeded, and the upshot was that the British found themselves wholly at a disadvantage.

And, while all this heat of battle was going on, what of the "Fighting Parson"?

Did he preach—did he pray? Think of him as you stand
By the old church today—think of him and his band
Of militant ploughboys! See the smoke and the heat
Of that reckless advance, of that straggling retreat!
Keep the ghost of that wife, foully slain, in your view—
And what could you, what should you, what would you do?

And Bret Harte answers his own question:

Why, just what he did! They were left in the lurch
For the want of more wadding. He ran to the church,
Broke the door, stripped the pews, and dashed out in the road
With his arms full of hymn-books and threw down his load
At their feet! Then above all the shouting and shots
Rang his voice: "Put Watts into 'em! Boys, give 'em Watts!"

And there stands the church for you to see. Walk on up the street a few blocks, in the same direction as the trolley, and you will come upon the old white building, with a statue of a Continental soldier standing in its little front yard. It was built soon after the Revolution, on the same site as the original building which the British burned on this battle day, and it is practically a copy of the original. In that first building Caldwell often had preached, but so hot was his hate as well as his patriotism that he was ready enough to turn the pious old Watts's hymnals into wadding for a cause more imperative than the singing of hymns. So ardent was his fighting that June 23 that it played an important part in forcing the British to retreat.

They did not retreat without burning the village, however. It was their last act of rage and defeat. They did not again try to reach Morristown; Springfield to this day treasures the memory that "the British never got past us."

Of the forty-six houses which comprised the village forty-two were burned. Two of those left standing are now demolished, but the other two stand to this day, according to Miss Elmer, a very delightful little lady, who is one of the local historians. She points out one of these, covered with old brown shingles, three doors from the church; this, it is said, was used by the commissary department.

The other is a block or so further east on the same street, and is known to all the village as "the Revolutionary house." It is now the residence of Mr. Hurd; Dr. Dayton lived in it during the time of the War for Independence. There is a story that Dr. Dayton was away when the British attacked Springfield, and, as the redcoats advanced toward the house in their process of burning Mrs. Dayton's slave girl ran out to meet them and informed their officers that the stork hovered above the dwelling and begged that they be merciful.

Whereupon, runs the pretty tradition, a British officer gave orders that the torch be stayed and a guard was set to protect the home and its mistress.

In the side of the house a hole was made by a cannon shot, and that mark is now covered over by a bit of zinc, but its location is pointed out and the round outline may be seen.

Near it you must see the delightful old milestone of the village street, in excellent preservation, its legend, "5½ Miles to Elizabeth Town," still plainly traceable. Nor should you miss the old churchyard, with quaint inscriptions on the crumbling stones. Some of these, marking the graves of children, are especially quaint and pathetic, as, for instance, these lines on a child in her fourth year:

Here lies a blooming pretty youth
Who never did refuse the truth,
Her body mold'ring in the ground
Till the last trumpet's solemn sound.

The Rev. Mr. Hoppaugh, a local historian, who was pastor of this famous old church for twenty-six years, recommends a fine tramp back to the heights, where on Hobart Avenue, about two miles from the centre of town, is a boulder marking the spot where the tar barrel and the signal gun were posted.

If you should return by way of Elizabeth (or on the way out you may stop off at Elizabeth) you will be interested in visiting the Old First Church, or its lineal descendant, where Caldwell preached and where he was buried. Boxwood Hall, now the Old Ladies' Home, in East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, is the house where Elias Boudinot once lived; here the funeral of Caldwell was held in 1781, about a year after the battle, the parson having been shot down as cruelly as was his wife, but by an American sentinel, who paid the penalty of hanging. On the steps of Boudinot's house the slain body of the gallant "Fighting Parson" was placed on view, and public indignation waxed high. A monument was erected to the memory of Caldwell and his wife in the Presbyterian chuchyard.

But if you do not return to Elizabeth, the trolley loop carries you home by way of Maplewood to Newark.

ITINERARY.

Tube to Newark.
Time, about half an hour.
Fare, 17 cents.

Trolley to Elizabeth, Main Line car.
Time, about half an hour.
Fare, 10 cents.

See Old First Church and Old Ladies' Home on East Jersey Street.

Trolley to Union Centre.
Time, about half an hour.
Fare, 5 cents.

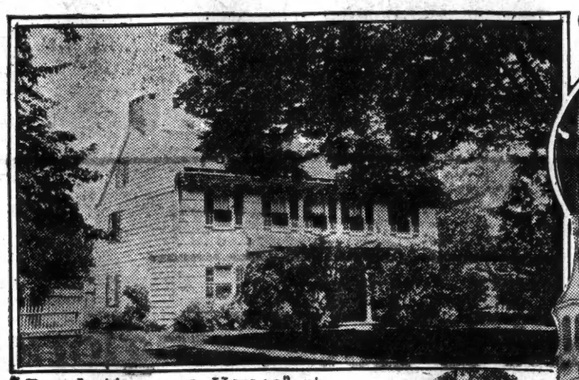
See church, cannon, site of parsonage, house where Mrs. Caldwell was carried.

Trolley to Springfield.
Time, about fifteen minutes.
Fare, 5 cents.

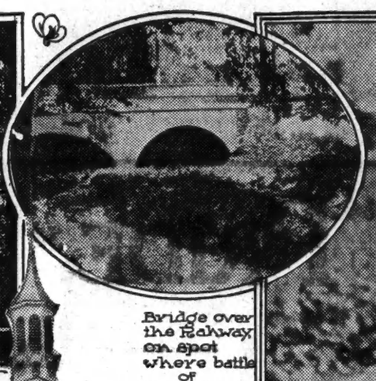
See bridge and tablet, two old houses, church and yard, monument, old milestone.

Trolley to Maplewood, thence to Newark.
Time, about one hour.
Fare, 10 cents.

Transfer to Broad Street car and return by tube.



"Revolutionary House" at Springfield, New Jersey



Bridge over the Rahway on spot where battle of Springfield was fought.

Old Milestone at Springfield

Springfield Church where the "Fighting Parson" seized the hymn books for wadding

The New York Times Leads All Other New York Morning Newspapers in Volume of

Dry Goods and Women's Specialty Shop Advertising

THE RECORD FOR 1915

1915	Times Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines	Press Agate Lines
Jan. ..	246,542	253,779	224,259	205,580	91,036	53,279	35,505
Feb. ..	161,687	182,536	149,424	134,849	59,797	40,357	21,209
March .	217,680	190,459	178,713	153,672	64,413	47,762	34,141
April ..	209,882	201,986	187,768	154,456	59,037	62,549	33,508
May ..	232,584	241,212	219,295	176,222	76,553	70,027	31,886
June ..	176,835	161,672	158,391	129,294	64,288	50,645	33,936
Six Mos..	1,245,210	1,231,614	1,117,850	954,073	415,124	324,619	190,185

The net paid circulation of The New York Times, both daily and Sunday, exceeds 300,000 copies. The net paid daily metropolitan district sale of The New York Times exceeds the COMBINED net paid daily sale of at least FOUR of the seven New York morning newspapers.

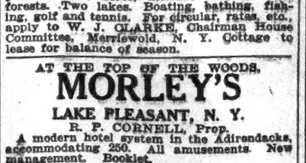
RESORTS. NEW YORK.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Kaaterskill, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
An ideal place to spend the summer — accommodations for 1,200 guests. Scenery unsurpassed; outdoor and social diversions; Orchestra and Dancing.
The Cuisine is a Standard. Visit the Kaaterskill and you will enjoy the incomparable service for which it is celebrated. Special rates to large families.
PARENT & RICHARDS, INC.

CATS-KILL "MOUNTAINS"
GRANT HOUSE
Jefferson Heights, Catskill, N. Y.
Situated in a park of 36 acres. Magnificent mountain and valley views. Broad piazzas 600 feet long. Fine cuisine. Vegetables from hotel garden. Bath suites. Orchestra and dancing. Boating and bathing. Golf and tennis on hotel grounds. Accomodates 250. Booklet. P. G. CORNELL, Mgr.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

Gedney Farm Hotel
400 Acres of Chateau, Cottages and Country Club
LEAFY lanes and shady paths on a horse that thrills under knee and rein.
OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.
GEDNEY FARM HOTEL, White Plains, N. Y.
EDWARD H. CRANDALL



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ATTRACTIONS:
The Summer playground of the cultured and refined. Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people. Trip by automobile or train is easy enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.
JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

ON LAKE MOHEGAN
Beautiful, Healthiest Summering Place in the East
E. J. & WALTER F. WELTON, Props.
MOHEGAN, N. Y.
Inn has modern improvements; open all year; dancing, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; stable, large connecting rooms; fresh farm products; auto up, 42 miles, week-ends; 1½ hours' run; main line N. Y. C. R. R. to Peekskill express service.

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $20 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

HATHAWAY INN,
on Great South Bay, Amityville, L. I.
A modern hotel, noted for its domesticity and homelike atmosphere. Rooms with private bath. Home cooking. Boating. Bathing. One hour from N. Y. City. Garage for autos. Terms reasonable.

Adirondack Inn, SACANDAGA, N. Y.
Elevation 1,500 ft.; capacity 200. 5-piece orchestra; elevator, garage, grill, steam heat, dancing, boating, bathing, tennis; State roads for motoring; golf a feature; no flies or mosquitoes. Write for booklet.
C. T. CHAMBERLIN, Manager.
N. Y. Booking Office, 18 W. 25th St. Telephone, Farragut 8960.

SEA VIEW HOUSE
SAG HARBOR, L. I.
The 17th successful season. All modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the N. Y. & New London boat.
J. K. MORRIS, Sag Harbor, L. I.

MERRIEWOLD CLUB
Merriewold, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Club House now open for guests in private park of 1600 acres, altitude 1500 ft. Pine forests. Two lakes. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf and tennis. For circular, rates, etc., apply to W. J. CLARKE, Chairman House Committee, Merriewold, N. Y. Cottage to lease for balance of season.

AT THE TOP OF THE WOODS.
MORLEY'S
LAKE PLEASANT, N. Y.
R. P. CORNELL, Prop.
A modern hotel system in the Adirondacks, accommodating 250. All amusements. New management. Booklet.

O-TE-SA-GA
On Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER.
6½ Hours by Rail from New York City.
GOLF BOATING MOTORING
TENNIS BATHING RESTING

ADIRONDACKS.
PYRAMID LAKE HOUSE.—On preserve of the Pyramid Lake Club, between Ticonderoga and Schroon Lake. $15 to $18. Modern plumbing; garage; telephone. Pyramid Lake Club, Proprietor, Paradox P. O., New York.

THE THOMPSON HOTEL
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
Finest location. Select. Excellent accommodations. Superior Cuisine. Unsurpassed Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, etc. State Road. Booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Prop.
LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK FREE at city offices, or send 10c. to G. P. A., L. I. R. R., Penn. Station, N. Y.
Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, 56.
STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & Infor. at 1180 B'way. N.Y. F.H.Bath.Mgr.
MAJESTIC HOTEL, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Moderate terms. 107 Hammels, Renard.

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You Do Not Have To Be a Permanent Guest in Order to Dine at The Famous Outdoor Restaurant
"New York's Most Popular Resort by the Sea"
"A Satisfying Dinner of Quality" served quickly on spacious verandas to the accompaniment of delightful music, is a memorable pleasure at the
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN EUROPEAN PLAN
Surf Bathing Boating Sailing
Tennis Courts Deep Sea Fishing
SPECIAL: Oriental Shore Dinner, $2.00.
Concerts by Mercadante's Orchestra.
Dancing every evening in the Ball Room. Dinner dances Wednesdays and Fridays under personal direction of Mrs. Ruth Runnion.
Auto roads direct to hotel. Garage and parking accommodations
JOSEPH P. GREAVES, Mgr. Telephone 1000 Coney Island.

$45 PER WEEK FOR 2 PERSONS
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH & MEALS
At Brighton Beach, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION
HOTEL SHELBURNE
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
200 rooms; 75 private baths; running hot and cold water in rooms; every convenience; surf bathing.
Special Terms to Families
$7 Week-End Rate ROOM & MEALS Write for Booklet.
Saturday Dinner to Monday After Breakfast
SPECIAL SHORE DINNER (Noon to 10 P. M.) $2
NED WAYBURN'S Seaside Diversion. "SPLASH ME" Twice Nightly, 7:30 and 11:00 No Admission Charged

Health "First"—"Safety" Follows
The Jackson Health Resort
Dansville, New York
REFERENCES FROM LOCAL PHYSICIANS AND PATRONS.
Dr. James H. Jackson, Pres., Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice-Pres.
Write for literature. NEWTON B. CORHAM, Managing Director

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2,000 Ft. Elevation: 100 Miles from City.
CRAGSMOOR INN
High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required. June 1 to Oct. 1. Address Robin Compton, Cragsmoor, N. Y., or Hotel Cumberland, 54th and Broadway, N. Y.
NEAREST MOUNTAIN RESORT TO N. Y.
MIZZEN TOP HOTEL
Also 4 Elegant Cottages and Country Residence of 19 Rooms, 5 Baths
ON CREST OF QUAKER HILL, SOUTHERN BERKSHIRES, PAWLING, N. Y.
NOW OPEN
GOLF DANCING
DUTCHER HOUSE PAWLING N.Y. GOLF
AN IDEAL PLACE FOR CHILDREN.
Supplies from Our Own Gardens.
LELAND W. BLANKINSHIP, Lessee.
LAKE CHAMPLAIN.
House on lake shore; near steamboat landing; modern; country conveniences; fresh vegetables, milk and eggs from own farm. For rates apply L. N. Savage, 396 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Special Rates During July and August
LAKE MOHEGAN INN.
Spend your vacation in the Mountains. New double Tennis Courts, Dancing, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Commuting distance. Special cut rates. FRANK J. WELTON, Prop.
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Monticello, N. Y.—Leading house; highest location; refined patronage. Booklet. A. M. Fulton, Jr.
HOTEL FERNCLIFF
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
IN THE MOUNTAINS. ALL AMUSEMENTS. Booklet. W. B. Chauncey, Mgr.
POINT O' WOODS
SEVEN MILES AT SEA.
IS ALWAYS COOL.
Address THE INN, Point o' Woods, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
New Monterey Hotel
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Its healthful climate makes Asbury Park the ideal summer resort. *Positively no Mosquitoes.* Bathing facilities unexcelled. Well-kept tennis courts and golf links adjacent. Capacity 500.
Write for Booklet.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

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CAPE MAY, N. J.
AMERICA'S FINEST BATHING BEACH
800 ROOMS 150 BATHROOMS
Fireproof construction. Conducted on the American Plan, white service throughout. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, FISHING, GARAGE. Saddle Horses with instructors.
Address: Hotel Cape May, Cape May, N. J.
JAMES E. GALBREY, Manager.
The Martinique
Asbury's Best Small Hotel.
Write now for rates.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
The Monmouth
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
One of the largest ocean front hotels. Best location; modern; running water in rooms; tennis courts; orchestra; capacity 800. C. A. APPLEGATE.
The BREAKERS Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach, Cor. Ocean & 2d Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. 2d year; same m'g'm't. (Formerly The Imperial.) A well-equipped, well-run, comfortable hotel. $2.50 up; w'kly, $9-$18. A. D. WIDDEMER.
RIDGEDALE INN
MADISON, N. J.
High elevation, dry air. House noted for table and appointments. Fine walks, drives, tennis, golf. Send for "Booklet."

NEW JERSEY.
HOLLYWOOD HOTEL
WEST END, N. J.,
Open Until Sept. 7th.
Horse Show Ball
JULY 30th.
American Plan, $4.00 Per Day.
Attractive Rates for August.
The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor.
Daily Concerts and Dances.
Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean
Private Tennis Courts.
Golf, Motoring, Fishing, Riding.
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STADLER'S
MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
Muriel Spencer Stadler, Prop.
French Cuisine of Highest Order.
Famous Swimming Baths.
Thes Dansants Concerts
American Plan Garage
Rates $4 per day and up.
Also non-housekeeping Cottages.
Service and Meals from Hotel.
Booklet and full particulars upon request.
The New
ESSEX & SUSSEX
Hotel and Cottages.
Directly on the ocean.
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
The De Luxe Hotel of the Atlantic Coast. Hot and cold sea water in bathrooms.
David B. Plumer, Manager.
Hotel Montclair
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESORT IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS.
Pure, invigorating Air. No Mosquitoes. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets All Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.
A Modern Hotel by the Sea.
Hotel Columbia
and Cottages.
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
$50,000 improvements since last season. Running water in rooms. Capacity 400. Booklet.
George W. Traylor, Associate Manager. W. Harvey Jones, Owner & Manager.
THE BEECHWOOD
SUMMIT, N. J.
Highest elevation within 45 minutes of Manhattan. Dry, invigorating air. Monthly commutation, $7.65. 40 trains daily each way, via Lackawanna R. R. Music, Dancing and Outdoor Sports.
WILLIAM N. SEVERANCE, Proprietor.
SUNSET HALL
Asbury Park, N. J. Superior and modern in every respect; suites with bath; modern dancing, competent instructor; elevator; orchestra; white service. For descriptive booklet and map address H. J. & J. W. Rockafeller.
HOTEL PLAZA Asbury Park, N. J.
Whole Square on Ocean & Lake. All outside rooms. American and European plan. Headquarters for auto tourists. Capacity 300. J. Kelsey, Owner & Prop.
LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Now open. Baths. Garage. Superior table. Address T. R. Moore, Mt. Arlington, N. J.
FOREST REST MILLINGTON, N. J. WATCHUNG MTS.
An ideal spot for week-ends. $2 per day. One hr. D., L. & W. Hundred acres of virgin forest. A. N. Jacob, Hardware Store, 621 6th Ave. City phone, Greeley 6686.
THE AUDITORIUM
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A superior corner house, fronting on ocean; new management; capacity 150. Kline & Whipple.
HOTEL PARK VIEW
Fifth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. 1 blk. to ocean on Atlantic Square; rooms single or en suite with bath. Capacity 200. LLOYD EVANS.
THE SHELBURNE OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; Ocean Pathway fronts park and ocean. V. C. HAINES.
HOTEL THEDFORD SIXTH AVENUE, ASBURY PARK.
overlooking ocean; suites with bath; booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

ACTIVITIES AT FASHIONABLE RESORTS

NEWPORT IS GAY.

Dances and Dinners Being Held in Considerable Number.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—Mrs. George D. Widener has sent out cards for a ball at Miramar, her new residence on the Cliffs and Bellevue Avenue, for Aug. 30. The same night Mrs. Widdener will be the guest of honor at a dinner which Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give for a large company of guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan will give a dinner and dance on the night of July 30 at their new residence, Bonnie Crest, which will bring together the Summer colony and many guests from New York.

On the following afternoon members of the Congressional Union will assemble at Marble House, which Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has tendered for a the dansant, the proceeds going toward the fund for children left destitute by the war.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt will judge the dancing for the ladies of the colony who will enter a competition for which cups have been given by Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. G. C. Barrows, and Mrs. Mardsden J. Perry.

Interested with Mrs. Belmont are Mrs. Henry E. Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles de Looey Oelrichs, Miss Maria de Barrill, Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. G. C. Barrows, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas.

It seemed like good old Newport days last week when William Woodward tooled his coach along Bellevue Avenue with Miss Ruth Vanderbilt Twombly occupying the box seat.

There are still a number of whips and coaches here, including the Messrs. Prescott Lawrence, James J. Van Alen, Paul A. Andrews, August Belmont, Senator George Peabody Westmore, and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and before the season closes there will be an effort to have a coaching parade.

Governor Whitman of New York arrived last Friday night and departed Tuesday for Albany. He attended a small dinner with Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

Judges for the Newport Dog Show at the Griswold estate on Bellevue Avenue for Aug. 14 include Miss A. H. Whitney of Lancaster, Mass.; Chetwood Smith of Worcester, James Spring of Boston, James Carroll of Buffalo, William Ziegler, Jr., of New York, Arnold Lawson of Boston, W. R. Lowe of New York, George S. Thomas of Hamilton, Mass., and James Mortimer of Hempstead.

Hamilton Rice of London has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames during the week.

Cyril Hatch of New York was here for the first time this Summer on Saturday.

Harold A. Sands of New York was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor are settled at Beechmound for the Summer, where they will give a number of dinners and probably a small dance.

Mrs. Augusta Rosalie Stevenson is spending the season with her father, Colonel Howard A. Stevenson, at Hawthorne Villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, who have been entertaining Miss Kate Cary, gave a large dinner Sunday night.

Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mrs. H. E. Howland, and Miss Helen Rives are at the La Farge cottage for the Summer.

Edward J. Berwind has returned from Florence, where he took Mrs. Berwind because of the serious illness of her mother.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Van Alen and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, is now visiting Mrs. Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, William H. Sands, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne of New York are among the week's arrivals.

Mrs. Frederick Jennings Parsons of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stuart Duncan at Bonnie Crest, where Mrs. Duncan gave an informal luncheon Sunday.

Miss Aubrey Hoffman of New York is visiting Mrs. Harold Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens of New Jersey will give a dinner and dance at the Clambake Club later in the Summer.

The schooner yacht Sea Call, owned by Alexander S. Cochran, made a run from City Island to Newport last Sunday.

Dr. Roderick Terry, with his daughter, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Jr., and Harold Godwin have started on a six weeks' yachting trip on the Christobal.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong is giving a ladies' luncheon at Greystone next Thursday.

All the boxes for the grand stand at the invitation tennis tournament at the Newport Casino, beginning Aug. 16, have been rented and there is a waiting list besides.

Mrs. Richard Stevens and her daughter, Miss Elsie Stevens, who is to be one of the bridesmaids for Miss Margaret F. Andrews at her marriage to Morgan Belmont on Aug. 14, arrived last night to visit Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Mrs. Drexel gave a dinner for her guests last night. Mrs. Stevens will give a dinner for forty guests on Aug. 4.

One of the prettiest dinners of the week was that of Tuesday, when Mrs. Frederic Sands entertained ten ladies, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Burke Roche, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Edward Simpson, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Charlotte Pell, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Elisha Dyer and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

ARCHERY AT LENOX.

This and Several Other Outdoor Sports Are Unusually Popular.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 24.—Out-of-door life in the Berkshires is being followed by more devotees this season than in years past, and every line of sport and recreation has a following.

Archery, played last twenty-five years ago when Lenox had an archery club, has blossomed out again. Canoeing at Mahkeenac Lake, despite several sensational overturnings, has proved a regular morning exercise, in which both men and women participate. At the Mahkeenac Lake Boating Club a professional swimmer gives instructions, and whole automobile caravans go down to the lake daily for a plunge and for dancing in the boat clubhouse.

The cool mornings of July has lent interest to riding. Mme. Constantin T. Dumba, the wife of the Austrian Ambassador, rides frequently.

At the Lenox Club the junior tennis championships have been played before galleries of prominent people. Golf, including a match between the Stockbridge and Great Barrington teams, has has its usual large following.

A new feature in picnics is the night outing to water front or some sequestered spot where automobile headlights are used to light the picnic ground. The places most favored for picnics this week have been Hartsville, Trout Pond, in Monterey; Bash Bish Falls, in Mount Washington; Stevens Glen, in Richmond, and October Mountain, in Washington.

Next week will be one of much interest to those who follow the cultivation of flowers in the region from Pittsfield to the Connecticut State line, for on Tuesday the annual show of annuals and perennials will open in the Lenox Town Hall. It will be held by the Lenox Horticultural Society, an organization whose members are rated as the leading growers of flowers in New England. These exhibitions always bring to Lenox a number of people interested in the improvement in garden flowers, for nowhere else is more progress made in this department of floral culture. Giraud Foster at Bellefontaine has won the principal awards in the Boston flower show, and twenty-four first awards at the Newport flower show.

The principal displays at the flower show will be made by the farms of Mrs. William Douglas Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. William B. O. Field, and by Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Mrs. Winthrop, Mr. Foster, Miss Adele Kneeland, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia of Lenox, Warren E. Salisbury and John A. Spoor of Pittsfield, Joseph H. Choate of Stockbridge, and William Hall Walker of Great Barrington.

In Stockbridge they are exhibiting their flowers in monthly shows, each one specializing on some sort of flower. The second show opens Monday at the Casino in Stockbridge with hollyhocks and sweet peas displayed for award. The exhibitors will be Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mrs. Walter P. Eaton, Miss Marie Kobbe, Miss Edith Kohlsaat, Miss Hagio, Joseph H. Choate, and Mrs. B. Hoffman.

This is a season of change in the Berkshires, a time when many hie away to other mountains or to the seashore. Nevertheless there has been a full round of entertaining, including dinners to which thirty or more were asked, bridge parties on porches, dances, and sewing bees in aid of French emergency hospitals.

Dr. and Henry P. Jaques has begun to build a comfortable country house at Main Street and Yokun Avenue on property he lately bought of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. The new home is near the Lenox Club and will be the sixth house that Dr. Jaques has built. Dr. and Mrs. Jaques will live near neighbors Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Miss O. E. T. Stokes, and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom.

William D. Curtis has the most valuable property in Lenox. He is assessed this year on property which is taxed $6,484. The rate of taxation is $17.50 on a $1,000 on valuation. Mrs. Robert W. Paterson pays $5,635; Granville L. Winthrop, $5,827; Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, $4,776; Mrs. Giraud Foster, $4,060.

The Ben Greet players will present "The Taming of the Shrew" here Saturday, Aug. 14, for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield is raising a fund to aid the families of Italian soldiers at Taormina, Sicily, where Mr. and Mrs. Crowninshield have a Winter residence.

Mrs. Edward R. Wharton has asked her Lenox friends to raise $1,000 for the purchase of a light automobile ambulance, to be called The Berkshires, for the French Red Cross.

Well-known persons are to give a benefit in August for Miss Ethel F. Folsom's Mountain View Farm, where Miss Folsom cares for convalescing women and girls discharged from New York hospitals as cured, but too weak to work. This institution serves tea to visitors every afternoon, and many go there for first-hand knowledge of this worthy philanthropy.

Almost every one in the Berkshire colonies goes to the studio teas given by wives of artists. Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, at Konkapot Cottage in Stockbridge, is a charming hostess, and her entertainments attract large companies weekly. Mrs. Daniel Chester French, at Glendale, is another popular hostess. In the Lenox colony, Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke's afternoons "at home" are always well attended. Hers is one of the finest gardens in the hills. The August meeting of the Lenox Garden Club, of which Mr. Clarke is President, will be held there. Many are attracted to Mrs. Robert W. Paterson's "at homes," where there is the same artistic environment; the Paterson art collection being the most renowned in this region.

The Rev. and Mrs. William Lawrence Wood arrived this week, and are visiting with his relative, Giraud Foster and Mrs. Foster, at Bellefontaine, to which place a number of the cottagers have been asked to dinner to meet the Rev. and Mrs. Wood. The new rector, who will preach in Trinity Church for the first time Sunday, is 29 years of age, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Wood of New York. In April he married Miss Laura Cass Canfield, the daughter of Mrs. Frank Griswold, since when they have been living in London.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke of Washington, who is in Pittsfield for the Summer, gave a dinner on Wednesday to celebrate his seventy-seventh birthday. On the morning of the day the General played a round of golf at the Country Club at Pittsfield with Walter C. Humstone. General Brooke has played golf all over the world. A few years ago he played a match with Prince Henry of Prussia on the royal links of Berlin.

Charles Astor Bristed, Samuel Frothingham, Frank Stanton Blake of Lenox, Brainard Meers, and E. J. Shepard of Williamstown have enrolled as members of the Plattsburg, N. Y., training camp for business men.

Cortlandt F. Bishop, who led a crusade for improvement in the water service in Lenox has now turned his attention to improving the mail service between Lenox and Lenox station. Mr. Bishop asks that the Government grant improved service by the use of automobiles. Mr. Bishop is also being urged to organize a taxpayer's association, the purpose of which will be to bring about a revision of the assessment of taxes.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold have issued invitations for a dinner for thirty guests at Wyndhurst tonight, the largest dinner of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris gave several handsome dinner parties this week for the entertainment of Dr. and Mrs. Walter P. Anderton and Henry Coleman Drayton, who have been their guests at Brookhurst.

Mrs. E. J. Conell entertained at dinner for the Marquis and Marquise de Pinar de Rio.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster were hosts at luncheon this week for Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Depew's sister, the Baroness von Andre.

Mrs. Oscar Isaigi has planned a bazaar for the benefit of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Stockbridge. Assistants, her will be Mrs. Henry McBurney, Mrs. George G. Merrill, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, the Misses Eleanor and Marion Hague, the Misses Amy M. and Edith M. Kohlsaat, and Miss Mary Weyman.

AT BAR HARBOR.

Work for Soldiers Is Dividing Attention with Gayety.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 24.—A week divided between philanthropic work, dancing and dining, has passed most busily for Bar Harbor's Summer folk. At the High School Building, where certain sections of the society leaders congregate daily, there has been the buzz and bustle of sewing, with very successful results in work accomplished. More than $2,000 in contributions has been secured, while hundreds of garments, dressings, stockings, bandages, and other war necessities, are being made.

But it has not all been philanthropic work, for society seems to find plenty of time to amuse itself. The various clubs are as usual the centres of gaiety, and entertaining at private houses is also a large feature. The brief visit of the U. S. S. Dolphin, which came in Tuesday afternoon, also served to give a military flavor to the week.

A distinguished visitor here was Charles Dana Gibson, who came Tuesday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, and to see his sister, Miss Josephine Gibson, who is passing the Summer here as their guest. Mr. Gibson was the guest of the Greens at luncheon Tuesday.

Monday and Tuesday were busy days for the entertainers, the hosts including the R. Hall McCormicks, Harold I. Sewall, Mrs. Walter Bryant, Augustine Derby, Mrs. Albert Flake, Miss Helen Draper, and C. Ledyard Blair. Mr. Blair gave a dinner aboard his yacht Diana. There was also a number of informal parties at various tea houses.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, whom many have picked now for the arbiter of Bar Harbor society, is just about the busiest woman at Bar Harbor this Summer. The young widow is taking probably about the most prominent place in Bar Harbor social life of anybody here this season. She has developed a great enthusiasm for dancing and attends nearly all the Swimming Club dances during the week. She has given a number of luncheons and dinners lately and has been a guest at several others. Almost every day she may be seen on the Swimming Club tennis courts, for she is devoted to this game, (indeed, her romance with Colonel Astor had its foundation on the tennis courts there,) and with her sister, Miss Katherine Force, she spends a number of days a week at the Kebo golf links. She also rides horseback around some of the less frequented drives, and is an ardent motorist. Add to this a morning a week as a member of the War Relief Committee, sewing bandages and shirts for soldiers and refugees, and her week is pretty well taken up. Her younger sister, Miss Katherine Force, is almost as much in the limelight and fully as active.

Another busy woman is Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany, who is engaged in looking after the Swimming Club's dances and similar functions. She is assisted this Summer by Miss Josephine Gibson, a sister of Charles Dana Gibson, and her house guest, and the two have a host of novel ideas which they are putting into effect. Never before in the history of the club has dancing played so important a part.

A noteworthy gathering attended the Saturday evening dance of the Swimming Club, including Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her mother and sister, Mrs. W. H. Force and Miss Katherine Force. Among the others noticed there were Mrs. Geuverneur Morris and her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne; Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, Allen Wellman, Miss Alexandra Emery, A. R. Gallatin, Count Claes Bonde, Mr. and Mrs. Carrick Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. John Aspedie of Philadelphia second, Judge George L. Ingraham, Judge Francis Scott, Miss Alexandra Emery, William F. Cochran, Martin Van Buren, Mrs. Allen Wellman, and Francis L. Wellman were among the others noticed on the links.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Jr., entertained at dinner on Saturday night, their guests including Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers, C. Ledyard Blair and Miss Blair, Dr. Horace Stokes, George K. Davis, Miss Elizabeth McCormick, and Mrs. Albert Mansfield Patterson.

Other entertainers of Saturday evening were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who had a party of sixteen at dinner; Mrs. George H. Draper, and Mrs. Mason Campbell.

When Bar Harbor takes hold of anything it is done with a will, and such is the case with the huge war relief committee recently organized by the Summer residents to assist the conditions in Europe. Almost every woman of note of the Summer colony is busy and works at least one day a week for the purposes of the committee. More than $1,500 has already been subscribed for material, and thus far 1,500 yards of flannel, 4,000 yards of gauze, 600 yards of cotton, and some 180 skeins of yarn are in the hands of the workers. Three sewing machines are kept busy daily, and substantial results are looked for from the work. About every local organization has agreed to contribute time, money, or material, and the work will last all Summer.

Each day has a sub-committee under the direction of a competent Chairman, and there is close rivalry.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff are expected to arrive the 27th of the month, and will have one of Philip Livingston's cottages, Fair View. The Schiffs came last year just before the outbreak of the European war, and Mr. Schiff was called home after he had been here only three days. This season it is hoped that they will be able to spend the entire Summer here.

Andrew Carnegie does not seem to be ill just at present. Fog and wet weather have kept him at home somewhat, but every fair day he has been out, on one day making a visit to Eagle Lake, which he saw for the first time. The latest desire that is possessing him is to try the fishing. He has made it a point to visit the various spots of interest on the island, and his yacht and automobile have been kept busy. Mrs. Carnegie and his daughter, Miss Margaret, go with him on most of his excursions.

Miss Jane Addams, who has been spending some months abroad as a delegate to the Woman's Peace Conference, was at Hull's Cove a short time, going Sunday to New York to attend a conference. On Sunday morning she spoke at the Methodist Church in the presence of a gathering that filled the church, on "The Present Prospects of Peace in Europe."

General Horace Porter entertained Wednesday evening at dinner at his Summer home, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. John R. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. Platt Hunt, Miss Alice Carpenter and M. Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister.

Howard O. Sturges was among the entertainers at dinner Wednesday night, in his party being Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Katherine Force and Mrs. W. H. Force.

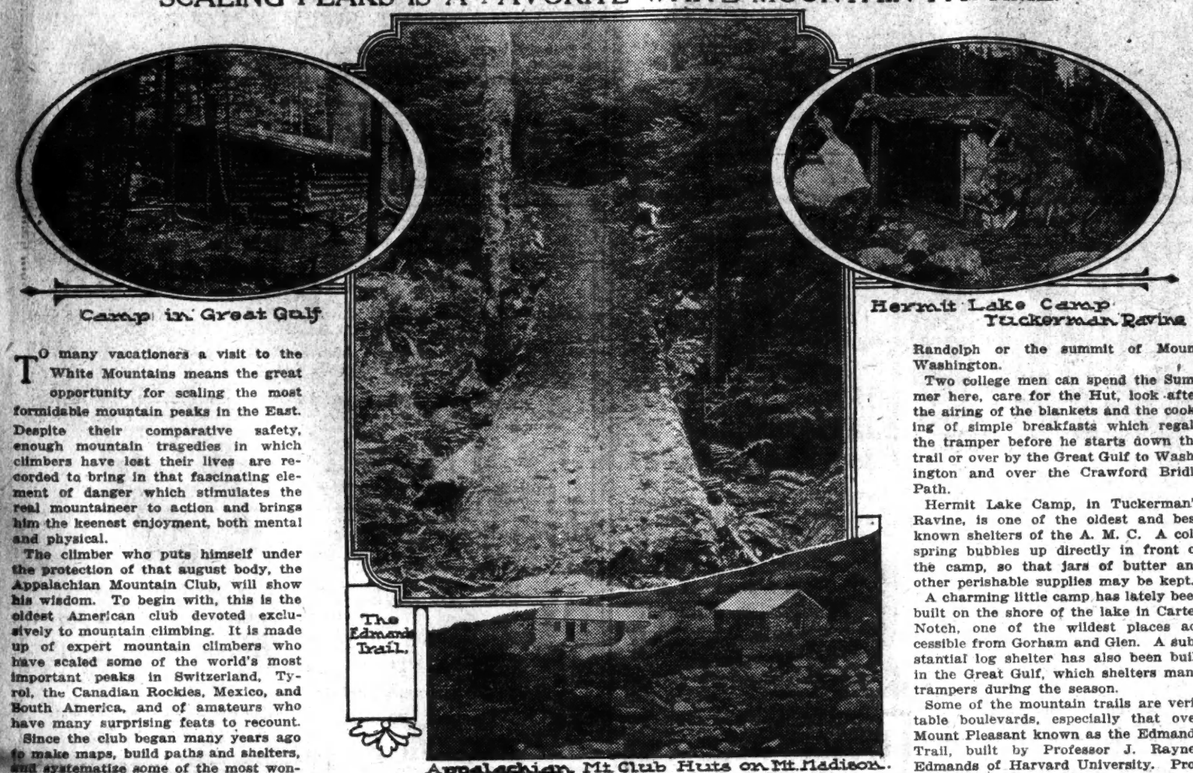
Mrs. William H. Bliss entertained a party at luncheon Thursday at Devilstone cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri entertained eighteen guests at dinner at Buonriposo Saturday evening, and also a party of sixteen on the Thursday evening previous.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Harrison Dulles and their son of Philadelphia, who have taken the Primrose cottage for the Summer, have arrived to pass the rest of the season here.

Mrs. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia entertained at dinner Tuesday night at Chiltern, with covers laid for fourteen. Among those present were General Edward Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Train, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hill Thorndike, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, and Miss Rita Sturgis.

Miss Marian D. Grant of Philadelphia has joined her father, William S. Grant, Jr., at his cottage at Northeast Harbor.



Camp in Great Gulf — Hermit Lake Camp, Tuckerman Ravine

The Edmands Trail.

Appalachian Mt. Club Huts on Mt. Madison.

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The climber who puts himself under the protection of that august body, the Appalachian Mountain Club, will show his wisdom. To begin with, this is the oldest American club devoted exclusively to mountain climbing. It is made up of expert mountain climbers who have scaled some of the world's most important peaks in Switzerland, Tyrol, the Canadian Rockies, Mexico, and South America, and of amateurs who have many surprising feats to recount.

Since the club began many years ago to make maps, build paths and shelters, and systematize some of the most wonderful climbs in America it has grown steadily, and now has several hundred members from all over the United States.

A great feat of the club was the building of the famous stone Huts, the "hotel" of the A. M. C., on Mount Madison, nearly a mile above sea level. All the building material and equipment had to be brought on men's backs from Randolph or the summit of Mount Washington.

Two college men can spend the Summer here, care for the Hut, look after the airing of the blankets and the cooking of simple breakfasts which regale the tramper before he starts down the trail or over by the Great Gulf to Washington and over the Crawford Bridle Path.

Hermit Lake Camp, in Tuckerman's Ravine, is one of the oldest and best known shelters of the A. M. C. A cold spring bubbles up directly in front of the camp, so that jars of butter and other perishable supplies may be kept.

A charming little camp has lately been built on the shore of the lake in Carter Notch, one of the wildest places accessible from Gorham and Glen. A substantial log shelter has also been built in the Great Gulf, which shelters many trampers during the season.

Some of the mountain trails are veritable boulevards, especially that over Mount Pleasant known as the Edmands Trail, built by Professor J. Rayner Edmands of Harvard University. Professor Edmands spent several Summers and a great deal of money in perfecting this lovely mountain boulevard, which is a lasting monument to his memory.

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WRIGHT DESCRIBES IDEAL AEROPLANE

Day Near When Machine Will Be Balanced Almost Automatically, He Predicts.

THREE EQUILIBRIUM LINES

Lack of Knowledge of Fore and Aft Imaginary Axis Leads to a Majority of Accidents.

The day is near when the flier will be almost entirely relieved of the work of maintaining the equilibrium of his machine, and his attention will be required only to keep it on its proper course and to bring it safely in contact with the ground when landing. This is the prediction of Orville Wright in an article entitled "Stability of Aeroplanes," just written for the Smithsonian Institution. He discusses some phases of fore-and-aft equilibrium in flying, and points out the danger of "stalling" to the average flier. By "stalling" he means coming to rest in the air.

Mr. Wright says that a flying machine is balanced in three directions. One is about an imaginary axis fore-and-aft in its line of motion, referred to as lateral equilibrium; the other about an axis extending in a lateral direction from tip to tip of the wings, known as fore-and-aft or longitudinal equilibrium, and a third about a vertical axis, which is generally referred to as steering, although its most important function is that of lateral equilibrium. Mr. Wright says that although a beginner finds most difficulty in mastering the lateral control, it is his lack of knowledge of certain features of the fore-and-aft equilibrium which leads to the most serious accidents.

"In an ideal flying machine," Mr. Wright writes, "the centre of gravity should lie in the line of the centre of resistance to forward movement, and also in the line of thrust, but in practice this is not always feasible, since the machine must be built to land safely as well as to fly. In flying a low centre of gravity, that is, one below the centre of support, causes an oscillating movement about the lateral axis like that of a pendulum, which tends to form a disturbing turning movement. On the other hand, a high centre of gravity tends to cause the machine to roll over in landing, and, consequently, a compromise is adopted.

Two Methods Used.

"The two principal methods used in preserving fore-and-aft equilibrium have been the shifting weights so as to keep the centre of gravity in line with the changing centre of lift, and the utilization of auxiliary surfaces, known as elevators, to keep the centre pressure in line with a fixed centre of gravity. The first method has been found impracticable on account of the impossibility of shifting large weights quickly enough, but the second is used on most of the modern flying machines."

Flying machines of the latter type, Mr. Wright says, should have their auxiliary surfaces in the front or rear, and as far as possible from the main bearing planes, because the greater the distance the greater the leverage, and consequently the smaller amount of surface required. No part of either the main surface or auxiliary surface should be exposed on the upper sides in a way to create a downward pressure for maintaining equilibrium. To overcome such a pressure it requires twice the propeller thrust that an equal carried weight would require.

The downward pressure of air is used to some extent, however, on account of its adaptability in producing more or less inherent stable aeroplanes. Mr. Wright describes an inherent stable aeroplane as one in which the equilibrium is maintained by an arrangement of surfaces so placed that when a current of air strikes one part of the machine, creating pressure that tends to disturb the equilibrium, the same current striking another part creates a balancing pressure in the opposite direction. This compensating or correcting pressure is obtained without the mechanical movement of any part of the machine.

While this system will control the machine to some extent, Mr. Wright says, it depends so much on variation in course and speed as to render it inadequate to meet the demands of a practical flying machine. In order to obtain greater dynamic efficiency and greater manoeuvring ability, auxiliary surfaces mechanically operable are used in present flying machines instead of the practically fixed surfaces of the inherently stable type, but they depend to a greater extent upon the skill of the operator in keeping equilibrium.

"Feeling" the Angle.

Mr. Wright says that if the operator were able to "feel" exactly the angle at which his aeroplane meets the air at least 90 per cent. of all aeroplane accidents would be eliminated. Instruments for this purpose have been produced, but they are not in general use. The average flier does not realize how dangerous it is to be ignorant of this angle, nor does he know when he is "stalling" or coming to rest in the air or nearly so.

Mr. Wright says the danger from "stalling" comes when the operator attempts to check the machine's downward plunge by turning the main bearing surfaces to still greater angles of incidence, instead of pointing the machine downward at a smaller angle of incidence, so that the speed can be recovered more quickly. Most of the serious accidents in flying occur after long glides from considerable heights with the power reduced, when an attempt is made to bring the machine to a more level course several hundred feet in the air. The machine quickly loses its speed and becomes "stalled." Those who have seen the novice make a "pancake" landing, Mr. Wright said, have seen the beginning of a case of "stalling," which might have been fatal had it taken place at a height of 100 or 200 feet in the air.

The inventor of the aeroplanes adds that the greatest danger of flying comes from misjudging the angle of incidence. If a uniform angle were maintained there would be no difficulty in getting fore-and-aft equilibrium. Experiments made the last year have brought about a considerable advance in the development of automatic stability. A device described by Mr. Wright comprises a small horizontal wind vane mounted on the machine so as to ride sidewise to the wind when the machine is flying at the desired angle of incidence. In case the machine varies from the desired angle the air will strike the vane on either its upper or lower side.

Action of Wind Vane.

The slightest movement of the vane in either direction brings into action a powerful mechanism for operating the controlling surfaces. If the wind strikes the vane on the under side the elevator is turned to cause the machine to point downward in front until the normal angle is restored, and if the air strikes the vane from above an opposite action of the elevator is produced.

The author maintains that a machine controlled by regulating its angle with reference to the impinging air is not liable to one of the dangers of "stalling." He describes another method for maintaining fore-and-aft equilibrium. This utilizes the force of gravity acting on a pendulum or tube of mercury. Another method employs the gyroscopic force of a rapidly revolving wheel. In both of these systems, however, the angle of the machine is regulated with reference to the horizontal, or some other determined plane, instead of the angle of the impinging air. He finds that other faults render the pendulum and mercury tube useless in regulating fore-and-aft equilibrium, although, he adds, the pendulum is regulated to be useful in regulating the lateral stability.

JAPAN REJECTS TRADE BAN.

Refuses Britain's Request to Stop Dealing with Germans.

TOKIO, July 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Japan has informed Great Britain that she is unable to accede to Great Britain's request to announce a prohibition of trading in the Far East with citizens of hostile nations. The British Government recently gazetted a regulation prohibiting trading with nationals of Germany and Austria in China, Siam and Persia.

Great Britain had been waiting for assurance that Japan would adopt similar measures. However, the Japanese Government, after consulting leading business men, decided it could not join the movement, chiefly for the reason that the laws of Japan do not permit the enforcement of such a measure. The Government is understood to have pointed out that in effect there was no trading between Japanese and representatives of hostile countries in the Far East. Japanese merchants are believed to have opposed the British project on the ground that it would harm the business interests of the Empire.

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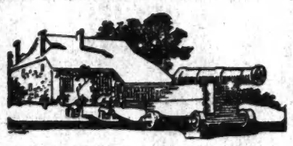

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To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

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MUSEUM TREASURES UNKNOWN TO PUBLIC

Entire Rooms Acquired by Metropolitan for Display of the Old Furnishings.

RICH VARIETY IN PEWTER

Bolles Collection, Presented by Mrs. Russell Sage, Has Colonial Household Articles.

Two pewter trencher salts are small exhibits of the Recent Accessions Room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art this month, and are interesting, not only for their own charm, but for the suggestion they give of the other collections belonging to the Museum in sight or in storage. With all the richness and variety which New York's great museum exhibits, it has still many treasures which have never yet been seen by the public. Reasons for this are lack of space and money. Much of the pewter belonging to the Museum is among these stowed-away hoards, which include rooms and furnishings for rooms for which the pewter will be an accessory. There are rooms from early American houses, which have been transported in their entirety to the Museum.

In its place in old-time rooms is the way in which all the pewter of the Museum will eventually be seen. There is one case of pewter now on exhibition that is shown by itself as a collection, but other pieces are already in place in early English and American rooms.

The two little salts are particularly attractive pieces of the metal of old-time utility. They have that soft lustre that is dear to the heart of the pewter lover and have that fineness of surface that tells of a velvet smoothness which is a quality of old pewter. One has the effect of a small three-cornered pewter block, scarcely an inch in thickness, the centre hollowed for the salt. The second has the hollowed centre for salt, but is round, with something of a flat rim for a foundation. They were purchased from the collection of Antonio de Navarro of England, the husband of Mary Anderson. (America's one-time famous actress.) He is a collector of pewter and has written a book on the subject.

The largest collection of pewter, the only collection bought as such, belonging to the museum was purchased from Lady Selma Harvey of England. This was in the time of Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke in America. Sir Caspar, knowing of this collection, as Director of the Metropolitan Museum, was instrumental in obtaining it. There are eighty-eight pieces, interesting old plates, ewers, measures, tankards, food bottles, candlesticks, time lamps, ink wells, porringers, and quaint salts and peppers. It also includes a number of fine old spoons, which are always rare to find in good condition and design, and there are two interesting old spoon holders. There is a holy water bucket and several benatiers.

In the fine old Bolles collection of furniture and house furnishings of early American days, presented to the Museum by Mrs. Russell Sage, there are a number of pieces of pewter which will eventually be shown when the whole of that collection is brought out. Other pieces of pewter the Museum has bought individually or in smaller groups. A number of pieces of Swiss pewter were purchased for the little Swiss room that is one of the features of the Department of Decorative Arts.

The Swiss room, an entire seventeenth-century example, with wonderful Swiss carving, wall panels, doors, and ceiling, was transported, with its fine old porcelain tiled stove, from the little Swiss village of Flims. It came by way of the Kunstgewerbe Museum of Berlin, which had acquired it, but, having another, it let the Metropolitan have one. The Swiss pewter tankards help to complete its furnishing.

Eventually the Museum will have the decorative arts of the world shown in rooms in their natural settings. The French rooms it already has, with the old paneling and wood carving and direct association with Marie Antoinette and others of the French Court. There is no pewter here, however. It does not harmonize with the elaborate decorations of the days of the Louis.

There are pewter tankards, a round covered dish, a food jar, and pewter plates in the big room on the other side of the same wing of decorative arts of the Museum, in which are to be found the Jacobean and William and Mary furnishings, including the heavier designs of furniture with which the pewter harmonizes. There are a couple of pewter time lamps on an early eighteenth century marqueterry writing table in a later English room, whose old oak paneling and carved mantelpiece were first used in an old home in Staffordshire.

The English Chippendale room is too delicate in outlines for the heavier style of much of the pewter, but there is a little of it in the smaller room, where are shown a few pieces from the Bolles collection. This is already a delightful room and gives promise of what the Museum will do when it can bring out the entire collection. It is filled with quaint furniture, and on the walls hang a number of the typical old American hand-woven bedspreads in blue and other colors, and in different designs. Two pretty vases of pewter of graceful shape stand upon an old laquered dressing table.

In this series of rooms is the charming Cadwalader Room, opened only last month to the public. This, a Chippendale room complete in itself, gives an idea of what the Museum can do with other material it has on hand. In the Cadwalader Room there is a carved mantel and on the walls a hand-painted paper taken from the walls of an old English house.

In its closed treasure house the Museum has several old rooms taken from old American houses. Some of these show the crudest old woodwork, simple paneling with quaint old corner closets, while others have decorative wood carving, charming Colonial mantels and panels in keeping. The Museum has also some of the old-time Colonial wallpapers. Into all of these rooms and with all of these decorations the furniture of the Bolles collection will fit. It ranges from the crude simple furniture early in the history of America to the days when the Chippendale or Sheraton furniture was brought across the waves. And with these things in the collection are pottery, glass, pewter, and porcelain, the household articles of daily use of our grandfathers, great-grandfathers, and even great-great-grandfathers.

ART EXHIBIT FOR CHILDREN.

Alliance of America Plans One to Stimulate the Young.

The members of the Art Alliance of America intend to hold during December an exhibition which will have for its aim art as applied to the child. This idea is not launched as a novelty, but it is certainly an undeniable fact that very little has been attempted on this side of the water on these lines. In Paris something of the kind has been successfully carried out, but here in America, where all the conditions are so eminently favorable to such an experiment, nothing of any importance has materialized. Children are confronted with problems involving artistic principles, and schools of all classes inculcate a certain love for and practice of the arts, but there is little either at school or in the home to stimulate the child by folding it as it were, in an artistic envelope. If life and art phrases all would be well, but such a condition must be viewed at present as apocalyptic. The march of commercialism and philistinism is too rampant to admit all too suddenly of any very pronounced change of outlook.

In planning this exhibition the members of the Art Alliance of America felt that the ground covered by art as applied to the child would make a strong appeal to a very large number of men and women who think things and do things. Artists of all kinds can find a scope for their particular filed of activity. Painters, sculptors, and miniaturists can all regulate their talents to suit the object in view. There is great opportunity for the architect to display his ability to plan playrooms and nurseries or other rooms in a manner that would bring art to the daily life of young people who at present, be they poor or rich, are mostly brought up in a very drab and commonplace surroundings.

The interior decatator, too, will find plenty of opportunity in this forthcoming exhibition. In the matter of furniture, utensils, toys, dolls, and the many objects which surround all children there is great room for improvement from an artistic point of view in the ordinary product. The costumer and designer can find plenty of encouragement in thinking out uncommercial clothing at fancy prices. Publishers will find a fresh interest in getting out still more artistic books for children, an interest shared equally by illustrators and bookbinders.

TO STUDY INDIANS.

Dr. Lowie Will Get Data on Piutes and Hopi.

The American Museum of Natural History has sent an expedition, under Dr. Robert H. Lowie of the department of anthropology, to begin investigations among the Moapa Piutes of Southern Nevada and the Hopi of Arizona. There is very little intermixture among the Hopi, but, according to the latest statistics, there are no data upon which to determine the extent of the intermixture of other bloods among the Piute Indians. Both are of the Shoshonean stock, and both are inclined to peaceful pursuits. There are about 6,500 to 7,000 Piutes in Nevada, 600 in Utah, and 350 in Arizona. There are about 2,000 Hopi in Arizona.

Dr. Lowie has already spent several months among the Hopi. His work among them this time will be to study mostly their tribal organizations. In Nevada he will make a general study of the Piutes. The Hopi are still regarded as pagan, but they are expert agriculturists and typical of the highest native culture north of Mexico. Their ceremonials, especially the famous sun dance, have been repeatedly described, but little is known of their kinship terminology, and it is along this line that Dr. Lowie will direct his efforts.

The theory has been advanced that a clan system produces a definite mode of designating relatives. Since the Hopi are doubtless organized into clans, they furnish a good test of this view, for which there is much evidence in other parts of North America. In this connection it is interesting to note the Hopi speak a different language from that of the other Pueblo Indians, and it is clearly related to that of the Shoshones, Utes, and Piutes of the plateau region. All these Shoshonean tribes lack a clan organization and have a distinctive mode of referring to relatives. One task ahead of Dr. Lowie is to determine whether the Hopi preserve any trace of the old Shoshonean system.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, an authority on Pueblo culture, especially its ceremonial aspects, has expressed the opinion that "It is not improbable that both Mexican and Pueblo cultures originated in Northern Mexico, developing as environment permitted in its northern and southern homes."

Dr. Fewkes sees strong evidences of Pueblo-Mexican relationship in the great serpent cult and other Pueblo ceremonials, also in mosaic objects from ruins in Arizona, some of the workmanship of which equals that of similar character in Old Mexico. The arid region of the southwestern part of the United States and part of Northern Mexico may well have been a centre for the dispersion of such primitive institutions and ideals as reached their acme in the country of the Aztecs. But of the Pueblo language, the Hopi of Arizona is the only one showing undoubted, though not intimate, relationship with the Nahuatl of ancient Mexico.

During his visit to the northern Piutes last Summer Dr. Lowie discovered that they had definite cultural connections not only with other Shoshonean tribes, but also with those of California. The grinding of seeds into flour on stone slabs, rabbit skin blankets, tule sandals, mats made of rushes, and the high development of basketry were among the distinctive features noted and represented in the collection which Dr. Lowie made for the museum. The doctor seeks to trace how the Hopi people, who speak a different though related language, compare with the northern Piutes.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Maj. E. S. Benton, retired, is relieved from duty at Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn., Aug. 1, then to his home.

Capt. J. A. Lockwood, retired, is relieved from duty at Fork Union Military Academy, Fork Union, Va., Aug. 1, and is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn., Aug. 2.

2d Lt. J. A. Merritt, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty at the Tennessee Military Institute, Aug. 1, and detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn., Aug. 2.

Capt. E. N. Macon, retired, is relieved from duty at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Aug. 31, and will proceed to his home.

On the return to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., of Capt. F. W. Palmer, Medical Corps, from leave of absence, 1st Lt. H. W. Stuskey, M. C., will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty.

1st Lt. C. M. Dowell, 11th Inf., is detached and detailed for duty in Judge Advocate General's Dept., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty.

Capt. E. S. Granger, 2d Field Artillery, is detained for service and to fill vacancy in the Q. M. Corps, Aug. 1.

Navy.

Commander T. T. Craven, the Texas, to Naval War College.

Junior Grade Lts. F. M. Harris, from Fore River Shipbuilding Company's works, Quincy, Mass., to the Delaware, and W. F. Lafrenz, Navy Recruiting Station, Des Moines, Iowa, to temporary duty the St. Louis.

Ensign W. C. Burgy, the North Dakota, to the Minnesota.

Medical Inspector L. L. Von Wedekind, Navy Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill., to Fleet Surgeon, Asiatic Fleet.

P. A. Surgeon A. J. Toulon, the Severn, to the Missouri.

A. Surgeon W. A. Brams, the Missouri, to the Severn.

A. Surgeon F. C. Littell, resigned.

Chief Pay Clerks T. M. Schnotala, to the Arkansas, and H. H. Koppang, to the Kentucky.

Pay Clerks H. W. Johnson, the Arkansas, to connection fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned; E. W. Paynter, the Montana, to connection fitting out the Melville, and on board when commissioned; E. L. Cary, Navy Yard, Charleston, to connection fitting out the Oklahoma, and on board when commissioned; H. E. Brown, to the Virginia; G. C. Tasker, to the North Dakota; H. H. Lowry, the Virginia, to Charleston Yard, and M. C. Haff, the Kentucky, to the Kansas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dale, Barry, Chauncey, and the Pompey at Kamimanga, P. I.; Whipple at Bremerton, Cleveland at Masatlan, Cassin, Cummings, McDougall, Balch, Benham, Downes, Texas, Wyoming, and the Birmingham at Newport, Vixen at Portland, Me.; Annapolis at Balboa, Caesar at Alexandria, Des Moines at Rhodes, Reid at Charleston, and the New Hampshire at Gloucester.

Sailed—Bainbridge, Manila, for Matzazar, Caribbean, P. I.; Standish, Boston, for Portsmouth, N. H., should have read New York instead of Portsmouth, N. H.

The Kanawha will stop at Norfolk en route from Christobal to Melville.

The Wadsworth was placed in commission at the Boston Yard July 23.

FIFTY BATTLE FLAGS DECORATE A CHURCH

Collection in Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion on Governors Island.

RELICS OF MEXICAN WAR

Other Banners from China and the Philippines—Some Specimens Are Now Very Rare.

More than fifty battle flags of the Republic hang in the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion on Governors Island, which is a parish of Trinity Church. There are flags borne by the long-dead soldiers of the United States Army, in defense of which many gave their lives, and there are flags captured in hard-fought engagements—battles fought against great odds and won under most adverse circumstances.

These flags are in the "new chapel," which was finished in 1906, and are suspended from the roof beams and placed in steel tubes built into the masonry of the choir. The larger flags are in the nave and in the choir are the cavalry guidons, while the Mexican War flags of 1847-48 are in the south transept.

There are so-called departmental flags, such as those of the Coast Artillery, the Field Artillery and the District Commander's. Of these perhaps the most distinctive is the obsolete flag of the Battalion of Engineers, which was presented by General Marshall. This is of scarlet silk with a castle in the centre and Gherardi Davis, an authority on the flags of the United States, speaks of this in his book as "believed to be the first of these colors."

There is the "Cadet's Color," which dates from between 1818 and 1834, and which was presented by the Military Academy. Its stars are eight-pointed and the shield has thirteen stripes. The eagle, backed by a mass of clouds and the golden rays of the sun, is the chief feature of this flag, which Mr. Davis says is similar to an European color of the eighteenth century.

R. C. Ballard Thurston of Louisville, Ky., an authority on the flags used by the United States Army, believes that this flag is the one used by the army from 1787 until 1791, and was probably used under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He says, "If I am correct in my view as to the identity of your flag, then you have indeed a priceless relic."

Relic of Boxer Revolt.

One of the most modern battle flags has been placed near this old one. It is the large national standard carried by the United States troops during the Boxer rebellion. The flag was carried by Major Reilly's Battery from Tientsin to Peking and he was killed in action. His flag was presented to the Chapel by a non-commissioned officer who was with him when he suffered his fatal wound.

A Spanish battle flag of checkered history, was taken by the Thirteenth United States Infantry at the battle of San Francisco de Malaban, from the Insurgents, who previously had captured it from the Spanish. Captain A. C. Read, who captured it, presented it to the Chapel himself. Near this hangs another Spanish flag that was taken when San Juan, Porto Rico, fell. This flag is torn by the shells from the American fleet, and the coat of arms in the centre was torn off before it was given up. General Grant presented this flag.

There are cavalry guidons and several blue standards whose history is in doubt. They are very old and rare and correspondingly precious. Several Filipino battle flags also form part of the collection. There is one that was captured in Barrio San Claro by native scouts, who were led at that engagement by Lieutenant W. F. H. Godson of the cavalry in 1900. This was the color of the Bulacan Regiment commanded by Colonel Pablo Tecson. Then there is the United States flag that Lieutenant Godson lowered at the formal evacuation of Cuba in May, 1902.

The Mexican war flags are perhaps the most valuable. These were presented to the chapel by the City of New York after they had been tied up in bundles in the Governor's Room at the City Hall and forgotten for years. When these colors were presented a brief history accompanied them which is of interest, since it concerns a New York regiment.

Carried in Mexico.

The First Regiment of New York Volunteers in the Mexican War got a stand of colors on Jan. 8, 1847, as a gift from the City. The Colonel of the regiment, Ward B. Burnett, received the colors personally, part of the regiment having sailed for Mexico before the date of presentation. The flags were received by the regiment when the first parade took place after the presentation, on the Mexican Island of Lobos, about sixty miles north of Vera Cruz, where the fleet containing the army assembled. The officers of the regiment were called to the front and centre, where they formed a circle about the colors. Each officer placed his left hand on one of the staffs, raised his right hand and took a solemn oath under the direction of Colonel Burnett to protect the flags with his life blood.

The colors consisted of two flags and two guide colors. One the national flag and the other a red flag with the coat of arms of the City and New York on one side and the coat of arms of the State on the other. The red flag was the first over the inner wall of the Castle of Chapultepec on the morning of Sept. 13, 1847. Color Sergeant Hipolite Dandervilla carried the red flag. Orderly Sergeant Robert M. Harper of Company D supported him on one side and First Lieut. Francis E. Pinto supported him on the other. All went over the wall together.

The regiment took an active part in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, the storming of Cerro Gordo Pass, the taking of the City of Puebio, the battle of Contreras and Churubusco, where Color Sergeant Romein was killed, the storming of the Castle of Chapultepec, where Color Guide Zimmerman was killed inside of the inner wall of the castle, and the capture of the City of Mexico. The regiment belonged to the first division that entered the city at daybreak of the morning of Sept. 14, 1847.

Other flags, for the capture of which American soldiers gave their lives, the Spanish colors captured in the Philippines by Colonel William G. Haan with his Carabao battery, and another from Zamboango, Mindanao, which is a scarlet with a circle, in the centre of which is a white star, surmounted by a bolo crossed with a war club.

There is an English Union Jack which was captured by an American sloop-of-war after a brilliant engagement in the War of 1812, which, like most of the others, was in a bad state of preservation when it reached the chapel. Many of these flags are torn and battle-rent, and only skilful restoration has made it possible to hang them. This is done by the "net system," which consists of laying the flag between layers of black Brussels net and sewing it so that every part of the original fabric is preserved, while the spots torn out by shot and shell or in the struggle that resulted in its capture also are covered.

A Vacation for You and "Tenement Tommy"

We know many puny children down in Allen, Cherry, and other crowded streets who are starving for fresh air. They're like plants kept in a cellar all Winter.

Three dollars will pay for a week's seashore vacation for one of them.

Won't you give at least one the same health-restoring opportunity you are going to have this Summer?

Multiply the number of days you expect to be away by forty-three cents, send us the amount and we will keep at least one of these little victims of poverty at Sea Breeze while you are away.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
105 East 22nd Street, Room 818.

FOR CHEMISTRY ENGINEERS.

Columbia Will Start New Department in the Fall.

A new department of chemistry engineering will be formed next Fall in the Graduate Engineering School of Columbia University, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Trustees. Courses leading to a degree in chemical engineering, formerly given in the general chemistry department, will be combined into this new department and many added facilities and opportunities offered.

Professor Milton C. Whitaker, who for the last five years has served as the Professor of Engineering Chemistry in the Graduate Engineering School, has been selected to head the department.

The university for the last ten years has offered courses leading to a degree in chemical engineering, but the changed conditions now confronting the industrial world demands recognition, according to the views expressed at the university yesterday. The rapidly increasing importance of those industries based upon the applications of chemistry and the consequent demand for men especially trained in fundamental engineering problems has led the university to supplement these courses with the more elaborate facilities and opportunities offered in a separate chemical engineering department.

The European war, which has cut off this country's chemical supply from abroad, plays its part in this step. The large industrial plants of the United States have sent out urgent demands for graduates trained in chemical engineering to fill important places, and the classes in chemistry in Columbia during the last year have grown materially. In the year eighty-one students registered in the chemical engineering courses at the university.

The new chemical engineering laboratories recently installed at the university will be provided with additional equipment the coming Summer and research may be conducted in them on such a scale as to establish dependable engineering data to serve as a basis for intelligent and accurate process design.

Many of the fields in chemical industries have been seriously affected by the war, the supply of European products in many instances being entirely cut off. According to the statement given out yesterday, the fields most seriously affected are those which manufacture coal-tar dyes, synthetic drugs from which pharmaceutical products are made, synthetic tanning materials, Barium compounds, magnesium compounds, and a large line of similar high grade chemicals, chemical and decorated glass ware, ferromanganese used extensively in the metallurgical industries, and potash and air nitrate for use in fertilisers.

BARS ALL LATIN CHARACTERS

Government Order Transforms the Appearance of Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The municipal decree went forth a few days ago that printing in Latin characters on shop windows and signs should disappear. The order has forthwith been obeyed. Constantinople, which used to display in its cosmopolitan character as many foreign signs as native, is now innocent of anything which the foreigner can read. Whatever inconvenience it involves to a large and important element, the result is a great improvement in the looks of the streets of the Ottoman capital. From many a building have been erased, painted over, or removed the blatant Latin letters crying the names of wares of the occupants. The streets present a most unwonted appearance of neatness and respectability.

No Turkish lettering had ever been so conspicuous to the view as the Latin lettering, and Turkish, even when written large, has a picturesque aspect which no Western language can claim.

Besides its foreign element, Constantinople has a large population of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, few of whom read Turkish, though they speak it. Most signs and notices are therefore given in at least two of these other necessary languages as well as in Turkish and some Western language. Signs in Armenian, Greek, and Hebrew are allowed to stay provided they are not so displayed as to dominate the Turkish letters.

To modify practically all the signs in a capital of over 1,000,000 inhabitants means a vast amount of scraping, painting out, and repainting. It means a whole city at work with ladders, ropes, and hooks, letting down great oblong boards embellished with the forbidden characters. Some canny persons have simply tacked a cloth sign over the old, but such boldness is generally backed up with a German or Austrian passport. Allies must count for something—even to the extent that signs in Gothic characters are permissible. But this was an afterthought. The signs of some Germans and Austrians are passing muster in Latin characters, especially if the French words for "Brothers," "Company," or "Society" have been eliminated.

Many shopkeepers have entirely altered their signs, but the majority have contented themselves, or, rather, the powers that be, with removing the offensive Latin lettering. This often results in an amusingly unbalanced appearance to the shop front or to some highly elaborate design in which the Latin letters were an essential part. In other cases it has simply created a swath of blank background, which by edict must be black or red.

Pera, the so-called European section of the Turkish capital, and Galata, the commercial and financial quarter, have been hardest hit, or most transformed, by the new order. Besides the large signs over the entrances of banks, shops, and hotels, and on the plate-glass windows, all the small but expensive shingles of the lawyers, doctors, architects, and other professional men have disappeared. These were often printed only in Latin characters as a medium known to practically every one who could read and write at all. As yet nothing has taken their place.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion eligible lists are announced:

To messenger, grade 1, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Bureau of Water Register, Richmond—John Connor, 85.30; William Tracy, 79.62. Bureau of Water Register, Queens—Matthew B. Brown, 83.92; John M. Struthers, 78.60.

To attendant, male, Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, the Bronx—Matthew Gonsales, 82; Christopher Muller, 81.40; Cornelius MacGrath, 80.82.

To attendant, female, Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, the Bronx—Rose A. Marr, 84.32; Della McKenna, 82.72; Mary Arnold, 81.40; Ernstina Bornholdt, 81.25; Julia M. O'Connor, 78.58; Jane C. Carmody, 74.58.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for Aug. 18-19 for assistant, male, in the Philippines. Age limits are from twenty to forty years. Nearly all appointments from this register will be made at an entrance salary of $1,200. Candidates will be examined on theme, correction of rough draft manuscript, mathematics, history and civil government of the United States, general history and geography, colonial government and administration, political economy, education and experience.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Contracts for $9,007 have been awarded for sanitary alterations at P. S. 22, 43, 86, 106, and the Truant School, Brooklyn.

The semi-annual report of the Superintendent of School Buildings has been received by the Board of Education as required by the by-laws.

The report of the Committee on Care of Buildings and the minority report submitted by Mr. Cunnion in reference to the charges preferred against Paul A. Aiss, janitor of the Bushwick High School, will be acted upon at next Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Education.

Students of Teachers College will be permitted to observe and to practice in the Washington Irving High School.

The Board of Estimate has approved the issue of $2,000 corporate stock for the payment of expenses in connection with the acquisition of school sites.

Contracts for $2,272 have been awarded for the removal to and re-erection at East Elmhurst of the portable school building now at Corona, and for its plumbing and drainage.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL NEEDS

In order to present a discussion of preparatory school conditions, which at this season of the year are uppermost in the minds of many parents and pupils in connection with the selection of schools for the coming academic term, THE NEW YORK TIMES has asked leading university and college Presidents to give their opinions on the subject. It was suggested that the educators write what they thought about methods of teaching, courses of study, topics that had been too much or too little emphasized in the past, and whether they considered military training advisable.

The answers, which represent all sections of the United States, coming from learned institutions under both public and private control, will appear in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES each week until about the middle of September. The first installment which follows includes letters from the Presidents of Columbia University, Miami University, Berea College, the University of Maine, and the Oklahoma A. and M. College.

From Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is best not to use the words preparatory school at all or to get into the habit of thinking which the use of that term implies. The secondary school should not be merely a preparatory school, but should stand upon its own feet and do the work appropriate to the age of its students and to the environment in which they live.

In many ways and from many points of view, secondary school training has mightily improved in the last generation. This is particularly true of the high schools, which are public secondary schools. This improvement, however, has been accompanied by certain weaknesses which are perhaps due to the rapid development of secondary education and to the period of educational transition through which we have been passing. One cannot help noticing the waste of time and the waste of energy in secondary education that are due to attempting to cover too many subjects and to gain a little knowledge about many things, instead of centring attention upon a few important subjects and gaining the discipline and knowledge which come from something approaching mastery of them.

Our secondary schools are particularly weak in general history and in English history and in practical instruction in French, Spanish, and German. One result of the war will be to quicken an interest in general history and in English history. This is highly desirable, for without some knowledge of these two great subjects American history is wholly unintelligible.

College admission examinations show that secondary school teaching in the modern European languages is painfully inefficient. There should be no trouble in teaching a pupil of high school age to read, to write, and to speak fairly well at least one of these languages. Too often, unfortunately, nothing of this kind is accomplished, although the time devoted to French and German is not inconsiderable. Spanish has been heretofore almost wholly overlooked. The new interest in the South American republics and the new and closer relations between them and the United States will soon alter this, however.

A boy or girl of high school age ought to be taught four things: to observe, to record, to compare, and to express. The secondary school graduate who comes to college having learned to do these four things fairly well, will find no difficulty in meeting the most rigorous demands of a college course.

In regard to the present insistent interest in vocational training, it may be said that the earlier a pupil is turned toward a specific vocation, the more likely he is to remain in it all his life, and to remain a mediocrity in it as well. The chances of success are far greater for the pupil who can postpone somewhat his preparation for a particular vocation and can acquire adequate knowledge and adequate discipline with which to pursue it.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
President Columbia University.
New York, N. Y.

The High School Quandary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The high schools of our country are in a quandary just now as to what subjects they ought to teach.

Evidently if the high school graduate is going directly into life's duties he should be equipped with some knowledge of sociology and economics, and with well-defined tastes, which will make him an intelligent member of the community. Besides this, he should have some equipment for serving the community through a definite vocation. To meet these most reasonable demands the high schools are all introducing more vocational courses, and listing many subjects which were formerly reserved wholly for college.

On the other hand, if the high school graduate expects to take a college course, his high school work should be more of the nature of a preparatory course, giving him a command of languages and mathematics, which he will use in college, and reserving, perhaps, his studies in sociology and economics for the period of greater maturity.

A large number of high schools are now able to furnish at least two courses of study; one for the young people who are graduating into life and the other for the young people who are graduating with a view to further study in college.

The smaller high schools, which contain a very precious element of rural talent, are embarrassed by their inability to do this. Sometimes they sacrifice the majority of their students, who will never go to college, to the interests of the smaller number who will go on in study; but increasingly these smaller high schools are giving things which prepare their pupils immediately for the work of life.

In this condition of affairs the colleges are called upon to make concessions. They wish to clear the way for entrance for the boy who has graduated from a small high school, and has not had a full list of studies ordinarily required for preparation for college, but who has had elementary sociology, economics and agriculture, let us say. Probably a college might as well accept elementary agriculture as a proper preparatory subject as to accept botany; but just how far such concessions ought to go is a burning question today. It stands to reason, as debaters say, that the course which best fits a man for college may not be the course which best fits for immediate activity in the world, if he is to go directly from the high school to his life work.

There is a pretty general agreement, however, that the high school studies should all be such as to command the pupil's real interest, and what we call vocational subjects awaken interest in many cases where disciplinary subjects, like mathematics, fail to find much response.

WILLIAM GOODELL FROST,
President Berea College.
Berea, Ky.

Ability to Study Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite easy to point out changes that might be made in secondary school work. It is not so easy, however, to justify them and show they are necessary and possible.

Outside of New England and to an increasing degree in New England, college preparation occurs in publicly supported high schools. These high schools must minister to the needs of the community that supports them. The course of study must be of value to the student even though he does not continue his education in a higher institution. Any particular emphasis laid upon a special course because it prepares for college is unfair to the great mass of students who do not expect to enter a higher institution of learning.

The greatest change needed is one that will better adjust college requirements to high school needs. College education is, after all, only more education. The high school should, in all its courses, give enough academic knowledge to make it possible for a student who completes the high school course to profit by more education in some college or university. Institutions of higher learning need to go further than they have in adjusting their work to the preparation that the high school gives. It should be as easy to pass from the high school to college as it is to pass from the grammar school to the high school.

What is needed most in college work is the ability to study and the alertness of mind that comes from proper high school training. It is probable that most secondary schools could improve their product by requiring harder work from their pupils and particularly by giving them more definite instructions in methods of study.

ROBERT JUDSON ALEY,
President, University of Maine.
Orono, Maine.

A Plea for Thoroughness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the great problem which confronts preparatory schools as well as the colleges today to make the work seem real and worth while to the student, and after making the work seem worth while, to see that it is done in a way that gives the student thorough training. American students today do not approach the classroom in the right spirit, and far too many of them endeavor to select easy courses and to slide through. I doubt whether we can return to the old drill method of twenty or thirty years ago. I believe our present problem is to select subjects which are worth while and real, and which will function somewhere in the life of the student and then to give it to them in a way which will demand thorough preparation and first-class drill on their part.

R. M. HUGHES,
President Miami University.
Oxford, Ohio.

Practical Work Advocated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The secondary school is the most important educational institution in the United States today. It is there that the student is prepared either to quit school or continue it—it is there that he gets his viewpoint, or should get it. The modern preparatory school is a wonderfully fine institution so far as organization is concerned. It offers a wide range of subject matter, and employs, in theory, efficient instructors. The institution responds readily to the demand of the people, more so than does the college, or even the primary school.

The high school has its handicaps just as the college does. To set up new ideas and put them into operation, requires a change in teachers in order to secure efficiency. The high school too often introduces a subject or a method without having a teacher who understands the idea. The great trouble about the Gary system, if we should specify, lies in the securing of teachers who understand the aims and purposes of the organizer. In the effort to make public education more practical, we are handicapped with teachers who attempt to teach as they were taught. The public school, both elementary and high, is striving to become practical, to meet the real needs of the people.

A sort of industrial work has been put into the schools; science has been made prominent; business education is being emphasized, and less and less emphasis is laid upon classical studies. There is too much scholasticism in the public schools, and too much in the colleges, but it cannot be suddenly reduced. There is too much education through talk and book, and too little in doing. These are criticisms that have been offered time after time for two or three decades, and the schools are doing about as much as they can to really adjust themselves to meet the demands made by the advanced thinkers.

As for military training, I cannot see any serious objection to it in the secondary schools. I do not believe that it would inspire the war spirit, but the training which the pupils would get would be something of an asset. If we should ever be called upon to defend our country, it would be an advantage.

J. W. CANTRELL, President,
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.
Stillwater, Okla.

College Presidents Give Opinions to The Times on the Strength and Weaknesses of These Institutions.

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LIQUOR INTEREST METHODS AID THE PROHIBITION CAUSE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IN the June number of The Atlantic Monthly appears a study of the movement for nation wide prohibition in this country. It is singular that so careful and thorough an article should make no mention of what has been, perhaps, the most powerful factor in the recrudescence of the prohibition movement. It is by no accident of inexplicable psychological conversion that so many individuals and communities which seemed to have declared definitely against prohibition and in favor of a high-license system twenty years ago have today reversed their policy, and are either ranging themselves deliberately on its side or moving definitely toward it. Since most of them have been obliged to do violence to ideas of personal liberty and convictions about methods of social reform which they still hold as tenaciously as ever, some adequate explanation of a willing sacrifice so real and so general must exist.

The truth is that a majority of those ready to vote today for prohibition do not believe the system which they have determined to support to be either sound in principle or more than partially vindicated in practice. In its social and moral aspect it remains to them what it has always been; crude, violent, an unjustified invasion of the individual life by the State, and a remedy at best only moderately efficacious, and at worst productive of disorders as serious as those it proposes to cure. Nevertheless they have decided to accept and even welcome it as less unbearable than what the liquor traffic insolently forces them to endure. The old prohibition uprising was a crusade against the use of intoxicants; the new is directed against the abuses of their distribution and sale. Whatever platforms and leaders may say, the bull's-eye of the target aimed at by those who are now willing to vote for prohibition is the destruction of those political abuses which the liquor interest has erected into a consolidated, organized and shameful system.

The reason why literally millions of people like myself and hundreds of others personally known to me, after having written and worked and voted against prohibition for a quarter of a century, declare that they will not only never oppose it again but will give it their silent or open support, is the system of peonage that the trade in stimulants has introduced among its agents and dependents and, through them, into the political life of many of our cities and some of our States. In its worst form, as it is now established in not a few communities, it constitutes a huge and smoothly working machine for the debasement of individuals and the control of public life.

Take a large city as the unit for examination. The breweries are closely organized and follow an iron-clad policy. They pay practically all the saloon license fees. Each license is held nominally by an individual saloonkeeper. The money is paid by the brewer. In most cases, perhaps, he owns either the building where the saloon does business or the lease of the saloon premises. The saloonkeeper is merely a tenant at will from day to day. On the other hand, he must, before engaging in the business, invest a considerable sum of money or credit in fixtures and stock. His license may be taken away and he may be ordered to vacate the premises at any time by his patron. This is likely to cost him not only his living but all his possessions, if he offends. He becomes essentially a serf.

This is far from the worst of his estate. The saloonkeeper must agree to sell no keg beer except that supplied by the brewer to whom his license is assigned, and who probably owns his lease. He is generally permitted to carry a limited quantity of case goods. But, and here is the crowning iniquity, he is bound by an explicit or understood condition to purchase and pay for a stated number of kegs of beer from his master each week or month. If he fails to do this he is presently supplanted by some one who can and will. Indeed, this is the central fact of his agreement, on which everything else depends. He may keep a disorderly place, may get into all kinds of trouble with public and police, but his license is safe while his sales record is good. Let that fall below standard, and nothing can save him.

It is obvious that this arrangement changes the whole character of the saloon business. It makes it revolting to the public and to the self-respecting saloonkeeper himself. He is no longer merely a caterer to a public demand. Up to a certain point he must create it. If the normal thirst of his constituency does not consume his allotted quota he must increase that appetite or go out and drum up new trade. He will be protected if he sells to a drunkard or a minor. He will be punished if he does not sell enough to somebody. From these compulsory sales by thousands of agents who have no recourse except to get out of the business springs a new crop of evils. How can sales be stimulated most surely? By selling to drunkards and minors, by keeping open at times forbidden by law, by permitting gambling on the premises, and by providing the so-called "wine rooms" where women are admitted.

There is one more link in the logical chain. The system just described cannot function satisfactorily without the complicity or the complaisance of the public authorities. The law-breaking necessary to a desired profit, the restoration of a license forfeited for misconduct, but sacred because it represents an investment by the liquor interest which made misconduct certain, requires a political pull. There must be friends always alert and influential enough to maintain the system substantially intact. And, since States have contracted a habit of legislating against the liquor interest, it is no longer sufficient, though more than ever indispensable, that municipal places should be filled by officials not too squeamish about doing what they are told. State officers also must be men who will look upon the business with a tolerant and friendly eye; who will not inadvertently favor or sign a local option bill. The system, indeed, cannot be safe until Governor and Attorney General and a majority of the members of the Legislature are men in whose optic nerve there is a "blind spot" exactly at the focus where all rays from possible misuse of the public sale of intoxicants converge.

This is not a theoretical argument, but the statement of a fact. There are States having local option today, and looking forward cheerfully to prohibition within the next two or three years, in which a corporal's guard could scarcely have been mustered behind that cause twenty years ago. They have seen the brewery and liquor interest not only brazenly dictating to Legislatures, but attempting to seize complete control of all party machinery in the State. They have passed through campaign after campaign in which the paramount issue, in the newspapers and on the platform, not only in the election, but in the primaries and the selection of candidates for Governor, was the question, "Who is the brewers' candidate?"

The people of the small towns and of the country districts are not as hardened to the spectacle, not as inured by casuistry or cynicism to its disgrace, as the city voter. They are scandalized, outraged, indignant. They made up their minds some time ago to put an end to it. And they are succeeding because they are now joined by an army of former anti-Prohibitionists in the cities themselves, who are convinced that the destruction of this insidious, unprincipled and incessantly encroaching influence in politics has become a first lien upon the conscience of the individual and the patriotism of the citizen.

An odd paradox ought to interest the leaders of causes and the representatives of interests. One of the greatest obstacles to the advance of prohibition in the last ten or fifteen years has been the Anti-Saloon League. By its intolerance, its vast expenditure of money, and most of all, by its vindictive boycott of every man desiring to enter or remain in public life, no matter how lofty his intelligence, how unsullied his character, how pure his motive, if he did not subscribe to political prohibition of the liquor traffic, it would, if left unaided, by alienating sympathies not directed by fanaticism, have remained forever incompetent to achieve the aim on which its will was set.

But the other side, by the fatuity of its publications and arguments, by its insensibility to the dangers and abuses of the traffic which it represents, most of all by its mad thought that it could make all Government in this country its tool, or at least its willing partner in policies that are, next after the white slave traffic, the most degrading form of commercialism in our time, has accomplished the apparently impossible. It has made prohibition—disbelieved in, distrusted and rejected—a popular and winning cause throughout most of the United States. The wrath of prohibition's enemies has served it well.

JOSEPH GILPIN FYLE.

St. Paul, Minn., July 20, 1915.

DECLARES IT IS THE LORD'S WAR, FOR THE WORLD IS A BABYLON

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have been many attempts to make a diagnosis of the war plague now raging in Europe. Many things have been strongly spoken; but we have seen nothing that, to our mind, goes to the root of the matter. They are also unsatisfactory in their prognosis. No one seems to know whither we are going, and the various roads by which they would lead us run into a squirrel track and finally vanish up a tree.

Of all the startling facts we have observed since the outbreak of this war, the most remarkable and ominous one is that it seems never to occur to people that the scriptures furnish the only true explanation of this titanic convulsion of the nations, and that it throws the only ray of light into the stormy night of the future. To most people the Bible is a "back number"; even to multitudes of so-called Christians, it is, practically, an unimportant or forgotten book. They have substituted for it ideas of their own, or other man-made systems of thought. Chief among these philosophic systems, and modifying all the others, is the philosophy of evolution, which attempts to explain all things by natural causes. It affirms that every organic thing is in a process of development to higher and ever higher forms and conditions of life. In this it is in direct opposition to the Bible, which teaches that the history of the race is a history of departures from God; that natural development, as regards man, is not from low to high, but from high to low. It takes account, indeed, of man's progress in the arts and sciences, and of all his efforts by inventions and discoveries to improve the world; but it shows that man is neither saved nor satisfied by these things, and that they are, at best, more likely to prove means of further alienation from God.

We give the name of civilization to these efforts of men to fix up this sin-cursed world, and by culture, by arts and inventions to make it so attractive and bewitching that men shall forget God and be satisfied with the world as it is, in its enmity to God, and desire nothing better.

This war may be said to be an exposé of civilization. For, with all our boasted progress, what are we but a race of idolators? We rejoice in and worship the works of our own hands—not idols of wood and stone and metal, to be sure, but our acquisitions, inventions, discoveries, and our creations of art. We boast of our splendid civilization, as Nebuchadnezzar, swollen with pride, did in his day: "Is not this great Babylon, which I have built?" What fools! Has any one ever been able to read his paper at night by the light of the Statue of Liberty as he sat on the deck of a Staten Island ferryboat?

Again, it may be remarked, incidentally, this war is also an exposé of evolution, a practical demonstraton of its essential badness, as a philosophical system. Evolution, as taught by Darwin, has been accepted by Germany with all her heart, and for two generations she has been working overtime teaching it to all the world in her universities and in ordering her own life thereby. Now, if this philosophy be true, then in all her preparations for this war and in all her conduct of it from the beginning, Germany has been altogether orthodox and strictly correct. For if evolution were true, then meekness, forbearance, gentleness, mercy, and love, which are commanded in the Scriptures, would be weaknesses and impediments to the true development of a nation, and evidences that the nation entertaining such sentiments is unfit to survive. Is not this the teaching of Treitschke and Bernhardi? Prussian militarism is the only practical application of Darwinian evolution to national policy that has ever been attempted. The same poisonous error has taken root everywhere in the commercial and industrial world, and is bearing fruit in commercial monopoly and industrial oppression and brigandage. In the religious world it is seen in the stupefying opiate of modern optimism, in the denial of man's responsibility and accountability to God, and in higher criticism, which is evolution applied to the inspired Scriptures.

These are a few specimens of the flower and fruit of this choice plant; its beauty and fragrance are those of the skunk-cabbage; its fruit combines the sweetness of aloes and the refreshment of the deadly night shade, and if only our eyes are opened by means of this war, and we learn to appreciate, at its true value, this great philosophic achievement of the nineteenth century, all this appalling loss and agony will have been fully justified. Nay, it will be justified whether we realize it or not.

Now while we have settled in our own minds how this war started, and upon what man or upon what nation must rest the chief responsibility for having been the aggressor, it will not be amiss in us to realize that we were the cause of it—the so-called "Christian nations"—all of us, but that God brought it on. "The Lord hath a controversy with the nations, he will enter into judgment with all flesh," (Jer. 25:31.) All this bloodshed and anguish have been occasioned by the sins of these nations which mount up to Heaven. And it behooves us all (for we Americans are guilty like the others) to humble ourselves and confess our iniquities and cry mightily unto God for His pardon and favor. This war is a great tocsin call to repentance and to a return to Him and to His Word. And in the midst of the noise of battle and above the thunders of the storm we may hear Him saying: "Be still, and know that I am God! I will be exalted among the nations; I will be exalted in the earth."

Oh yes, "The Lord hath a controversy with the nations"; and when, in His plan, it was necessary to chastise them for their unbelief and wickedness, why was it not eminently fitting that the scourge or battleaxe in His hand should be that nation to whom the other nations of Christendom had been turning, as the fountain-head of all wisdom and culture, sending thither the flower of their universities, colleges, and seminaries, to drink at her poisoned wells of materialism, rationalism, and destructive criticism, and then go home, as teachers and preachers, to undermine the faith of tens of millions in the infallible word of God and the vital truths of genuine Christianity? Something needed to be done, and God, partly in judgment and partly in mercy and love, sent this war to shock the nations into consciousness and bring them to themselves, "for when thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world learn righteousness."

One of the curious by-products of this war is seen in the charge, so frequently heard of late, that "Christianity is a failure," because it did not prevent it. But such an expression merely betrays a profound ignorance as to what the Scriptures really teach. We have no desire to defend the Christianity of the Christian nations; for, in the first place, it should be said, there are no "Christian nations," and, in the second place, the Christianity of the so-called "Christian nations" is not Christianity at all, but a gross corruption, or counterfeit, of it. But why should Christianity be held responsible for this unprecedented outbreak of fury? The Christian Church was never commissioned to put an end to war. The Disciples of Christ were separated from the world and sent back into it, as citizens of a foreign country, to present the claims of Christ, their King, urging faith in obedience to Him as the only way of salvation from sin, and His personal return to the earth as the only hope of the race. Their business was not to convert the world, but "to take out from the nations a people for His name." All the evils of our own day were full fledged and rampant in their day. Yet the early Christians were nowhere told to clean up the world by various reforms in order to make it a more desirable place in which to live. On the contrary, they were plainly given to understand that wars and evils of every kind would continue throughout the entire age, until the personal and visible return of Christ to the earth. The proofs of this are too numerous to specify. But with regard to the entire period between the first and second comings of the Messiah, Daniel says of it: "Unto the end shall be war; desolations are determined," (Daniel ix., 24-27;) and everything else in Old and New Testaments is in perfect harmony with this declaration. The divine program gives no hint of a gradual uplift of humanity until the millennium shall be ushered in by human agencies.

WILLIS W. MEAD

Tompkinsville, N. Y., July 20, 1915.

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Good Stenographers

No matter which machine you use. There are hundreds of good positions seeking competent operators at salaries from

$10.00 to $25.00 per week

Our Free Employment Dept.

is the largest in the world. No charge is made for securing positions. The service is free to both employer and employee.

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Women's $2 and $2.50 White Canvas Shoes at $1

Annual July Clearaway.
Nearly 2,000 pairs of these fashionable and most desirable shoes.
Pumps and Button Style Shoes.
Splendidly made of good quality Sea Island canvas. Every pair Goodyear welted.
Sizes up to 5; B and C widths only.
Sale begins Monday.

Charge Customers
If you are not a charge customer you can enjoy the convenience of an Account by applying to our Department of Accounts.
All charge purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered September 1.

TRUSTEES' SALES
(By Order of the United States District Court)
Because of the Crowds in Attendance We Cannot Guarantee to Fill Mail or Telephone Orders on These Items.

19th Annual Sale of $2 to $10 Nemo TRIPLE STRIP CORSETS (Seconds), at - - $1

Most Sensational Sale of These World Famous Corsets Ever Planned Begins at Greenhut's at Store-Opening Time Tomorrow

AS a matter of fact, not another word really need be said, for the headlines alone are sufficient to attract thousands to Greenhut's long before store-opening time tomorrow.

This is the event in which our patrons get from two to ten times their money's worth. And no other sale of Corsets held in any other store in the world can be compared to this one.

"Nemo" Corsets Are Known Throughout the Civilized World, and They Fully Deserve the Wonderful Reputation They Have Achieved.

Nearly all the popular 1915 "Nemo" styles are in this sale, including the famous "Self-Reducing" and favorite "Slender" "Nemo" models. While classified as "seconds," no hurt is greater than a dropped stitch, an oil-spot or two, or finger marks. For all practical purposes these corsets are as good as any you can buy at full prices.

All sizes will be in this sale when it begins tomorrow, and as the attendance will undoubtedly be of record size, we urgently advise you to come as early as possible.

Finally and Absolutely: The greatest sale of Corsets the retail trade has ever known. Think of it: "Seconds" of $2 to $10 "Nemos," at $1.

(These Corsets will be for sale on special tables on the Main Floor, special tables on the Second Floor, and in our regular Corset Department.)

Great Semi-Annual Furniture Sale

Begins Tomorrow with a Remarkable List of Bargains

Compared with regular prices, your economies in this sale range from 10 to 50 per cent.

In the Annex Building—two entire floors brimming with the very best kinds of furniture for every part of the house—every piece 'way under price, beginning tomorrow.

Particularly attractive bargains in furniture for Dining Room, Living Room, Bedroom, Library and Den.

The limited number of items printed here is merely suggestive.

OTHER BARGAINS For Tomorrow's Selling

Women's Fine Silk Gloves

50c Two-Clasp Tricot Silk Gloves—black or white; at 35c
65c Two-Clasp Milanese Silk Gloves—Paris point embroidery; black, white and tan; at 48c
68c (16-Button-Length) Silk Mousquetaire Gloves—black and white; at 49c
$1 (20-Button-Length) Silk Gloves — Paris point embroidery; white only; at 68c

Silk Girdles and Leather Purses

25c Back-Strap Purses—assorted leathers; black and colors; at .. 19c
$1 Silk Girdles—black and colors; shirred on a 6-inch bone; at 74c

Writing Paper

25c "Dolores" Initial Writing Paper—each box contains 24 sheets and 24 envelopes to match; at 19c

Suit Cases and Trunks

$4.75 Genuine Cane Suit Cases—neat, brown color; lined with sateen; sizes 24 and 26 inches; at $3.65
$10 "Frisco" Special Travelling Trunks—duck covered; linen lined; 2 trays; sizes 32, 34 and 36; at $7.95

Dress Goods

29c Black and White Shepherd Checks—50 inches wide; yard 19c
75c Black Diagonal—40 inches wide; yard 49c
79c All-Wool Storm Serge—50 in. wide; black and navy blue; yard 55c

Embroideries

25c Flouncings and Corset Coverings—17 in. wide; at, yard 12½c
35c Flouncings and Corset Coverings—17 in. wide; at, yard 19c
45c and 75c Embroidered Flouncings — 36 to 42 in. wide; all white and colors on white; at, yard ..... 29c and 39c

Wash Goods

20c Shepherd Check Suitings—36 in. wide; yard 14c
39c Tussah Silks—36 in. wide; plain and brocaded, black and colors; yard 24c
49c Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine—36 in. wide; black and best colors; yard 29c
40c Pure Irish Ramie Dress Linen—36 in. wide; black and the wanted colors; yard ... 29c

$5.50 Chiffoniers—at $3.45
Five drawers; finished in golden oak; good handles and locks.

$2 Dining Room Chairs—at $1.15
Box seats; your choice of cane chased leather seat or saddle wood seat; golden oak and fumed oak finishes.

$3 Dining Room Chairs—at $1.95
Quartered golden oak; genuine leather box slip seats.

$8.75 Dressers at $4.65
Golden oak; well finished and constructed; all wood trimmings; good size mirror.

$12 Extension Dining Room Tables—at $7.45
Golden oak; 10-inch square pedestal; size of table, 42 inches in diameter.

$18 China Closets—at .. $12.50
Golden Quartered oak; round ends; swell front; three grooved shelves.

$27.50 Rockers—at $19.75
Genuine Spanish leather Harrington spring rockers; large and comfortable; specially adapted for library or living rooms.

$55 Three-Piece Library Suites—at $34.50
Upholstered in genuine Spanish leather; inside seat back and sides; frames made of selected birch; finished in a rich mahogany color. Suite consists of settee, armchair and rocker.

$32 Brass Bed Outfits—complete $18.75
Outfit consists of a two-inch continuous post brass bed, with five 1-inch filling rods, bright or satin finish, all regular sizes; a box spring covered in fancy art ticking, a 45-lb. cotton mattress (to the full size) in ticking to match the box spring.

$4.75 Manhattan Telescope Couch Beds—at $2.65
Complete with two mattresses; ten-year guaranteed Rome-link spring with helical end; can be taken apart and used as two separate couches.

$9 Roll-Edge Felt Mattresses—at $4.95
50 lbs. to the full size; covered in fancy cretonne ticking; can be had in all regular sizes.

$6 Roll-Edge White Cotton Mattresses—at $3.45
50 lbs. to the full size; covered in fancy art ticking; can be had in all regular sizes.

$3.50 Soft Top Mattresses—at $1.85
All regular sizes.

Bed Springs—

$3.15 Bed Springs—at $2.50
$3.85 Bed Springs—at $3.00
$5.00 Bed Springs—at $3.50
$5.50 Bed Springs—at $4.25
$6.00 Bed Springs—at $4.50
$8.50 Bed Springs—at $6.50
$10.00 Bed Springs—at $7.50

OTHER BARGAINS for Tomorrow's Selling

Floor Coverings

9x12 ft. Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs—
Formerly $10.50; sale $15.75
Formerly $17.50; sale $13.75

Seamed Tapestry Brussels Rugs—size 9x12 ft.
Formerly $14.50; sale $12.25
Formerly $9.75; sale $7.95

Axminster Rugs—seamless; 9x12; formerly $26.50; sale $19.75

Axminster Rugs—seamed; 9x12 ft.; formerly $22.50; sale $16.75

Curtains and Portieres

$5.50 Figured Mercerized Armure Portieres—sale $4.25
$3.95 pr. Irish Point Lace Curtains—sale $2.95
$2.95 Tapestry Couch Covers—sale $2.25

Framed Pictures

Clearsway at half former prices and even less; many subjects.
10c, 25c, 35c, 50c, $1

Dinner Sets

$12.75 Dinner Sets—100 pieces; choice of two handsome border decorations; treated with gold on edges; sale $7.95
$7.95 Dinner Services 100 pieces; large rose spray design; good quality porcelain; complete for 12 persons; sale $4.95

Refrigerators

$8.50 Lift Cover Style Refrigerator—38¾ inches high; ice capacity about 40 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale $6.25
$20.50 Side Icer Refrigerator—44¾ in. high; ice capacity about 75 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale $14.25

Window Screens and Screen Doors—None exchanged Please bring correct measurements with you. None sent C. O. D.

29c Wooden Window Screens—24x37; sale 20c
55c Wooden Window Screens—30x45; sale 42c
52c All-Metal Window Screens—30x43; sale 41c
$2.10 Screen Doors—various sizes; natural finish; sale $1.75
$2.85 5-ply Garden Hose—25 ft.; sale $2.05
$5.75 5-ply Garden Hose—50 ft.; sale $3.89

Women's Dainty Summer Blouses 79c

In a Very Special Sale Tomorrow, at .....

Really it will pay you to pick for yourself at least ½ dozen of these blouses to last you during the remainder of the summer. These blouses represent the very uttermost that it is possible to obtain for your money. You will find in them happily combined both style and comfort. They are shown in many beautiful styles—all made of sheer fabrics, giving the maximum of coolness on the hottest day.

You'll find such excellent "summery" materials as:—WHITE VOILE WITH FANCY COLORED STRIPES, CATERPILLAR CREPE, FANCY SWISS WITH COLORED DIAMOND, SELF-STRIPED AND WHITE VOILE, —and, finally, BLACK CHINA SILK.

All the newest collars are exhibited; some edged with lace; others beautifully embroidered.

Best Groceries---Money Savings

Our free wagon delivery service reaches 900 suburban towns and seashore resorts within a radius of 30 miles. Mail orders filled. Telephone, Chelsea—4000.

Potatoes
FANCY NEW POTATOES — bbl., $1.75; bushel, 60 lbs., 75c; peck, 15 lbs., 20c; one-half peck 12c

Flour
Fountain Quality, Premium Patent Flour—bbl., $7.75; ½ bbl., $4.05; ⅛ bbl. bag 98c

FREEZING SALT—bathing salt, pickling salt; No. 50 bag 49c
PURE SPICES—mustard, ginger, cinnamon, pepper; freshly ground; lb 24c
SWIFT'S PRIDE SOAP—box 100 bars, $3.45; 10 reg. 4c bars 35c
HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. box, 47c; 3-lb. carton 24c
POISON FLY PAPER—dozen, 39c; 3 reg. 5c envelopes 10c

Mother's Oatmeal
Freshly rolled oatmeal; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c pkgs 10c

Sugar
Best refined granulated; 3½-lb. cartons, 23c; 7 lbs., 44c; 25-lb. cotton bag $1.59
Sold at these special prices only with grocery orders.

Kitchen Candles
Granite Snowflake Candles, package containing 6 or 12 candles, usually 15c; special, at 10c

TOMATO SOUP—Snider's or Van Camp's; doz., 94c; reg. 10c can 8c

Smoked Meats
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. 20c
SWIFT'S CELEBRATED BACON—lb. 22c
SUGAR CURED HAMS 18c
lb.
CANVASED HAMS—Premium, Supreme, Star or Dold's; lb. 21c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb. 15½c

Coffee
Roasted fresh daily. CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE — 25-lb. drum, $5.50; 5 lbs., $1.10; lb 22c
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.90; 5¼ lbs., $1; lb 19c

FRESH FRUIT SALAD—regular $1 quart jar 59c
CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES—9 cans, 58c; tall can 10c
WHITE PICKLING VINEGAR—gallon jug, 32c; large bottle 10c
PAROWAX — for sealing fruit jars, etc.; 1-lb. package 9c
POWDERED AMMONIA—Pride of the Kitchen brand; 6 boxes, 29c; reg. 10c box 5c

Tetley's Teas
INDIA CEYLON—Formosa Oolong or mixed tea; usually 80c and 65c a lb.; special ¼ or ½-lb. package; lb 49c

Fresh Cereals
10 lbs. 5 lbs.
Pearl Barley 85c 29c
Pinhead Oatmeal 85c 29c
Rolled Oatmeal 45c 24c
Best Quality Farina 85c 30c
Whole Head Rice 85c 35c

ENGLISH JAM—Hartley's Raspberry or Strawberry; regular $1.45 7-lb. can $1.10
EDDY'S QUINCE AND APPLE JELLY—6 glasses, 70c; reg. 15c glass 12c
YELLOW CLING PEACHES—Troubadour brand; doz., $2.25; regular 25c can 19c
MOTHER'S CORN FLAKES — doz., $1; 3 reg. 10c pkgs 25c

Advertised Cereals
QUAKER PEARL HOMINED PINHEAD OATMEAL—6 pkgs., 57c; reg. 14c pkg 10c
GOLD MEDAL FRESHLY TOASTED CORN FLAKES —reg. 10c pkg 5c

Fresh Fruits
CANTALOUPES—large, ripe, delicious melons; 4 for 25c
PEACHES—large, ripe Georgia fruit; peck 25c

SOUSED MACKEREL—Maconochies, imported; doz., $1; reg. 15c oval can 10c
WHOLE PICKLING SPICES—lb. 25c

Fresh Meats
LAMB—legs of fancy city dressed spring; lb 19c

Fresh Vegetables
NEW WHITE ONIONS—yellow onions, red onions; 5-quart basket, 24c; 6 Qts. Peck 28c
NEW YOUNG BEETS—5-quart basket 23c
NEW WHITE TURNIPS—or yellow turnips; 5-quart basket 20c
NEW GREEN PEAS—peck, 37c; 4 quarts 19c
LETTUCE—large hard, crisp heads; white centre; each 5c

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock — Single S. H. Stamps Thereafter

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1915.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Edward W. Browning Leases His Three Thirteen-story West Side Apartment Hotels.

COST $200,000 TO BUILD

Country Estates Purchased for Occupancy—A $10,000 Deal at Morristown, N. J.

The three thirteen-story apartment hotels built by Edward W. Browning on Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets west of Central Park West have been leased to three different lessees.

To Harry Proctor Mr. Browning has leased the Royalton at 42 West Seventy-second Street. The Earlton, at 118 West Seventy-second Street, has been leased for five years to Walter R. Senior. Mr. Browning has leased the Nobleton at 126 West Seventy-third Street to C. Morton Bellak, who conducts the St. Louis and Oxford hotels in East Thirty-second and Twenty-seventh Streets, respectively. He will rename it the Belldore.

Mr. Browning bought the properties a couple of years ago and the plans for the houses were filed last year.

The estimated cost for the Seventy-second Street houses being $60,000 each, and for that on Seventy-third Street $80,000.

Buys Bronx Theatre Site.

G. A. Pfortner has sold for the Havemeyer estate the plot of lots on the south side of East 167th Street running through from Webster to Brook Avenue, to the Wardwin Company. The new owners will improve the property with stores and a moving-picture house with a capacity of 2,000 seats.

Activity at Bensonhurst.

Sales at Bensonhurst recently made by O. L. and W. G. Perfect include a dwelling at Seventy-sixth Street near Eighteenth Avenue for the Johnston Gould Realty Company, which was immediately resold for occupancy; a block front on Twentieth Avenue between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets to a builder; a new residence at 2,373 Eighty-third Street, and other neighboring plots to a builder for immediate improvement.

$10,000 Deal at Morristown, N. J.

H. C. Reynolds has sold for the Plainfield Land and Building Company its twenty-six-acre tract on Sussex Avenue, Morristown, N. J., to M. M. Schaenen. The property consists of a seven-room cottage, stables, poultry houses, &c., and will be improved by the buyer for residential purposes. The property was held at $10,000.

Sale at Greenacres.

Maxwell Smith has sold for the Allied Improvement Company to a client the dwelling recently completed on Claremont Avenue, Greenacres, near the Hartsdale station. It was held at $15,000.

Staten Island.

F. Fanderlik of New Brighton purchased from Cornelius C. Kolff of the Narrows Improvement Company a plot, 55 by 165, facing the plaza at Harbor View, Clifton, and overlooking the Narrows. The new owner will erect a private residence.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for Major Britton Davis of Congers, N. Y., to John Devonport Clarke the old residence adjoining the Government reservation, which Mr. Clarke will occupy as his permanent home.

Builder Buys L. I. City Corner.

The Clark estate of Brooklyn has sold a lot on Camelia Street, southwest corner of Sherman Street, Long Island City, to John F. Rigney, who will erect an apartment house on the site. The realty firm of Clay closed the deal.

Long Island.

The two and one-half story dwelling at 43 Dry Harbor Road, Glendale, has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Company, for the Hector Realty Company, to a client for occupancy.

Frank Crowell has sold at the estates of Great Neck the residence of James E. Baker, with nearly an acre of land, to H. H. Frazee.

New Jersey.

James J. Connors has sold for Joseph W. Flynn the Norwood Hotel and five acres at Branchport, Long Branch, N. J., including 1,000 feet of shore front on the Shrewsbury River. The purchaser is E. V. Culberson of Atlanta, Ga., who paid all cash.

Feist & Feist have sold to the Arcand Realty Company, the new dwelling at 309 South Twenty-first Street, Newark, on plot 125 by 100. The same brokers have also sold for Henry Alsopp, the vacant plot on Stanley Road at the corner of Hamilton Road, South Orange, 100 by 171. The purchaser is William E. Lehman, who is preparing plans for a residence.

Residence Leases.

Fish & Marvin have rented for Mrs. Ferris J. Meigs the residence at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, now occupied by Colonel Carson of the United States Army. The new tenant is Douglas I. McKay, former Police Commissioner of New York City.

The Houghton Company has leased for Sarah Haas the four-story dwelling at 461 West 140th Street to James W. Haig.

OCEAN FRONT LOT VALUES.

What Will Belle Harbor Lots Bring? An Interesting Question.

There is much speculation and guessing in realty circles at present as to just what the four thousand feet of ocean front property at Belle Harbor, L. I., will bring under the hammer when offered at public auction by Joseph P. Day on Saturday next.

Except for the ocean frontage at Coney Island, Brighton and Manhattan Beach, Long Beach, and in the Rockaway district, there is no other source of supply within the easy communicative zone, except within the one to five hour radius along the New Jersey seaboard, from the Atlantic Highlands to the distant Atlantic City and Cape May.

The wonder then is that the entire visible supply of New York City ocean frontage has not long ago been absorbed and most highly developed on an economic basis by the 7,500,000 population within the metropolitan area, for this sea-washed expanse has advantages of location and accessibility not possessed by the more distant resorts.

Partial failure of the real estate, building, home buying, amusement and speculative interest first to have taken advantage of the opportunities so very close at hand instead of searching for and capitalizing those that are at a far greater distance is one of the mysteries of the realty world.

While shore-front lots at Coney Island and near by have been allowed to linger behind at $10,000 to $20,000 a lot, at Long Beach a comparatively new territory, and mecca of the city's Summer population, shore-front lots are in the infancy of their more intrusive development and even today can be had at $5,000 to $10,000 each. Asbury Park is a miniature Atlantic City, and Boardwalk values there have risen to levels only second to those recorded at the more southerly resort.

But there is an area much closer to New York, with almost continuous electric train service and an overflowing population cared for and catered to by the City Government, which in comparison with the exorbitant values quoted elsewhere is absurdly cheap, especially when it is considered that the section referred to has all the possibilities of all-year occupation and is the scene of a double-renting season, one in the Summer and another in the Winter.

This neglected and overlooked section of the Borough of Queens and the city proper is that part of the long and narrow Rockaway peninsula, where Belle Harbor is located.

The primitive, 4,000 feet of beach and ocean frontage comprising 234 lots, 20 by 100 feet each, to the west of Rockaway Park, represents the southerly portion of the Belle Harbor domain, and is the only extensive frontage on the Rockaway coast that has never been offered to individual home site buyers and builders. Here there is no Boardwalk, only mile after mile of sandy beach approached by way of seventeen highly developed and improved avenues, and having a background of some 250 or more Summer and all-year houses, costing each all the way from $4,000 to $25,000 to erect.

What these lots with riparian rights will bring remains to be decided by the bidders at next Saturday's sale.

In addition, the same sale will dispose of 445 other lots, scattered about between the ocean and the bay in several of the Belle Harbor residential avenues, in blocks of two to eleven lots, and of the several blocks of lots in the immediate vicinage of the Belle Harbor Yacht Club and Dock, and in the more westerly section, between Jamaica Bay and Cranston Avenue.

In speaking yesterday of the approaching sale, Joseph P. Day, agent and auctioneer, said: "Belle Harbor needs only an extension of the Rockaway Coast Boardwalk to make the place into a miniature Atlantic City, which is really and precisely what the peninsula as a whole is growing into on an enlarged scale. However, as each buyer of a lot at the approaching sale will also buy all the riparian rights that go with each and every one of the lots to be sold, this matter will adjust itself.

"It is obvious, however, that the time to buy is in advance of the advent of the Boardwalk, as did some of the more fortunate owners at Atlantic City, not after it has been laid and values have rocketed skyward and away beyond the means of the ordinary investor.

"The man or woman who buys these lots today at any prices they care to pay for them will be the four-sided investors who will reap a profit when these Boardwalk values come into their own.

"Every resident and non-resident who travels to the beaches around New York has seen the miraculous changes that have taken place in the last decade. But this is a story of Summer travel and Summer population.

"In the next few years, with increased transit facilities, higher rentals for city apartments, and influx of a huge population, once peace in Europe has been declared, with unbounded prosperity at home, demoralization and huge taxes abroad, the Rockaway Peninsula, New York's most accessible ocean and bay frontage, will be one of the most sought-after locations for all-year houses.

"Nothing can stop the movement in this direction that is already under way and which rapidly is diminishing the scant supply of ocean-front lots available for improvement. The bidders at the sale next Saturday will make the prices; the sale is in their hands."

Finishing Hell Gate Bridge.

The engineers in charge of erecting the cantilever bridge of the New York Connecting Railway over the East River at Hell Gate state that it is about half completed and the big arch over the river will be finished by Nov. 1. The work on the arch is being rushed in order that tracks can be laid upon it and then the ironwork for other bridges to be erected on the line between Mott Haven and South Brooklyn can be transported over the bridge.

THIRD LARGE APARTMENT ON FIFTH AVENUE TO BE ERECTED ON OLD PROGRESS CLUB SITE

Long Vacant Sixty-third Street Corner to be Improved by $1,000,000 Building of Best Type—Brooks Brothers Will Move Into New Madison Avenue Home Next Week.

Old Progress Club 5th Avenue and 63d Street Sold for Apartment House Site last week

FIFTH AVENUE'S latest apartment venture on the site of the old Progress Club at Sixty-third Street proved the big feature in the realty world last week. While the acquirement of the long vacant corner for an apartment is no surprise to realty men, as opinion has generally inclined to the belief that the plot was not likely to be taken for anything else, the fact that another big operation of the kind could be financed on Fifth Avenue at this time created both surprise and interest.

Occupying half the avenue block front between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, 100.5 on the avenue by 100 on Sixty-third Street, it is practically the only available plot for a big operation south of Eighty-second Street. On the north corner of that thoroughfare is a vacant plot, having an equal avenue frontage, and Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets both have corner plots awaiting improvement, but each of these is less in area. As Seventy-second Street is about to witness the erection of a twelve-story apartment on the southeast corner and as the similar corner of Eighty-first Street was improved with the first high-class Fifth Avenue apartment a few years ago, it seems hardly probable that another operation of like nature will be under way in that part of the avenue for some time to come.

It costs money to build an apartment on Fifth Avenue, and big rentals averaging at least $20,000 a suite must be obtained to insure a paying investment. There is, therefore, a limit on the number of such operations involving a total outlay of $2,000,000 or over.

The Eighty-first Street building quickly proved a success. The financing of the Seventy-second Street building was satisfactorily closed last week, it was stated, and work will begin there in a short time. The syndicate which has bought the old Progress Club is said to represent men of substantial financial backing, and the company will soon be incorporated in the name of the 820 Fifth Avenue Company. The buyers feel that they have a peculiarly choice site, in view of its accessibility to Fifty-ninth Street and the neighboring hotels and clubs.

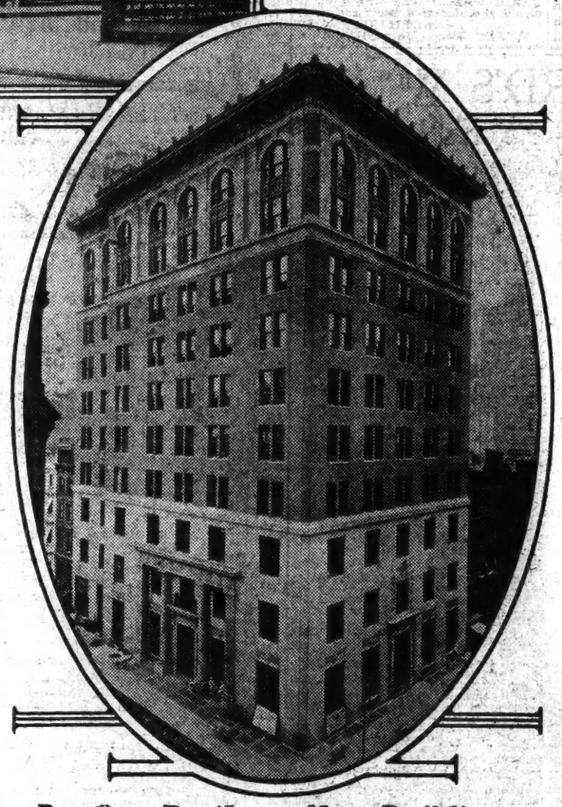
The corner has been unremunerative since 1902, when the late J. B. Haggin bought it after the removal of the Progress Club to its new west side home. The land is assessed at $800,000 with $40,000 additional for the building, but in the deal that evidently figured as a neglible quantity. While it was reported that the property was held by the Haggin estate at $1,500,000, the prevalent belief is that it was purchased at much nearer the assessed value of $800,000, and the Haggin heirs are doubtless glad that it is disposed of.

Herbert Lucas, who has designed several fine apartments in the city, represented the syndicate in the deal, and he is preparing plans for what will be one of the finest structures in the city. It is expected that work will begin in the Fall in order to have the building ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1916.

Another interesting announcement was made during the week that the clothing firm of Brooks Brothers will move into its new uptown home on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street on Monday, Aug. 2. The removal of this old firm from Broadway and Twenty-second Street, where it has been for thirty-one years, is in keeping with the radical movement of the retail trade which has now deserted the old Twenty-third Street centre, and with the removal in the Fall of Arnold, Constable & Co. to Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street the last of the big houses which made the old centre famous for years will be in the immediate neighborhood of the other shopping stores, which have recently moved to the new Fifth Avenue section.

The new home of Brooks Brothers will be the sixth in its ninety-seven years of business on Manhattan Island. Organized in 1818 at Catharine and Cherry Streets, the firm kept its old quarters until 1874, although a new retail store was opened in 1857 at Broadway and Grand Street, and in 1870 it moved to Union Square South. In 1874 the Catharine Street store was abandoned and new quarters were taken at Broadway and Bond Street, and in 1884 the next move was to Broadway and Twenty-second Street, now about to be vacated.

In their new home Brooks Brothers will have a ten-story building of artistic design, combining the Doric and Italian Renaissance styles, from plans by the architects La Farge & Morris. The property has been leased from the owners, Barnum & Everdell, for twenty-one years, with renewal privileges. Opposite St. Bartholomew's Church, just below the Ritz-Carlton, diagonally opposite the Biltmore, and readily accessible to the Grand Central Station and the Forty-second Street transit lines, the new store, while enjoying a choice location, is also an important addition to the commercial development of Madison Avenue in the Forty-second Street centre.



Brooks Brothers New Building Madison Ave 44th St

NEW ELECTRICAL CODE.

Advisory Council Says Certain Features Are Objectionable.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, through its Industrial Code Committee, Julius Franke, Chairman, has specified to the Mayor certain features of the new electrical code which, in its opinion, are not satisfactory to real estate interests.

The code has been drafted by Commissioner Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, who has given considerable time and thought to its provisions and has held public hearings and conferences with those interested in it. Notwithstanding the fact that the council feels that the Commissioner is actuated by a desire to improve the efficiency of his department and defective wiring throughout the city, it believes that real estate interests should register their objection to the adoption of this code in order to be thoroughly consistent in their attempt to secure a simplification and unification of building inspections.

The code originally made it obligatory on the part of all property owners in the erection of buildings to pay the city for inspection of electrical wires and issuing of certificates. Such a provision would add to the number of inspections of buildings and would increase the cost of administering the inspection laws. In view of the fact that Fire Commissioner Adamson and Walter Lindner are now endeavoring to effect a plan whereby building inspection will be simplified, it seemed inadvisable to the Advisory Council to complicate the situation by adding any new burdens to property owners.

The Commissioner, under this section, was authorized to charge for the inspection, surveys, permits, and certificates made or issued pursuant to the code and the amount of fees was left entirely to his judgment. The Commissioner was then required to render to the Controller an account, under oath, of all fees collected by him, containing the names of persons from whom fees were collected and the purpose for which such fees were charged.

On objection being raised to this expense to property owners by the Advisory Council the Commissioner agreed that one fee be charged for inspection of electrical wiring or issuing of certificates.

In this connection the code primarily contemplated an increase in the number of inspections and Inspectors, so that the city should derive fees which the Board of Fire Underwriters now obtain. This section of the code was likewise opposed by the council, and the commission, in lieu thereof, arranged for the licensing of electrical contractors instead of increasing the force of Inspectors.

It was the opinion of the Commissioner that the code would then not add to the number of inspections of buildings or to the cost of administering the laws governing electrical inspection. However, later the city might gradually see fit to do all of the inspection work imposed upon the department by statute, instead of permitting a portion thereof to be done by the Board of Fire Underwriters.

Probably the most serious objection to the proposed code is that the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity contemplates, later on, the assumption of all inspection work, with a view of obtaining for the city fees which now go to the Board of Fire Underwriters. Today the inspection work done by the Board of Fire Underwriters is merely incidental to its real work of determining insurance rates, and is accomplished effectively at small cost to property owners. It is doubtful whether a city department could perform similar work at twice the cost now asked by the Board of Fire Underwriters.

With regard to the license fee for electrical contractors the Advisory Council makes this objection: In many of the apartment houses, hotels, and larger buildings, as well as in many residences, janitors or caretakers attend to slight defects in electric wiring. Oftentimes they can install electrical facilities. However, if the code should be enacted, property owners would be required to employ licensed contractors. Although this may entail small expense while the license fee itself is very small, nevertheless they are additional annoyances to property owners. Likewise a license fee might discriminate in favor of the large contractors to the prejudice of the individual small repair man, who is particularly valuable to the small property owner.

New Transit Line.

Announcement was made last week that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company expected to be ready to begin operation of trains on the Liberty Avenue extension into Queens Borough within a few weeks.

This extension is from the Brooklyn Borough line to Lefferts Avenue in Morris Park. The work of laying the rails on the last section is nearing completion.

The effect of this extension of transit facilities has already been felt by real estate owners along the line of the railway. With the completion of the third tracking of the Kings County elevated line through Fulton Street, Brooklyn, which has already progressed as far as Nostrand Avenue in that borough, express trains will be run from the Lefferts Avenue terminus to Park Row, Manhattan, in fifteen minutes.

The residents of Ozone Park, Chester Park, Morris Park, and Richmond Hill are preparing to celebrate the commencement of operations of this new line.

UNIFORM LAW FOR LAND REGISTRATION

Need for Interstate Harmony, Says Professor Terry, President of Conference.

TORRENS SYSTEM GROWING

Eleven States Have Adopted Land Registry Acts—Attacked by Many Interests.

In view of the interest being taken in this State in the Torrens system of land registration and the proposal made to the Constitutional Convention in session at Albany that an amendment in favor of the Torrens system in New York State be incorporated in the proposed new Constitution, it is interesting to note the degree of popularity being attained by this method of registering land titles throughout the country.

The subject will be one of the important topics for discussion by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws at their twenty-fifth annual meeting in Salt Lake City from Aug. 10 to 16, and the final draft of an act for State uniformity in the registration of land titles will be presented.

Under the name of the Torrens act eleven States have enacted legislation simplifying in many essential features the system of land registration. They are California, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, New York, Oregon, Ohio, and Washington.

Seven of these are Western States, showing that the West has been more appreciative of the necessity of making land registration as simple as possible, consistent with the legal safeguards to insure a perfect title.

"These various State enactments," said Charles Thaddeus Terry of New York City, President of the Commission on Uniform State Laws, "show unmistakably the widespread demand for simplicity and harmony in land title registration. Although based upon the same fundamental system, all of these State laws differ widely one from the other. The report of the committee expressed the situation concisely by saying that, in a broad sense, our land laws are antiquated, too much infused with the relics of feudalism, and ill-suited to the requirements of business in our day and generation."

Eugene C. Massie, one of the three Commissioners from Virginia, with Commissioners Rome G. Brown of Minneapolis and Austin V. Cannon of Cleveland, Ohio, submitted the commission's tentative act for a uniform State Torrens law to the conference last year in Washington, D. C.

Like its other acts, including those providing for uniformity in negotiable instruments, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, partnership, marriage evasion, divorce, stock transfer, and family desertion, which have been adopted by the Legislatures of many States, this tentative act will, after final action in the conference, be presented by the Commissioners to their respective State Legislatures.

Every State in the Union is now represented by three or more delegates to the uniform laws conference, and through this national representation the Commissioners will be enabled to render valuable service by molding new legislation, even if it should not be able to induce States which have already passed land registration acts to enact the uniform law.

In brief, the so-called Torrens act was originally prepared by Sir Robert Torrens in Australia in 1858. He aimed at a simple and businesslike act which would eliminate much of the useless legal technicalities which have made the transfer of real estate so expensive. His act provided that any owner might go to the Registrar's office, show reasonable proofs of his ownership, and after an examination of the title under the supervision of the Registrar with due notice to all shown to be interested, the Registrar might issue a certificate of title which the holder could legally and safely rely upon.

After the title is once registered, all future dealings are made directly upon the certificate and in case of sale the old certificate is canceled and a new one is issued to the new owner. One of the valuable features is that at the time of the first registration the title is examined by a lawyer under the supervision of the Registrar, in the same manner as though for a purchaser, but this one examination suffices for all time.

Commissioner Massie's report presented with his tentative draft of a uniform law before the conference last year gave a very complete resume of the numerous court decisions in the various States upholding the constitutionality of a State to enact land registration laws. The system was attacked early in its inception when Illinois, the pioneer State, enacted its first Torrens law in 1895, followed in 1896 by Ohio. Both were declared unconstitutional, but in 1907 Illinois modified its original act and re-enacted it and it was confirmed by popular vote. Some idea of its popular success is seen from the fact that in Chicago, (Cook County,) the value of land registered now amounts to over $600,000,000, and more than 7,000 applications have been filed.

"In its perfected draft for a 'uniform Torrens registration act,'" explained President Terry, "the committee studied the legislation of every State in addition to the Canadian and Australian Torrens laws with the purpose of embodying all of the best features into a final act to give our country, if possible, national uniformity in the important domain of insuring land titles, through the action of the individual States. It has been a work of several years and the committee now believes that it has in readiness for adoption at the Salt Lake City conference the draft of a uniform act which will not only stand the test but will appeal to the Legislatures of many States where measures are being taken for enacting a workable land registration system."

WHITE PLAINS MEMORIAL.

Old Court House Stone to be Used for Fort on Battle Site.

The Westchester County Board of Supervisors has voted to give to the White Plains Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the stone from the old White Plains Court House, now being demolished to make room for the new building to cost $800,000.

The stone will be used for a fort and base for a memorial cannon to be constructed on Chatterton Hill, where the battle of White Plains was fought during the Revolution. The cannon will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on Battle Day, Oct. 28.

War on Mosquitos in Queens.

Borough President Connolly of Queens has directed the preparation of specifications for draining about 3,500 acres of salt marshes on the shores of Jamaica Bay. He received an order from the Board of Health directing him to do the work as soon as possible to eliminate the mosquito nuisance in Queens.

The lands to be drained are along the north shore of Jamaica Bay from Spring Creek to the Nassau County line and the south shore of the bay from the Nassau line along the Rockaway peninsula.

NEW EAST RIVER TUNNEL APPROVED

The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, through its Transit Committee, will take up at once with the Public Service Commission the preparation of the plans for the new tunnels under the East River, in accordance with the proposition submitted by the Degnon Contracting Company, for the operation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway trains from Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, to Long Island City.

The Board of Estimate last week pledged itself to finance the plan, but the question of laying out the route and the preparation of engineering details must be acted upon by the Public Service Commission.

Mayor Mitchel stated at the meeting of the Board of Estimate on Thursday that the responsibility for any delay would be squarely up to the Public Service Commission. The members of the Queens Chamber of Commerce believe, however, that there is every reason for the commission to expedite the plans for the new tunnel in order that the entire B. R. T. system may be placed in operation as soon as possible.

The business men of Queens feel that they have won a great victory and that real rapid transit service is now about to begin between Manhattan and the north side of Queens Borough.

The decision of the Board of Estimate will also enable the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to go ahead at once with the extension of the Second Avenue elevated tracks across the centre of the upper level of the bridge. It is estimated that this work can be completed within nine months' time, so that within a year trains from both the Second Avenue elevated and the new Queens Borough Subway from Forty-second Street will undoubtedly be operating through the big transfer station at the bridge plaza and over the extensions to Astoria and Corona.

Later, when the Fifty-ninth Street Subway is completed, the B. R. T. trains also will operate through this station.

President McAneny, in his report for the Transit Committee, stated that they had arrived at their determination to build tunnels for the following reasons:

The great freedom that would be given to the vehicular traffic on the bridge to insure the continued residential and industrial development of Queens.

It would mean quicker and better operation of trains through the tunnels, for operation of trains across the bridge would be hindered by a block system which would limit the number of trains.

The safety of the bridge is thus assured beyond any question. Although the bridge is perfectly safe, it was designed to carry elevated and trolley cars, but not the addition of subway trains.

The cost of the maintenance of the tunnels would be $100,000 less per year.

NATIONAL REALTY BROKERS.

New Association to Hold Convention Here Next Month.

The National Association of Realty Brokers, incorporated about two months ago, has completed plans for a convention in this city at the Hotel McAlpin next month. Besides discussing various topicss of general realty interest, the first dinner of the new organization will be held at the Hotel McAlpin on Aug. 16.

The President of the association is William H. Brown, who is Treasurer of the William Craven & Son Company and Frank J. Mathews Company, both of Jersey City; the First Vice President is William E. Morrell, President of the brokerage firm of William E. Morrell Company of White Plains. The Second Vice President, David V. Proskey, is proprietor of the East Side Real Estate and Insurance Agency of Paterson; the Third Vice President is Walter Scott of Hackensack, and the Secretary and Treasurer, Oliver B. Ferris, is Secretary of the National Properties Company of New York.

The association was incorporated under the laws of New York State last April, and it is the intention to have within its membership one real estate broker or brokerage firm in every county throughout the United States and Canada. The object of the meeting next month is to more fully consider what might be termed interstate business in real estate lines.

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

125th St., 103 East. $420.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 39-43 East. $120.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
39th St., 137 East. $460.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 812. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

TWO ROOMS.

27th St., 39 East. $720.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., 15 East. $1,000-$1,560.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., Mad. Av., 415. G. T. Reeder. $480.
Owner on premises.
85th St., Park, $800-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
90th St., Madison Av., 601. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
90th St., Park Av., 810. $1,000-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 812. $600-$780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
74th St., Madison Av., 824. $600.
D. L. Korn, 1,451 Broadway.
41st St., 46-48 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

THREE ROOMS.

18th St., 105 East. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
23d St., Madison Av., 126. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
41st St., 46-48 East. $1,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., 146 East. $820-$900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
50th St., Madison Av., 601. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., 116 East. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., Madison Av., 967. $1,050.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
60th St., 30 East. $1,000-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 812. $780-$1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
74th St., Madison Av., 824. $600-$660.
D. L. Korn, 1,451 Broadway.

FOUR ROOMS.

20th St., 39 East. $720.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 43 East. $780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., 15 East. $1,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., 146 East. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

FIVE ROOMS.

16th St., 15 East. Mayfield. $1,050.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,183 Bway.
18th St., 103 East. $660-$900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
19th St., 234 East. $600.
W. H. Boddicker, 264 East 19th St.
20th St., 39 East. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., 104 East. $1,800-$2,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., 9 East. $1,400-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

SIX ROOMS.

16th St., 15 East. Mayfield. $1,300.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,183 Bway.
37th St., 49 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East. $2,000-$2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 9 East. $1,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Madison Av., 515. $1,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., 144 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., Park Av., 565. $1,900-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., 11 East, Sussex. $1,450.
Superintendent on premises.
68th St., 11 East. $1,700-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 178 East. $1,400-$1,900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 157 East. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
120th St. & Madison Av. $800-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
124th St., Madison Av., 2,032. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

37th St., 39 East. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
37th St., 43 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
35th St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Madison Av., 515.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,700-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Park Av., 565.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 40 East. $2,600-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
64th St., 15 East, Sussex. $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.
70th St., Park Av., 829. $1,400-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
78th St., 103. $2,000-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 55 East, La Casa Blanca. $1,200.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.
77th St., 29 East. $1,250.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
77th St., Park Av., 850. $2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 East. $1,600-$2,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
86th St., 120-122 East. $900.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,190. $1,020-$1,050.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
124th St., 39 East, Cambridge. $780.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.

EIGHT ROOMS.

16th St., 15 East. Mayfield. $1,500.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,183 Broadway.
17th St., 112 East. $1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Madison Av., 136. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
67th St., Lexington Av., 695. $960.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., 116 East. $2,300-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
69th St., Park Av., 850. $2,900-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
69th St., 55 East, Sussex. $1,900.
Superintendent, on premises.
75th St., Park Av., 829. $2,600-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
77th St., Madison Av., 995. $2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 East. $2,500-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
84th St., Park Av., 998. $2,700-$2,900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
86th St., 120-122 East. Alcasar. $720-$816.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.

NINE ROOMS.

21st St., Madison Av., 136. $2,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., Fifth Av., 782. $3,800-$7,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
60th St., 125. $3,700-$4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Park Av., 535. $4,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 750. $3,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 875. $2,900-$3,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
83d St., Park Av., 985. $3,400-$3,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

TEN ROOMS.

66th St., Madison Av., 771. $4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
83d St., Park Av., 985. $3,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
85d St., Park Av., 960. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

ELEVEN ROOMS.

53d St., Madison Av., 515. $3,200-$3,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., Park Av., 755. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
83d St., Park Av., 960. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

TWELVE ROOMS.

60th St., Park Av., 525. $5,200-$6,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Madison Av., 667. $5,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
64th St., 11 East. $5,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

THIRTEEN ROOMS.

83d St., Park Av., 960. $5,000-$6,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

FOURTEEN ROOMS.

84th St., 23 East, (cor. Mad.) $6,500-$8,500.
Lewis H. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.
87th St., 13 East. $6,500-$9,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

29th St., 11 West. $300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., 130 West. $540.
Benj. L. Williams, Supt., 130 W. 57th St.
57th St., 140 West. $720.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

TWO ROOMS.

39th St., 9 West. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
60th St., 21 West. $456.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
63d St., 60 West. $360-$540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 112 West. $720-$900.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
49th St., Mad. Av., 415. G. T. Reeder. $480.
Owner on premises.
57th St., 130 West. $900-$1,100.
Benj. L. Williams, Supt., 130 W. 57th St.
52d St., 24 West. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., 116 West. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., 157 West. $900-$1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
86th St., 257 West. $900-$1,000.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
120th St., St. Nicholas Av., 574. $360-$420.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.

THREE ROOMS.

37th St., 11 West. $1,500-$2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 112 West. $900.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
57th St., 130 West. $1,400.
Benj. L. Williams, Supt., 130 W. 57th St.
57th St., 140 West. $900-$1,200.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
59th St., 34 West. $1,500-$1,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., 116 West. $1,500-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
64th St., 1 West. $1,000-$1,600.
Resident Manager on premises.
72d St., 165 West. $800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
106th St., 205 West. $420.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
118th St., 416 West. $420.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
120th St., 114 West. Herodian Court. $480.
Superintendent, on premises.
124th, B'way, 3,117. Fairview Ct. $360-$420.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
126th St., 205 West. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
128th St., St. Nicholas Av., 771. $420-$480.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
150th St., Edgecombe Av., 865. $252-$288.
The Nehring Co., 1,276 St. Nicholas Av.
155th St., Nicholas Place, 37. $805.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
162d St., 545 West. Lydia Court. $360.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.
170th St., 510 West. $360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
170th St., Audubon Av., 101. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
171st St., 535 West. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 580 West. $300.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 590 W. Stratford Av. $360-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
176th St., 551 West. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 566 West. $288-$312.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 571 West. $288-$312.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 573 West. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
176th St., St. Nicholas Av., 1,806. $300-$360.
176th St., St. Nicholas Av., 1,806. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 575 West. $264-$300.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 660 West. Dartmoor. $300.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., Audubon Av., 206. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
178th St., 535 West. Cara Court. $324-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
178th St., 839 West. Jacquise. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
178th St., Northern Av., 42. $324-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 550 West. Lillian Court. $300-$360.
Superintendent, on premises.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 70. $300-$324.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 76. $300-$324.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 90. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 557 West. $360-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
182d St., 605 West. $312-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
185th St., 622 West. $300.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., 601 West. $360-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
192d St., 600 West. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
200th St., 574 W. Stratford Av. $300.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
217th St. and Broadway. $276-$300.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

FOUR ROOMS.

11th St., 56 West. $720-$900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 401 West, Angela, 1 bath. $36.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
51st St., 900 West. $1,000-$2,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., 140 West. $1,400.
Payson McL. Merrill, 9 East 45th St.
59th St., 34 West. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
64th St., 1 West. $1,600.
Resident manager, on premises.
72d St., 305 West. The Luxonia. $1,500.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
79th St., Amsterdam Av., 410. $275.
William R. Ware, Broadway & 26th St.
81st St., Broadway, 2,272. $385.
William R. Ware, Broadway & 26th St.
84th St., 255 West. $1,100-$1,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., West End Av., 500. $1,100-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., West End Av., 525. $1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
86th St., West End Av., 575. $1,100-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
88th St., 251 West. $1,200.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 251 W. 89th.
95th St., 206 West. $600-$720.
Vass K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
99th St., 317 West. Emahrel. $660-$840.
Superintendent, on premises.
103d St., 205 West. $510.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
104th St., 150 West, 1 bath. $480-$600.
Lewis H. Thiery, B'way, S. W. cor. 107th.
113th St., 507 West. Louisiana. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 511 West, Illinois. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 518 West, Michigan. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
116th St., Claremont Av., 21. $660-$750.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
117th St., 508 West. $360.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., Morningside Av., 40. $480-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., 369 West. $420-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., Morningside Av., 50. $450-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., 368 West. $420-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
120th St., 414 West. Herodian Court. $480.
Apply on premises.
120th St., St. Nicholas Av., 206. $240.
Louis Carreau, Agent, 706 6th Av.
122d St., Amsterdam Av., 1,284. $264-$330.
William R. Ware, Broadway and 26th St.
124th, Broadway, 3,100. Regent Hall. $420.
Superintendent on premises.
124th St., Broadway, 3,117. $480-$540.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
128th St., St. Nicholas Av., 574. $360-$600.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
143d St., 615 West. Fiorette. $480-$600.
Lewis M. Thiery, Bway, S. W. cor. 107th.
150th Edgecombe Av., 865. Fairwood. $312-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
155th St., St. Nicholas Av., 37. $420.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
160th, R'side Dr., 884. Romaine. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
161st, Riverside Dr., 824. Loyal. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
161st, 46 F. W'ton Av. C'eau d'Armes. $540.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
162d St., 520 West. $312.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
163d St., Simpson St., 989. $312-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
165th, 540 West. Abercrombie. $336-$408.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 590 W. Stratford Avon. $432-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., Audubon Av., 171. $324-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 551 West. $324-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
173th St., 563 West. $328-$372.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 571 West. $328-$372.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 575 West. $312-$384.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
176th St., St. Nicholas Av., 1,806. $312-$384.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 575 West. $348-$372.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 608 West. $324-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 650 West. Dartmoor. $324-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 661 West. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
178th St., 535 West. Cara Court. $408-$432.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
178th St., 839 West. De Jacquise. $360-$396.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
178 Northern Av., 42. Emaran Ct. $408-$420.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
179th St., 706 West. $324-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
179th, P'k't Av., 45. Kenilworth. $456-$480.
Superintendent on premises.
180th St., 550 West. $384-$420.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 561 West. $396.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
181st St., 601 West, Jumel Terrace. $420-$504.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 605 West. Sherwood. $420-$504.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 607 West. Lauretta. $420-$480.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 611 West. Illinois. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
181st St., 618 West. Michigan. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
181st St., 839 West. De Jacquise. $360-$396.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Northern Av., 42. $324-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 70. $300-$324.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 76. $300-$324.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 90. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 557 West. $360-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
182d St., 605 West. $312-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
185th St., 622 West. $300.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., 601 West. $360-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
192d St., 600 West. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
200th St., 574 W. Stratford Av. $300.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
217th St. and Broadway. $276-$300.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

FIVE ROOMS.

88th St., 70 West. $480-$780.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 14 Wall St.
46th St., 6th Av., 806. $560.
Louis Casseau, 706 6th Av.
50th St., 536. $336.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
53d St., 10th Av., 783. $1,700.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
55th St., 3 West. $2,100-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., 356 West. $30.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
72d St., 305 West. The Luxonia. $1,500.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
78th St., Amsterdam Av., 366. $312.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
82d St., 200 West. $33.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
83d St., 177 West. $33.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
92d, Cent.Pk.W.,s.w.c.924. Ardsley Hall. $1,000
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
92d St., 214 W. St. James Court. $660-$840.
Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.
98d St., 317 West. Eleanor Court. $400.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.
98th St., 20 West. $33.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $900-$1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
99th St., 317 West. Emahrel. $900.
Superintendent on premises.
101st St., West End Av., 839. Creston. $660,
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
103d St., 205 West. $660-$720.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
104th St., 150 West, 1 bath. $480-$600.
Lewis M. Thiery, B'way, S. W. cor. 107th.
113th St., 507 West. Louisiana. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 511 West, Illinois. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 518 West, Michigan. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
116th St., Claremont Av., 21. $660-$750.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
117th St., 508 West. $360.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., Morningside Av., 40. $480-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., 369 West. $420-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., Morningside Av., 50. $450-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., 368 West. $420-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
120th St., 414 West. Herodian Court. $480.
Apply on premises.
120th St., St. Nicholas Av., 206. $240.
Louis Carreau, Agent, 706 6th Av.
122d St., Amsterdam Av., 1,284. $264-$330.
William R. Ware, Broadway and 26th St.
124th, Broadway, 3,100. Regent Hall. $420.
Superintendent on premises.
124th St., Broadway, 3,117. $480-$540.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
128th St., St. Nicholas Av., 574. $360-$600.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
143d St., 615 West. Fiorette. $480-$600.
Lewis M. Thiery, Bway, S. W. cor. 107th.
150th Edgecombe Av., 865. Fairwood. $312-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
155th St., St. Nicholas Av., 37. $420.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
160th, R'side Dr., 884. Romaine. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
161st, Riverside Dr., 824. Loyal. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
161st, 46 F. W'ton Av. C'eau d'Armes. $540.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
162d St., 520 West. $312.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
163d St., Simpson St., 989. $312-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
165th, 540 West. Abercrombie. $336-$408.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 590 W. Stratford Avon. $432-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., Audubon Av., 171. $324-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 551 West. $324-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
173th St., 563 West. $328-$372.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 571 West. $328-$372.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 575 West. $312-$384.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
176th St., St. Nicholas Av., 1,806. $312-$384.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 575 West. $348-$372.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 608 West. $324-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 650 West. Dartmoor. $324-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 661 West. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
178th St., 535 West. Cara Court. $408-$432.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
178th St., 839 West. De Jacquise. $360-$396.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
178 Northern Av., 42. Emaran Ct. $408-$420.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
179th St., 706 West. $324-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
179th, P'k't Av., 45. Kenilworth. $456-$480.
Superintendent on premises.
180th St., 550 West. $384-$420.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 561 West. $396.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
181st St., 601 West, Jumel Terrace. $420-$504.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 605 West. Sherwood. $420-$504.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 607 West. Lauretta. $420-$480.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 611 West. Illinois. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
181st St., 618 West. Michigan. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
181st St., 839 West. De Jacquise. $360-$396.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Northern Av., 42. $324-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 70. $300-$324.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 76. $300-$324.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 90. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 557 West. $360-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
182d St., 605 West. $312-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
185th St., 622 West. $300.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., 601 West. $360-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
192d St., 600 West. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

SIX ROOMS.

38th St., 70 West. $480-$600.
Doug. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 14 Wall St.
56th St., 135 West. $720.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
58th St., 50 West. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Columbus Av., 27. $25-$28 month.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
73d St., 170 West. $1,200.
Moorewood Rlty. Holding Co., 175 W. 72d.
74th, 202 West. $600.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
79th St., 230 West. The Rexford. $2,100.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
80th St., 150 West. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 214 West. $396-$432.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
83d St., 214 West. $396-$432.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
83d, 320 West. Rexton. $800-$975.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
83d St., 324 West. Cayuga. $780-$975.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
84th St., 255 West. $1,650-$1,900.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., West End Av., 500. $1,600-$1,900.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., 253 West. $1,500.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., Riverside Drive, 131. $1,200-$1,500.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
88th St., 245 West. $1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
88th St., West End Av., 575. $1,500-$1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
89th St., 253 West. $1,500.
Morewood Rlty. & H'd'g Co., 251 W. 89th.
92d St., 251 West. (N. W. cor. B'way.) $1,600.
Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.
98th St., 24-28 West, Lucerne. $720.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way.

SIX ROOMS.

97th St., 311 West. $840-$900.
Wm. B. Ware, Broadway & 26th St.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $1,400-$1,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
98th St., 61 West, (Columbus Av.) $228.
Louis Carreau, 706 6th Av.
101st St., West End Av., 839. Creston. $846.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
103d St., 205 West. $720.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
104th St., 150 West. Bellport Hall. $780-$840.
Superintendent on premises.
124th St., 541 W. Elmere Court. $540-$720.
Superintendent on premises.
124th St., 549 West. Bellport Hall. $780-$840.
Superintendent on premises.
127th St., 31 West. Prospect. $420.
Koelsch Bros., 227 West 130th St.
134th St., Seventh Av., 2,170. $30 per month.
Paterno Investing Corp., 272 West 84th St.
135th St., 155 West. Chelsea. $570.
Koelsch Bros., 227 West 130th St.
135th St., 7th Av., 2,301-2,307. Chelsea. $936.
Koelsch Bros., 227 West 130th St.
137th St., Riverside Drive, 596. $780-$1,140.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
160th St., Ft. Washington Av., 25. $720-$780.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
160th, R'side Dr., 884. Romain. $480-$1,320.
Superintendent on premises.
161st, Ft. W'ton Av., 46 C'u d'Armes. $1,000.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
161st, Ft. W'ton Av., 47. La Ronda. $1,000.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
161st, Ft. W'ton Av., 75. H'land. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
161st, Riverside Dr., 824. Loyal. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
165th St. 540 West. Abercrombie. $648-$672.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
170th, Ft. W'ton Av., 245. C'u W'gton. $1,020.
Superintendent on premises.
171st St., Ft. Washington Av., 255. $840-$900.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
179th, Pinehurst Av., 45. Kenilworth. $840.
Superintendent on premises.
180th St., 561 West. $750.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
180th St., 605 West. Sherwood. $504-$600.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 605 West. Clarada. $780-$840.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
181st St., 611 West. Illinois. $660-$780.
Superintendent on premises.
181st St., Ft. Wash. Av., 47. Ronda. $720.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
161st St., Ft. Wash. Av., 46. Chateau d'A. $792.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
161st St., Ft. Wash. Av., 75. $480-$1,320.
Superintendent, on premises.
161st St., Morningside Av., 40. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Const. Co., 189 Broadway.
162d St., 520 West. $336-$408.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
170th St., 510 West. $360-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
171st St., Ft. Wash. Av., 255. $660-$720.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., Audubon Av., 165. $480-$600.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
176th St., 506 West. $360-$408.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
179th St., 527 West. Cara Court. $600-$624.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
179th St., Pinehurst Av., 45. $660-$720.
Superintendent, on premises.
180th St., 561 West. $600-$636.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
180th St., 601 West. $600-$636.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 605 West. Sherwood. $504-$600.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 607 West. Lauretta. $504-$600.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 611 West. Illinois. $660-$780.
Superintendent, on premises.
181st St., Ft. Wash. Av., 47. Ronda. $720.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
161st St., Ft. Wash. Av., 46. Chateau d'A. $792.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
161st St., Ft. Wash. Av., 75. $480-$1,320.
Superintendent, on premises.
161st St., Morningside Av., 40. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Const. Co., 189 Broadway.
162d St., 520 West. $336-$408.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
170th St., 510 West. $360-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., Audubon Av., 165. $480-$600.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
176th St., 506 West. $360-$408.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
179th St., 527 West. Cara Court. $600-$624.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
179th St., Pinehurst Av., 45. $660-$720.
Superintendent, on premises.
180th St., 561 West. $600-$636.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
180th St., 601 West. $600-$636.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 605 West. Sherwood. $504-$600.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 607 West. Lauretta. $504-$600.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 611 West. Illinois. $660-$780.
Superintendent, on premises.
181st St., Ft. Wash. Av., 47. Ronda. $720.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10

STATE TAXES.

Co-operation Expected to Bring About Good Results

The following letter from Controller Prendergast on the question of equalization of tax assessments was received by Mr. Morgenthau, Jr., President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, last week:

Mr. M. Morgenthau, Jr.,
President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York.

Dear Sir—In the issue of Sunday, JULY 11, 1915, of THE NEW YORK TIMES, under the caption of "Equalization of Tax Assessments," you are quoted as follows:

"If Controller Prendergast is sincere in his desire for equalization, which I have not the least doubt that he is, then I would respectfully suggest that he assist the new State Tax Board in the collection of the necessary material for a proper equalization, which can now be had without any further constitutional provisions."

As you are doubtless aware, the securing of reliable data to be used as a basis for determining ratios of assessment in the several counties is not only time occupying, but also costly.

Nevertheless, the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics of this department has, in accordance with my instructions, been engaged, working directly in co-operation with the State Tax Department, for the past three months on the work of securing data relative to the actual rates of assessment in at least six of the large counties outside the City of New York.

I have been advised by Mr. Robert H. McIntyre, Supervising Statistician and Examiner, who has immediate supervision of this work, that a plan of co-operation has been agreed upon between this department and the State Tax Department which will result in placing before the State Tax Commissioners within a week or two data relative to the rates of assessment in the cities of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Utica, Rome, and in a number of the smaller towns in the counties in which these cities are located, as well as those in Westchester County.

Very truly yours,
WM. A. PRENDERGAST,
Controller.

Active Growth at Fanwood.

Considerable building activity is reported at Fanwood, N. J., a well developed residential community on the Jersey Central Railroad between Westfield and Plainfield. The large tract of land near the station purchased from the railroad officials about five years ago by the H. C. Lockwood Company has been extensively improved. Over fifty houses have been erected and others are in course of construction. Several miles of streets have been macadamized; sidewalks, water pipes, and gas pipes laid, and many building sites selected by those who intend to build in the future.

Westbury Lots at Auction.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell on Saturday, Aug. 7, on the premises, thirty-two lots at Westbury, L. I. They are on Post Avenue, Old Country Road, Taylor, Myrtle, Park, Bedford, Fifth, Lexington, and Madison Avenues and Grand and Fulton Streets. The lots are 25 by 100 and within a few blocks of the Long Island Railroad station.

New Brooklyn Factory.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the contract to build a two-story factory, 40 by 75, for William Becker's Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., at East Eighty-third Street and Ditmars Avenue, Brooklyn.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT CITY ISLAND, Borough of Bronx, 27 minutes from New York.

Right at the water front where values are continually increasing.

81 Ditmars Street

House of five rooms on a plot 50x100, on the water. Price, $3,000. Easy terms. Come and look at it or write for booklet.

CITY ISLAND HOMES, INC.

Property Office
500 City Island Ave.

Joseph V. Day
Sales Agent.

City Office
31 Nassau St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

see

Mapleton Park

on the NEW **Sea Beach Subway**

Ideal country surroundings—artistic homes—only 20 Minutes from City Hall. Take local trains leaving from Municipal Building (City Hall), N. Y., and get off at 20th Avenue Station.

Beautiful semi-detached 7-room brick houses—all ready to move into.

Prices $4,500 to $9,000

Payments just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1 explains plan.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
60 Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2553 Cort.

20TH AVENUE STATION,
Property Office.
Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

LARCHMONT N.Y.

35 Minutes from Grand Central
High Class Improvements
5 Minutes' Walk to Station

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Distinctive home of 9 rooms and 2 baths, now being built. Hollow tile and stucco. Finest materials and workmanship. Large living room and fireplace. Will complete to suit purchaser's ideas. On large corner plot overlooking the water; 3 blocks from station at

MALBA ON-THE-SOUND

26 minutes from Penna. Station at 7th Ave. & 33d St., N. Y. Frequent electric trains; all-year homes, $6,900 to $20,000; choice plots with water view. Reasonable prices. Convenient terms. A refined community for those who love both the water and the rolling country. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, country club. BOOKLET NO. 2 SENT UPON REQUEST.

Write for photos and floor plans.

MALBA ESTATES CORPORATION.
Associated with Realty Trust
60 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 7440 Cort.

$4,000 HOME

SEVEN rooms and tile bath, built on airy plot, suiting your requirements. Small amount down, easy monthly payments.

The property is considered one of the best in Westchester. Noted for its tall trees. Low price plots. Some Sound views.

Our architects will design a home according to your own ideas. Will finance you on the easy monthly payment plan. Total cost $5,000 up.

Hundreds of plans and photos at our office.

Send for illustrated booklet, giving details.

CHATSWORTH HEIGHTS
30 East 42d St., N. Y.
PHONE, 7327—MURRAY HILL

LOOK HER AT YONKERS

REAL ESTATE

Building Sites
Near Van Cortlandt Park.
$100 up.

LEFFERTS PARK
at Lincoln Sta., on Main Line Putnam R. R. 7 Minutes to New Jerome Ave. Subway.
OTHER CHOICE SITES:
PARK HILL DUNWOODIE HEIGHTS
VAN CORTLANDT CREST
All Sizes—All Prices—Easy Terms.
COME OUT TODAY.
WE CAN SUIT YOU.

VALLEY FARMS CO.,
Real Estate Developers.
528 McLEAN AVE.
J. WENNER BERT, General Sales Manager.
Tel. Yonkers 1835.

SULLIVAN

20 NORTH AVE.,
NEW ROCHELLE. Tel. 2790.
FOR RENT
Gentleman's Beautiful Residence,

12 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; nearly acre, shade trees, shrubs, etc.; garage; seven minutes to station; unexcelled location; $1,500 per year. Furnished and unfurnished houses season or year. OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS.

SCARSDALE.

The New Section of "Old Colony."

Immediately at Scarsdale Station, on splendid wide macadam roadway; all improvements; sewer, water, lighting, &c.

Only a limited number of plots available for strictly residential development; plots (100x200) ¼ acre or more.

Five plots sold for immediate improvement.

Avail yourself of our initial prices and favorable terms for building sites or for completed residences.

Also other residential properties for rent or sale.

JOSEPH ELSENER,
Tele. 267. SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Gentleman's Estate Bargain

20 acres, commuting distance, on lake, 600 ft. elevation; house, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath; electric light; hot water heat; large garage; stable; cow barn; chicken houses; gardens; fruits; price $50,000. Photographs.

SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

Overlooking Hudson River

BEAUTIFUL ESTATES, 70 acres; one hour out; tennis courts, swimming pool, lakes, great variety of shade and fruit trees; residence, 16 rooms, three baths; garage with seven rooms, gardener's cottage, barn and other buildings; short distance from Sleepy Hollow Club; cost over $100,000; will sacrifice.

W. F. Donnelly,
90 Nassau St. Phone 4535 Cortlandt.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Secure This Bargain.

I shall sell this charming house to somebody regardless of price. A practically fireproof house, with Spanish tile roof. Entrance hall, living and dining rooms, pantries and kitchen, six bedrooms, two baths, extra lavatories and toilets. Enclosed porch. On beautiful shaded parkway overlooking Little Neck Bay. Near station, only 23 minutes to Herald Square.

J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Bldg. 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

GREAT NECK

One acre, water front, 12-room house, 2 baths. Price $23,000.

Plot 200x200, Kensington, Great Neck, house of 12 rooms, 3 baths; 3-machine garage. Price $40,000.

Fifty-two acres, large house. Price $110,000.

Your ideal home ranging from $7,500 to $300,000 can be found by addressing

FRANK CROWELL,
Tel. Great Neck 174. Great Neck Station, L. I.

Must Sacrifice

Waterfront Bungalow with Garage and all improvements; within commuting distance; little cash down; balance on easy payments. Address Box S. E. 84 Times.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Will sell my six-room water-front bungalow; all improvements; also two water-front lots; good boating, bathing, and fishing; little cash needed; no brokers. Address OWNER, Box 84, Times.

BRENTWOOD

Health in BRENTWOOD PINES

New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

A PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES BARGAIN.

Plot with all improvements, fine view; trees, beach and bathing privileges. 16c. per sq. ft.
C. S. FALLOWS, 30 Church St.

AT LAWRENCE

Modern 10-room house and garage, plot 80x326; near station; fruit and shade trees; low price; terms to suit. P. O. Box 248, Lawrence, L. I.

SMALL FARM

Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Small Farm, Box 197 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Indicator Is Moving Toward Big Business

Big business is surely coming. All lines of business report a steady increase.

Our land sales have doubled over last year. The wonderful **values** we are offering in land and fine houses are responsible. The public is becoming more appreciative of quality at low prices—at any rate **our business indicator is rapidly moving upward.**

Don't wait until it has reached the top—it may be too late then. BUY NOW. Follow the example of far-sighted, wise buyers and take advantage of war prices.

Opportunity is staring you right in the face NOW. Don't let it escape. Wake up and grasp it. Buy all the property you can afford while at the present low prices. Buy it at beautiful

Brightwaters

BAYSHORE, L. I.

that wonderful community where woodland, lakes and sea combine to make an ideal spot to live.

Your dollar will never again buy as much as it will now. Invest it at Brightwaters, the place that is always active. BUY NOW.

Ask for Pictorial Booklet No. 3.

T. B. Ackerson Co.,
1 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Handsome Colonial Brick House—Georgian Period Price, $30,000

Four family and two servants' bedrooms, three baths, billiard room; unusually spacious, well designed and appointed halls, living room, library, dining room, veranda and balcony; also a large brick garage.

Other Beautiful Homes from $11,000 up

PARK HILL
On-the-Hudson
Yonkers, N. Y.

If you prefer we will build a house to cover your requirements and finance its purchase on terms equivalent to your present rent. A number of attractive plots are now offered.

To Reach Park Hill

Take Subway to *242d Street then trolley direct to Park Hill. Elevated to 155th Street and Putnam division to Park Hill. Continuous service.*

Go out today or write for booklet and photographs, office on property open daily.

American Real Estate Company
527 Fifth Avenue, New York
Room 532

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FOR SALE

2 Three-story Brick Factories.

Size 100x250 and 40x100 ft.
with three acres of ground.
Can ship by rail or water.

Eight miles from Jersey City.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO OWNER.

GEO. J. LUXTON,
204 JANE ST.,
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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

This Modern Loft Building

6 STORY AND BASEMENT **TO LET**

180 MOTT ST. (Bet. Broome & Kenmare Sts.)

The building is semi-fireproof, 42 feet by 100 feet; steam heated; two large electric elevators, large storage vaults in basement, and light glazed brick front. It is most desirable, being centrally located, and easily accessible by subway, elevated and surface cars. Few blocks from Williamsburg and Manhattan Bridges.

Possession given immediately.

Apply S. & H. REALTIES, INC.,
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Louis Israelson

Tel. Aud. 3340. **398 W. 145th St.** At St. Nicholas Av.

Conservative management of Apartment House property.

HIGHEST CREDENTIALS.
Now is the time to make a change.

Exceptional Opportunity.

We offer for sale or to lease modern factory in lower Manhattan, containing 48,000 sq. ft. Equipped with high-power plant, dynamo, automatic sprinklers, elevator, etc. Convenient to all shipping points. Ready for immediate occupancy. Full particulars from

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
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Tel. Cort. 1182. Tel. Plaza 4051.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

West Side

WEST 12TH ST. Between 5th & 6th Aves.

Plot 109.9 x 103 and 53.6 x 103.

RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT

WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY FOR investment property or free and clear lots.

H. J. SACHS & CO.,
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Full commission to brokers.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

REMODELLED HOMESTEAD

COLONIAL DESIGN.

20 Min. from Penna. Sta., N. Y. C. 26 Min. from L. I. R. R. Sta., B'klyn.

On pretty plot of ground four minutes' walk from station; splendid train service; restricted, refined neighborhood; golf course, tennis courts, kennel club.

$650 BUYS IT. Balance $5,850 on first and second mortgage.

TEN beautiful, large rooms, electric light, running water, modern baths, steam heat, parquet floors, cement cellar; flowers, trees and shrubs.

Nothing Like It in or Near the City. Write or tel. R. L. KELBY, 347 5th Av., New York City, for pictures and plans. Tel., 1250—Murray Hill.

AT ELMHURST

NEW DETACHED 1-FAMILY HOUSES.

I have just finished 4 detached houses of different designs, in the best restricted streets of Elmhurst, where there are sewers and all city improvements; houses have 7 and 8 rooms and tiled baths, steam heat, electric and gas; some have beamed ceiling in dining room; all the kitchens are large; interior is finished in the natural hardwood, parquet floors, all modern improvements; beautiful locations, close to trolley, elevated line, and railroad station, all running to Manhattan. Prices $5,800, $6,000, $8,500; take $1,000 cash, easy terms. Call Sunday and all week, owner and builder, George C. Johnston, 75 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet S.

$1,000 REDUCTION

$800 cash above mortgage of $2,500 buys $4,300 home. Best bargain ever offered around Jamaica; has 9 rooms, tile bath, hardwood trim, parquet floors, electricity, gas, steam heat, coal and gas ranges, etc. Perfect condition; near station, trolley, elevated and school. Owner must sacrifice. Phone Owner, 497-R Jamaica, any evening about 7 o'clock, or 79 Jamaica during the day.

Business Men, Attention!!

Beautiful home overlooking Long Island Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk of station and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms. A. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

675-ACRE FARM

30 cows, 4 horses, chickens, wagons, machinery, crops, 800,000 feet timber, trout brook, 200 apple trees, 225 acres tillable, rich bay flats, 2 good houses, barns; near town; rare $2,58; lifetime bargain.

Complete, $8,000—½ Cash.

SUSSKIND CO., 874 Broadway, (18th.)

BARGAIN

Seven rooms, bath, all improvements; must have $150 cash at once; balance $18 per month; 22 minutes out. A BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE

Altered Brick Church Building on Corner Plot 74.9 x 130.

Jefferson Av. & Ormond Pl.
(NEAR FULTON ST.) BROOKLYN,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
Suitable for
Moving Picture Business

Can furnish responsible THEATRE or GARAGE TENANT on 21 years' lease WILLING TO PAY 7% NET.

Reffon Realty Corporation,
38 West 21st St., N. Y.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Private Residence for Own Use.

By the sea, trade for seven one-family brick houses, 70th-79th St., bet. 13th-14th Av., Brooklyn. Write at once. N., Apartment 33, 867 West 149th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE and Vicinity

Unusual BARGAIN Opportunities

HOUSES TO RENT FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED
HOMES FOR SALE On Sound Shore and Attractive Inland Locations.
Convincing Prices quoted. Inspection invited
Exchanges for farms & N.Y.C. property

O'CONNOR AGENCY
221 Huguenot St. Tel., 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

BEECHMONT—New Rochelle

Completely equipped, elaborately and tastefully planned home; 11 rooms, 3 baths; large modern garage; grounds over 1 acre; hill top location, near lake, tennis and country clubs. Abundance of forest trees.

Sacrifice at several thousand less than cost. **PRICE $23,000**

JAMES D. McCANN
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Esplanade—Pelham Manor

MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, 2 BATHS.
PLOT 75 x 150.

This very attractive home may be purchased for $9,000 or leased at $900 a year.

Electric Lights, Parquet Floors, &c.

John T. Brook Co., 120 W. 42d, N. Y.
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PELHAM MANOR

Sale or Rent—New stucco house; nine rooms, three baths, heated by Kelsey generator; electricity; large piazzas; open fireplaces; ground 75 x 100. Rent only $1,000 per year; sale price under $10,000.

MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE
192 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

HINTS FOR HOME BUILDERS.

"How to Buy Land," "Building a Home," "The Financing of a Home," "The Ready-Built Home," a little book containing information and suggestions of great value to those contemplating buying or building; sent on receipt of 6c. for postage. FIRST MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE CO., 30 East 42d St.

PELHAM MANOR

FOR SALE NEW STUCCO HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, PARQUET FLOORS, OPEN FIREPLACES; PLOT 75x100. RENT $1,000 PER YEAR.

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Country home, 12 rooms, two baths; all improvements; plot 75x250; fine neighborhood. Cheap at $10,000—Price $8,000.

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WESTCHESTER COUNTY

In Its Entirety,

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

ALONG THE HUDSON.
ALONG THE SOUND.
AMONG THE HILLS.

KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St. 6037 Murray Hill.

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PORT WASHINGTON

Two acres; house of 18 rooms and 4 baths; 7-machine garage, ice house, gardener's house, large vegetable garden; billiard room. Buildings that cost $60,000 are offered with two acres of ground at $40,000. $5,000 cash. $35,000 first mortgage, interest 6%.

FRANK CROWELL,
Great Neck Station, L. I.
Tel., Great Neck—174.

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Attractive Place of 20 Acres

sale at Central Valley, N. Y., which is on Erie Road, 10 miles beyond Tuxedo. House is on a commanding Hill, with excellent views on all sides; absolutely modern, with every improvement, seven bedrooms and three baths, stable, hen house, cow barn, &c.; property is surrounded by country estates of the highest class. Grounds, 800 woods, pasture, fine trees, shrubs and fruits. Address

EDW. C. GRIFFIN & P. H. COLLINS,
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BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME.

Show place on Lake Ontario. Night's ride from New York. Country and yacht clubs, fishing, boating, society. Ideal Winter and Summer. City conveniences. House alone cost $300,000. House in perfect repair. 18 large rooms, 8 baths, besides billiard room, store rooms, &c. Beautiful grounds. Could sell off several lots. Ideal for retired man. Sell at sacrifice at $25,000. Fine investment.

IRWIN WHEELER,
2 RECTOR ST., N. Y. CITY.

SAFEGUARD YOUR HOME

by insuring the title. We are specialists in Rockland County and Northern New Jersey Real Estate Titles. Our guaranteed mortgages are for those who desire "safety first." Write for Booklet A and new Auto Map.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., GLENN A. CARVER, 61 B'way.

SPECIAL FARM BARGAINS.

155 acres, 50 cultivated; new 7-room house, barn, hennery, granary; $1,500 timber; sacrifice immediately, $3,600.

70 acres, 10-room house, barns, horses, cows, pigs, 300 chickens, wagons, new machinery, tools; complete equipment; $4,500.

4 acres fruit, poultry, 10-room house, on bank Hudson River; fine view; ideal Summer home; $4,000; satisfaction guaranteed. Write John C. Shults, Saugerties, N. Y.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME, 11 rooms, all improvements, steam heat, gas and electric lights, large verandas; excellent views; good macadam roads; 10 minutes from railroad station; high elevation; garage and stable; all buildings nearly new. CHARLES H. BANKS, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

SAUGERTIES FARM.

11-acre village farm; population 5,000; 7-room house; large barns, stocked; machinery, tools; rare opportunity; sacrifice $4,500. Write John C. Shults, Saugerties, N. Y.

LAKE VIEW APPLE FARM.

This 200-acre orchard has 4,000 standard apple trees planted. It borders a large lake. Small house and barns. Glorious scenery. The farm earned over $1,500 net profit last year, and will in time earn $4,000 profit annually. Rev. G. J. Newton, Claverack, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SOMERVILLE—

24 acres, house, and barn..... $3,300.00
14 acres, no buildings 1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn..... 3,600.00

This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.

Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash.
Balance on easy terms.

J. B. WELLING, R. F. D., Somerville, N. J.

THE ORANGES AND MAPLEWOOD FALL LIST HOUSES and STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS.

Now Ready. Kindly State Wants.

C. H. STIGER, Opp. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE.

Morristown, New Jersey.

To lease, unfurnished, my residence. Present-day conveniences. M. C. MARSH, 117 West 58th St.

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FOR RENT, new 9-room Colonial house, 2 tiled baths, sleeping porch, solarium, handsomely finished; large grounds and shade trees; choice location; $90 month; might sell. J. L. COX, 44 Spring St., Montclair.

MONTCLAIR

"The Mountain Park Town."

Fall Rentals

	Month
Modern House, 10 rooms, 2 baths	$65
Attractive Residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood finish	$75
	Annum
New House, fine location; electricity; 3 baths	$1,000
Mountain Ave. Residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths; large plot	$1,200
Large Residence in fine neighborhood; 3 baths; tennis courts	$1,500
Elizabethan type residence, brick and stucco construction; 3 baths; steam, electricity	$2,500
Hillside Residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths; billiard room; garage; large grounds	$3,600

THE TRUTH
About Montclair
Average elevation about 400 feet above sea level.
57 Trains Daily to New York.

Our advice to strangers is to *Rent* for a year *before* Buying.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

House Bargain

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electric light, high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

H. D. HOUSE,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

NAVESINK PARK,

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway, New York City.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY

This attractive craftsman house, 7 seven large rooms, 2 two baths; steam heat; open fireplace, built-in furniture; in the hills of New Jersey; 32 minutes out. Send for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect.

F. C. BECKER Room 178, 50 Church St., N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt 8743.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

FOR SALE AT LITTLE SILVER,

New Jersey, Long Branch Division, next to Red Bank; first-class train service; convenient to ocean front; five minutes' walk to the Shrewsbury River; four minutes' walk to depot; about three acres of land; ten-room cottage, with all improvements; city water; will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Address W. H. Smock, Attorney, 10 East Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.

INVESTIGATE THIS.

$100 cash, $25 monthly, covering principal and interest, pays for a splendidly built 7-room cottage or bungalow; all improvements; in beautiful restricted section of Cranford, N. J. Apply Room 634, 119 Nassau St.

SUMMIT, N. J.

REAL ESTATE—SALE OR RENT.

HOTCHKISS-JOBS REALTY CO.,
30 Church St., N. Y., and Summit, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$9,000 Sacrifice; beautiful artistic 9-room residence, 3 baths, every appointment, good size plot, excellent location; only appreciated by careful inspection.

$14,000 Colonial residence, center hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, all tile kitchen, 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; beautiful solarium, open fireplace; sleeping porch; large lot, shade, shrubbery.

$14,000 Beautiful south side residence, center hall, large living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, solarium, sleeping porch, large plot; said to be one of the most artistic houses in Montclair.

$25,000 South side, large attractive residence, center hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, dining porch, 7 bedrooms, 4 baths, 3 sleeping porches, solarium. One of the best constructed houses ever built in Montclair; exterior beautiful tapestry brick, copper leaders, gutters, tile roof; every appointment known to modern artistic houses.

I have all the properties to rent.

MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair. Phone 675.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE & FARM.

Modern Dwelling—High Elevation—Beautiful View—Shade—Orchards.

SEND FOR PHOTO and FULL DETAILS of this HANDSOME PROPERTY. High elevation, commanding view, State road, beautiful shade, shrubbery, lawn, winding drives. New, modern dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, hardwood oak floors, open fireplace, handsome lighting fixtures, every city convenience; large stable, stone cellar, carriage houses, garage, modern poultry buildings; 5 acres garden land fruited with nearly five hundred full bearing peach and pear trees, now loaded with fruit; long frontage; everything complete; anyone wishing a strictly high-grade property should investigate this. One of the most Beautiful Estates in Vineland, N. J. PRICE, $9,500, part cash. BRAY & MacGREGOR, LARGEST REAL ESTATE BROKERS IN SOUTH JERSEY. 1,077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for photo and details, also our illustrated FARM CATALOGUE.

GREAT BARGAIN

Long Branch.—Handsome 9-room house, all modern improvements; about 6 city lots; cost $8,500; must sell; now offered at $4,000. Also plot 50x150; five minutes' walk to depot, on Johne Av.; price $500; accept $100 cash, balance easy payments. Hume, 150 Broadway, New York, or Long Branch.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME

Right in Stamford; few blocks from town hall, station, &c., park-like grounds, grand old and young shade trees; rare shrubbery, fruits, grapes, &c.; charming lawns, large flower and vegetable gardens; modernized house; newly decorated, all conveniences; garage, poultry house, tennis court, green house; price reduced to $18,500, part cash. For photos, &c., apply

JONES REALTY CO.,
Hotel Davenport. Stamford, Conn.

FULLY EQUIPPED FARM.

Without question best farm bargain in State; 53 head of stock, crops, tools included; owner got rich here; poor health reason selling; 250 acres, most all tillable; borders large river for miles; modern farm and residence; all improvements; electric lights; 5 minutes' walk trolley; milking 40 cows; location Lower Berkshire section; never offered before; price $15,000, including everything; terms. Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av.

CONSULT ME NOW.

I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figure on property in

GREENWICH, CT., AND VICINITY.

FARMS, ACREAGE, SHORE ESTATES, COUNTRY ESTATES, COTTAGES, VILLAS.

Call, phone, or write for my special list.

LAURENCE TIMMONS,
Opp. R. R. Station, Greenwich, Ct. Tel. 456.

Mrs. Richard Mansfield's Home—The Grange

At New London, with its wonderful harbor, the rendezvous of N. Y. Yacht Club.

At reduced rent for balance of season. Colonial house, with extensive grounds; large living room, 30x40, paneled in black oak; reception room, library, dining room, 9 bedrooms, and 7 baths; 7 servants' rooms, with baths; garage; beautiful view of the Sound. Write

JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

Big Bargain

Assessed Value, $8,000. Sell $7,500.
Fine section of STAMFORD, CONN.

Large and very pretty house, 11 rooms, electricity, gas, large porches, screens, awnings, etc.; in splendid condition.

Autos early for inspection.

S. M. SKELDING—G. S. KBUMBINE,
315 Atlantic St. Tel. 1821. Stamford, Conn.

WESTPORT, CONN.

MRS. BERRELL, Real Estate

SOUND VIEW RESIDENCE.

If you are looking for a high-class country residence, twenty rooms, garage, barns, greenhouses, park of several acres surrounding it, magnificent views Sound and country, ¾ mile from station, one hour Grand Central, communicate with me. Address Box 625, South Norwalk, Conn.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

MAINE LOTS FOR SALE

on property known as Sherman's Point, Camden, Me., one of the most beautiful points along the Penobscot coast; all laid out in plots varying in size from two to five acres each; all commanding a beautiful view of both mountains and sea; heavily wooded with oak, Norway pine, and spruce; good water supply already piped to property, and good roadbed. For further information apply to Estate of George B. Wilson, Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Penn., or to S. G. Ritterbush, Camden, Me.

VIRGINIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

Fine Sora and Duck Marsh in Virginia

500 sora per season guaranteed; 350 acres.

PRICE $12,500.

POLLARD & BAGBY,
Richmond, Va.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Croisic Building
220 Fifth Ave.,
Corner 26th Street.

Unusually Attractive

OFFICES TO LET

Modern fireproof structure of the highest type. Perfect service. Six High-Speed Elevators.

Reasonable Rentals.

Apply to owners on premises,

M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
2299 Broadway (Cor. 83d St.)
'Phone 3979 Schuyler.

Only One Floor Left

11,100 Square Feet

Heaviest Loft Building on Manhattan

Monahan Express Company Building

216-222 West 18th Street

FINE SUITE OFFICES

TO SUBLET

ONE YEAR FROM OCTOBER FIRST NEAR 34TH ST., on FIFTH AVE. FOUR LARGE ROOMS, ALL STREET AND AVENUE FRONT BUT ONE. RENT SINGLY OR EN SUITE. RENT $3,600. ONE OF FINEST SUITES IN WHOLE CITY. BOX T 158 TIMES.

LOFTS LOW RENTS
534-550 W. 58.

NEW JERSEY.

FACTORIES

Large factory, suitable to make combustibles; conditions all favorable; KENILWORTH, N. J.; 50,000 feet; 3 railroads. Apply 1,001 Chestnut, Room 604, Philadelphia.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

For Rent
HOTEL CHESTNUT
AT
Riverdale-on-the-Hudson

Convenient to Railroad and Subway. Furnished. Will accommodate 50 guests. Six acres of land. Stable and carriage house, gardener's cottage, tennis courts, etc. Moderate rent.

Apply to caretaker on premises, or

M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
2299 Broadway (Cor. 83d St.)
'Phone 3979 Schuyler.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

I desire to lease for my own occupancy for part or all of the month of August, a bungalow or small cottage near water where there is good bathing and boating. Rent must be low. Would be interested in the mountains if on a lake. Give full particulars and photograph if possible.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway & 109th St., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

ROCKLEDGE HALL
SOUTH COR. RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 102d St.

New 12-story absolutely fireproof building; vacuum cleaning plant; tiled kitchen floors; every room has outside exposure.
4, 7, 8, 9 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
$1,000 to $3,200.

THE OSTEND
2,880 BROADWAY,
Cor. 112th St.

Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,400 to $1,800.

THE DORLEXA
318 WEST 100TH ST.
Adjacent Riverside Drive.

Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,500 to $2,000.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Cor. 121st St.

New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,200.

CHEPSTOW
215 WEST 101ST ST.,
N. E. Cor. of Broadway.

Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.
6, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,100.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.

Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.

Nine-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.

All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
$480 to $720.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

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310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)

BY actual measurement these apartments contain more floor space than any apartment of their class in this neighborhood—not more rooms but *larger* rooms.

6-room apartments $1,800 to $2,300
7-room apartments 2,100 to 2,600
8-room apartments 2,400 to 3,200

Each apartment has three baths. All rooms unusually large.

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

The dream of a HOME will come true if you decide to live in the Belnord. Fact and fancy will agree. Rooms in

THE BELNORD
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

are large enough and airy enough to be adapted to any use. If you have dreamed large library or reception room, come to the Belnord and see the vision realized.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths,
$2,100 to $7,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS,
86TH ST. AT B'WAY. TEL. SCHUYLER 3800.

THE ACKERLY
241 West 101st St., Near B'way.
7-8 Extra Large Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,600

THE BRITTANY
241 West 102d St., Near B'way.
8 Extra Large Rooms & Bath, $1,100-$1,300

HELEN COURT
14 Morningside Av., cor. 115th St.
6 to 8 Large Rooms, Facing Park, $720-$900

Greyloch Dwellings
3505 Broadway, corner 143d St.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, $600-$950

THE SUMMIT
414-416 West 118th St.
Near Morningside Drive.
6 Large, Light Rooms and Bath, $600-$720

EL CASCO COURT
205 West 103d St., Near B'way.
3-4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, $480-$720

All Have Modern Improvements and Elevator Service.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES OR
G. SCHWEGLER, 3507 Broadway, Cor. 143d St.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d Street
TELEPHONE 7240 COLUMBUS — NEAR BROADWAY

$2,300 AND $2,600	**Georgean Court** 58 CENTRAL PARK WEST, SOUTH COR. 66TH ST.	8 & 10 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. OVERLOOKING PARK
$1,800 TO $2,500	**Cornwall** 255 WEST 90TH STREET. NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.	7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS, CORNER APARTMENTS, SOUTHERN & EASTERN EXPOSURE.
$1,900 TO $2,500	**Cliff Haven** 417 RIVERSIDE DRIVE SOUTH COR. 114TH ST.	8 & 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS CORNER FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$1,200 TO $2,000	**The Halsworth** 645 WEST END AVENUE. SOUTH W. COR. 92D ST.	5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS, NEW CORNER FIREPROOF BUILDING
$1,200 TO $1,500	**304 West 92d St.** BETWEEN WEST END AVE. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.	5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS NEW APARTMENT. QUIET AND REFINED.
$1,500 TO $2,400	**498 West End Av.** SOUTHEAST CORNER 84TH ST.	6 & 7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. CORNER BUILDING. ALL ROOMS LIGHT.
$1,100 TO $1,600	**782 West End Av.** NORTHEAST CORNER 98TH ST.	4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. HIGH CLASS APTS. FOR SMALL, REFINED FAMILIES.
$1,100 TO $2,400	**La Grange** 1 WEST 83D ST. NORTH COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.	7-8-9 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION 81ST ST.
$1,100 TO $1,600	**Pamlico** 97 CENTRAL PARK W. ADJOINING NORTH CORNER 69TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS & BATH. (1 APARTMENT SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.)
$840 TO $1,100	**Lyndon Arms** 524-526 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. NEAR 127TH ST.	6 & 8 ROOMS & BATH. Overlooking Grant's Tomb RIVERSIDE PARK AND CLAREMONT
$660 TO $1,500	**Bradford** & BRADFORD ANNEX. 841-843-845 WEST END AVE. NORTHWEST COR. 101ST ST.	7-8-10 ROOMS & BATH 10 ROOM APT. ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR.
$540 TO $1,000	**Woodmere** BROADWAY, NORTHEAST COR. 141ST ST.	4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH. 10-STORY FIREPROOF. LARGE ROOMS.
$900 AND $1,000	**71 West 83 St.** BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK WEST AND COLUMBUS AVE.	8 ROOMS & BATH. LARGE ROOMS. SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
$660 TO $840	**West Park** 421 WEST 57TH ST. NEAR 9TH AVE.	7 ROOMS & BATH. EXTRA LARGE, ELEVATOR, &c.
$480 TO $900	**165 West 83 St.** BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVES.	2-4 & 5 ROOMS & BATH. NEW. FIREPROOF.
$630 TO $792	**Salome** 149-151 WEST 105TH ST. NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.	6 ROOMS & BATH. ELEVATOR AND ALL Modern Improvements.
$600 AND $660	**208&212 W. 85 St** NEAR BROADWAY.	7 ROOMS & BATH. CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY STATION at 86th

$1,200 TO $2,300	**The Hamilton** 420 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. NORTH COR. 114TH ST.	5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$1,500 AND $1,700	**The Hillcrest** 430 WEST 116th STREET NEAR B'WAY SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.	8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. ROOMS EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT.
$1,050 TO $2,100	**The Rexor** BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST COR. 116TH ST.	5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. HIGHEST CLASS 12-STORY FIREPROOF.
$900 TO $2,000	**La Rochelle** 57 WEST 75TH ST.	6 & 7 ROOMS & BATH. FIREPROOF. LARGE ROOMS A FEATURE.
$900 TO $1,700	**Oregon** 162 WEST 54TH ST. SOUTHEAST CORNER 7TH AVE.	3-4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH HIGHEST CLASS FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
$1,300 TO $1,900	**Manchester** BROADWAY, NORTHEAST COR. 108TH ST.	6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF.
$900 TO $2,000	**Della Robbia** 740 WEST END AVE. NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.	4-5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF, READY AUG. 1.
$1,300 TO $1,900	**105 West 72 St.** BETWEEN COLUMBUS AVE. AND BROADWAY.	4 & 5 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. LARGE ROOMS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
$1,200 TO $1,700	**The Waumbek** 955 WEST END AVE. SOUTHWEST CORNER 107TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. Highest Class Neighborhood. Convenient.
$630 TO $1,300	**St. Valier** 90 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE BLOCK FRONT 119TH ST. TO 120TH ST.	4-6-7 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. Beautiful Location Overlooking the Park.
$1,200 TO $1,500	**Stuart** 250 WEST 94TH ST. SOUTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.	8-9 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS Corner Apartments Near Subway Station.
$840 TO $1,200	**375 Central Park West** NEAR 97TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. MODERN. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
$900 TO $1,100	**4 & 14 W. 92 St.** NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.	7 ROOMS & BATH. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
$720 TO $1,320	**Wesley** 158 WEST 81ST ST. BETWEEN AMSTERDAM AVE. & COLUMBUS AVE.	4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH. CLOSE TO "L" & SUBWAY STATIONS.
$900 AND $1,000	**The Idlewild** 1854 SEVENTH AVE. NEAR 112TH ST.	8 ROOMS & BATH. CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY STATION.
$600 TO $840	**Bonair** BROADWAY, NORTHWEST COR. 142D ST.	5 & 7 ROOMS & BATH Corner Apartment House Rooms Large and Light.
$600	**182 West 88 St.** SOUTHEAST CORNER AMSTERDAM AVE.	7 ROOMS AND BATH. COR. APARTMENT.

List of West Side Apartment Houses in which apartments are offered for rent from October 1. In numerous instances possession may be had prior to this date.

Our Annual Booklet containing further descriptions of these apartments will be forwarded upon request; and in most instances we can furnish floor plans.

One of the Finest on the West Side.

THE DELLA ROBBIA
740 WEST END AVE.
NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.

Ready for Occupancy Aug. 1st
4 to 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths
Rental $800 to $2,000
CENTRAL LOCATION, EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 WEST 72D STREET

TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER FIRST

ONE UNUSUAL APARTMENT
In New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House

Where the living rooms are big and spacious—where the sun streams in each window and the air is fresh and pure—where all the master's rooms face the street—where the appointments are only of the most up-to-date and approved type—where, in fact, the entire suite has been fashioned after the finest private residence with the housekeeping cares eliminated.

Let us send you floor plan—or, better still, call and inspect this apartment. It will be shown you with pleasure at your convenience.

ALWYN COURT 182 West 58th St.

St. James Court
Southeast Corner of Broadway at 92d St.

Excellence of arrangement, convenient location and a careful attention to the details of management make this apartment building one of the most distinctive in the mid-town section.

Apartments of 5 to 8 Rooms
Renting at $700 to $1300
For information apply to
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.
165 Broadway Telephone Cort. 747!

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms,
$900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cathedral Parkway
(110th Street)
Near Broadway

4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
In some cases immediate possession can be had.
Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.
4 Rooms & Bath, $800 up
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
6 Rooms & Bath, $1150 up

Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.
Apply to Agent on Premises.

Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ADMASTON
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.

Situated in a very desirable and convenient location.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Every Modern Convenience.

Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
2 Baths,
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200

The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 7798—RIVER.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

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203 W. 81st St.
Near Broadway.
3-4-5-6

extraordinary large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience. 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1200. $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

294-295 Central Park West.

Eight rooms, bath; rents $1,200 to $1,800; entrance hall and apartments newly decorated. Apply superintendent on premises.

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1 to 7 West 101st St.
7 Rooms and Bath
Rental $40 to $60
Apply on premises, or
J. Romaine Brown Company,
Madison Ave. and 41st St.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.

6 to 11 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths
Rental $1,800 to $3,800

All improvements, including refrigeration.

Absolutely Fireproof.
Modern in Every Detail.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first class service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.
'PHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

THE SUTHERLAND
Riverside Drive
N. E. cor. 138th Street.

One—5 Rooms and Bath.
One—7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
One—9 Rooms and 3 Baths.

Low Rents, Sunlight, and Quiet.
A Wonderful Outlook on the River.
Look at These Attractive Apartments.
Van Norden & Wilson,
1 W. 34TH STREET.

THE HUDSON,
227 Riverside Drive,
South corner of 95th St.

Under new management. Strictly High-Class Apartments of
4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS

Building to be entirely renovated throughout, and apartments to be remodeled. New fixtures, parquet floors, etc.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway & 109th St.

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261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

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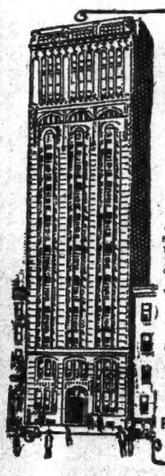
65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.

Exceptionally fine apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

MANHATTAN—West Side.



33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
New York's Newest Hotel

Located on a quiet, exclusive street right in centre of hotel, shopping and theatre district.

Splendid light & view all sides.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms with Baths.

Special Summer Rates.

Write or 'phone Raymond W. Jones Manager. Plaza—8264.

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562 WEST END AVENUE
AT 87TH STREET.

Choice apartments of 8 Rooms and 3 Baths, with extra maid's room; very attractive rentals.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 72d St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

ST. AUGUSTINE
264 West 57th Street

Near Broadway, corner apartment; 9 rooms and bath; $1,300. 8 rooms and bath, $1,200. Elevator, steam heat, hot water, electricity, hall service. Geo. A. Hampton, 884 Amsterdam Av., or Superintendent on premises.

"ST. CLOUD"
252 WEST 91ST ST.
7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$900-$1,100.
HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE
BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

Gainsborough Studios,
222 West 59th Street.

STUDIO TO LEASE.
SPECIAL RATES TO OCT. 1.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS

Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.

Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

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38 WEST 59TH STREET
FACING PARK.

Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

WEST END
AV., 850, NEAR 102D ST.

High class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

Skylight Studios
2 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD
(now being completed)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.

A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.

3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 to $2,000

Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.

Modern fireproof apartment, 8, 9, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Rental, $1200 up.

Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $40 & $47.50; 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5, & 7 rooms, $35 to $60; 30 E. 128th St.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator
5 sunny, light Rooms. $45-50 | 6 sunny Rooms. $55-65

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. Bway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most Convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3906.

---

320 West 87th St.
High Class Fireproof Apartment,

10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments. In high class private house neighborhood.

749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House,

7 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, $1,500 to $1,800.
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath, $1,000 to $1,300.
Light on all four sides.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
148 West 72d St.

---

127 West 82nd St.
Between Columbus & Amsterdam Ave.
Nine-Story Fireproof Apt.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.
5 Rooms and Bath,
$75 to $95.

---

2 WEST 83RD STREET
Corner High-Grade Elevator House
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

Duplex Apartment, 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200. Also 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 131 West 42d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 87th St. and West End Ave.

Very fine 7, 8 and 9 room Apartments, with 2 and 3 baths. All large, light, airy rooms, $1,700 to $2,700, including electric light, refrigeration, laundry fuel and separate laundries.
SERVICE UNEXCELLED.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

WINFIELD
207 W. 56th St.
Between Broadway & Seventh Av.
Elevator Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Extra Servants' Rooms.
$1,260 to $1,800.
Moore & Wyckoff,
546 5th Avenue,
Corner 45th St. Phone 1263 Bryant.

57th St., 322-328 West
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
8 Elegant, large, light rooms; every modern improvement; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. $1000
Naughtin & Co., 2,230 B'way River—1144

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,

N. W. Corner of 99th St.

Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway Express Station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.

6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

The Prasada,

50 Central Park West.

South corner of 65th St., overlooking Central Park. Large Rooms and Closets.

Appointments and fixtures of the finest quality.

8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Attractive Rents.

251-55 West 98th Street,

Close to Subway Express Station.

Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,

267 West 89th St.

New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.

5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

If any of these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

The Following Houses Under the Management of

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,

KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Dearborn** 850 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof. Unfurnished. $30-$50. Furnished. $37.50-$95.
3 & 4 Rooms	**The Stanwood** 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Ave.	Living Rooms, 18x19 Bedrooms, 13x14 Unfurnished. Furnished. $60 to $90. $75 to $110.
3 & 4 Rooms	**135 W. 79th St.** Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, 19x20 Chambers, 13x16 Rental, $900 to $1,300.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Poinciana** 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. Furnished. $37.50-$72.50. $47.50-$87.50. Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

EL DORADO
Beautifully situated best section of Central Park West.
300 Central Park West, 90th St. to 91st St.
Suites of
5 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
10 Rooms, 2 Baths

507-513 W. 113th ST.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $540 to $900.

530 WEST 113th ST.
5-6 Rooms, $900.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FAIRVIEW COURT,
6151 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

FINLEY MANOR,
574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 130th St.
2-3-4-5 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $780.
And 6 Rooms, 2 Baths.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.

STONY POINT,
751 West 180th St.
Corner Pinehurst Av.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
M. RAYMOND 507 WEST 113TH ST. 'Phone, Morningside—8240

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Selection of Highest Class Apartments
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
Moderate Rents. Excellent Service.

5	R	240 W. 72 ST., adj. W. E. Av.	$1,500
	O	550 W. 110 ST., near Broadway	1,000
	O	606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway	900
	M	616 W. 116 ST., near Broadway	840
	S	620 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dr.	750
6	R	315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dr.	1,100
	O	515 W. 110 ST., nr. B'way Sub.	1,150
	O	606 W. 116 ST., near Broadway	1,200
	M	616 W. 116 ST., near Broadway	1,100
	S		
7	R	315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Drive	1,200
	O	509 W. 110 ST., near Broadway	1,500
	O	606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway	1,300
	M	616 W. 116 ST., near Broadway	1,200
	S	620 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dr.	1,350
		445 RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St.	1,500
8	R	174 W. 79 ST., cor. Amsterdam Av.	1,500
	O	509 W. 110 ST., nr. Broadway	1,600
	O	515 WEST 110 ST.	1,800
	M	481 RIVERSIDE DV., cor. 115 St.	1,400
	S	445 RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St.	1,700

Also 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12 Rooms, with 1 to 5 Baths.

BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
Apply to superintendents or
EARLE & CALHOUN
Broadway and 72d St.
Tel. 5116—Columbus.

9-10 Rooms 3 Baths

1 West 92d St.,
N. W. Corner Central Park West
COR. APARTMENT, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, $2,000.
WEST APT., BEAUTIFUL PARK VIEW, $1,600.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

Choice Apartments
3-4-5-6-7 & 8 Rooms
All high-class buildings.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE
For plans and particulars apply
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—9700-1-2.

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76 WEST 86TH STREET AND 77 WEST 85TH STREET

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS OF
6-7-8-9 Rooms — One & two baths.
All Large Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1000 to $1800 Yearly.
One Apartment of 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Suitable for Physician or Dentist.
Apply to Agent on Premises.

Corner 99th Street. **THE CHESTERFIELD**
260 Riverside Drive.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. $1,800 to $2,400 Yearly.
For lease beginning October. Fireproof 16-story elevator apartment; efficient day and night service, including door and carriage attendants.

109th, 204 West, Near Broadway
4-5 Rooms and Bath — Beautiful apartments; electricity; phone; hall service; hardwood floors; beautiful entrance. Owner's management. — $30 / $40

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 60th St.
Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
9 ROOMS $3,500 TO
3 BATHS $4,000
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
Choice Apartments for Fall Renting.
2-3-4-6-7-9-10 Rooms
RENTALS $720 TO $4,000.
Exceptional Service; All Modern Conveniences, Including Refrigeration. Restaurant on Premises. Under Ownership Management.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Cor. 99th St.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7-8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,400 to $3,000.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
Rents $1,500 to $1,800.
Near Subway and "L."

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,700 to $2,000.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
16-story Fireproof. Four Exposures.
All Outside Rooms.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.

HOLLAND COURT
815 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,600.

CAROLYN COURT
505 West 163d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
558 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

HAZELTON COURT
3,009 Broadway, near 125d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE STETSON
262 West 82d St.
Adjoining West End Av.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms and Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,200.

THE SHOREHAM
66 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 118th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
Rents, $35 to $85 per Month.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $62.50 to $95.00.
Telephone and Hall Service.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Two Elevators. 12 Story.
5 to 12 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $720 to $2,200.

THE BARNARD
108-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 2 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,000.

LUCILE
129 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $1,300.
Extra Large Rooms.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
Elevator.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE CHERBOURG
1 West 92d St.
North corner Central Park West.
One block from "L" Station. Near Subway.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
Southern Exposure. All New Fixtures.
Parquet Floors Throughout.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 83d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
8th Av. Bus Lines and Elevator, "L" at 72d, also Subway.
5, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $3,600.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
7-Story. Cor. Apartments. Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
Corner 94th St.
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,700.

CHATHAM HALL
476 West 141st St.
Southeast corner Amsterdam Av.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $374 to $540.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest corner 144th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
209 West 97th St.
Northwest Corner.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
13 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $2,600.

POWELLTON
329 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
6, 8, 9 and 10 Very Large Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 150th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,500.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE BELVOIR
672 West End Av.
Southeast corner 96th St.
Modern Apartments.
Ground Floor for Doctor.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
Near "L" and Subway.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.
All Outside Rooms.

GRACEHULL COURT
682 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side Bway, 148th and 149th Sts.
Corner Apartments. All Southern Exposure.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

OUR 1915 BOOKLET, CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE MATTER AND FLOOR PLANS OF THE ABOVE AND MANY OTHER PROPERTIES, MAY BE SECURED AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES, OR WILL BE FORWARDED UPON REQUEST.

HENDRIK HUDSON

Apartment Houses

Gymnasium for Grown-Ups with Needle Showers—
Roofgarden Playground for the Children:—

are two unique and attractive features offered to our tenants.

Apartments of 5 rooms with 2 baths to 10 rooms with 3 baths, $1,000 to $2,800. The two best known and best managed apartment houses in New York.

Riverside Drive, 110th and 111th Streets, commanding view of Hudson River. Subway express station.

FRANK A. PETELER, Manager of the Buildings 'Phone, 4302 Morningside

American Real Estate Company
Owners

MANHATTAN—West Side.

No. 530 West End Ave.

Southeast Corner 86th St.
Select Residential Neighborhood. Subway Station Street.
Can Be Arranged in Suites of
7 to 11 Rooms
Foyer, Pantry, 3 to 5 Baths
Exceptionally Large Rooms. Splendid Arrangement.
Absolutely unexcelled, perfect service. Highest class Apartment house on West side.
Apply on premises, or
EARLE & CALHOUN,
S. W. Cor. B'way & 72d St.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 5116.

Edmund Francis Court
N. E. Cor. Amsterdam Ave. & 120th St.
New 10 story building having every modern convenience. Most attractive plan of
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
All Outside.
Rents Reasonable
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

—EVANSTON—

West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city. Absolutely fireproof.
Modern in Every Detail.
DUPLEX
Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 7793—RIVER
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

THE CORONET,
57 WEST 58TH ST.
Small Apartments.
Housekeeping and non-housekeeping; 2, 3, 4, or more rooms and bath; rental, $720 to $2,400. Apply on premises or to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC., 509 5th Av.
Telephone 81 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS DE LUXE

490 Riverside Drive

At 122d Street,
FINEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION ON DRIVE.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER.
Every new idea in modern construction.
Apartments of
5 to 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rentals, $1,000 to $2,600.
Including filtered water, electric laundry, electric portable vacuum cleaners and equipped with sanitary Bohn enamelled steel refrigerators. Roof garden for tenants and their friends.
Under Ownership Management.
Mr. H. C. O'BRIEN, Manager.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

6 TO 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

New, Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.
Rents $1,650 to $2,400.
120 West 86 St.
PARK STREET AND MOST CONVENIENT NEIGHBORHOOD.
Renting Agent on Premises.
GEO. A. BOWMAN,
121 W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant—2444.

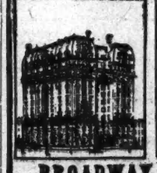
THE COSMOS
167 W. 71st St.
Dentists and Physicians
EXCLUSIVELY.
Each Suite Contains 2 Offices, 2 Operating Rooms and Reception Room. Every attention has been given to all details. Uniform service. Suites, $1,200 per annum. One-half Suite, $720 per annum.
F. R. Wood—W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Tel. Schuyler—3800.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

10 & 11 ROOMS

3 baths.
Rental $2,000 to $3,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 5-7-8 & 10-room vacancies at $1,400 to $3,500. See resident superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

Beautiful Apartment.
301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY.
SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; mail service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms, ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

AUDREY HALL

575 WEST 172d ST.,
N. E. COR. ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, SPACIOUS CLOSETS, SUNLIGHT IN EVERY APARTMENT, SHORT WALK TO 168TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.
VERY MODERATE RENTS

THE TROSSACHS

106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.
ATTRACTIVE RENTS

NEW ELEVATOR BUILDINGS. BEST VALUE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

None but desirable tenants accepted.

Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or
87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5616

160th St.—Riverside Drive—161st St. and 655 West 160th St.

Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS OPEN FOR INSPECTION
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
Renting Agent on Premises—Phone Audubon 8381
Friedman Construction Co. Phone, Cortlandt 189 **189 Broadway**

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Bellaire Apt's,

584 Academy St.
JUST COMPLETED
ONLY A FEW
Choice Apartments Left in These
Twelve Houses
4 Rooms and Bath.....$26-$30
5 Rooms and Bath.....$33-$36
Extraordinary large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR Tel. 3060 Audubon.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
7 & 8 ROOMS $1,700 TO
3 BATHS $2,000

STRAND VIEW
309 West 99th St.
Near West End Av.
4-5-7 ROOMS $900 TO
1-2 BATHS $1,500
Under the Management of
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.
Manager on Premises.

THE ASHFORD

131 West 110th St.,
Opposite Central Park,
Between Lenox & 7th Aves.
Elevator Apartment,
Convenient to Subway & "L"
2 Rooms—$30 to $35
3 Rooms—$35
4 Rooms—$50 to $55
5 Rooms—$65
6 Rooms—$75

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

No. 252, Just North of 137th St.
THE MADRID
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $540 to $1,000. High-class elevator apartment house, abundance of air and light. Close to subway and surface cars. If not now interested call and get our future references.

---

265 WEST 81ST STREET,
NEAR WEST END AVE.
Apartments of 7 and 9 Rooms, at very reasonable rentals.

TO REMOVE SHOAL IN GOWANUS BAY

Army Engineers Agree on the Plan in Detail and the Work Will Be Begun Shortly.

TO BE GREAT DOCK CENTRE

Main Channel Is to be Widened and Parts of It Are to be Dredged to a Depth of Forty Feet.

After several years' agitation the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has received assurances that work will be begun shortly looking to the removal of a part of Gowanus Bay shoal, which, when completed, will give a depth uniform with Bay Ridge Channel. This channel is 1,200 feet wide with a depth of forty feet, but in the last few years, owing to the development of South Brooklyn as a shipping centre, it is becoming dangerously congested, while many vessels annually ground on the shoal.

At the instance of the Board of Trade and Transportation, the River and Harbor act, passed by Congress March 4, contained an item directing the Secretary of War to cause a preliminary examination and survey to be made with a view to removing the shoal in Gowanus Bay to a depth uniform with Bay Ridge Channel. The local Board of United States Army Engineers has reported in favor of removing so much of the westerly bank of the shoal as will provide a main channel 2,000 feet wide east of the anchorage grounds to give safe passage to ocean craft.

The Board of Trade and Transportation has strongly urged the removal of the whole shoal, but at a recent meeting of the Army Engineer Board a compromise plan was approved and recommended, which is as follows:

"First, that the corner of the shoal at the junction of the Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels should be removed to a depth of forty feet to improve navigation; second, that so much of the westerly side of the shoal should be removed as may be necessary to give the desired width of 2,000 feet to the main channel; third, that the point of the shoal southerly from a line opposite Sixty-fifth Street, lying between the main channel and the Bay Ridge Channel, should be removed; fourth, that the balance of the shoal remaining be removed to a depth of twenty-five feet over an area embraced within the main channel and a line drawn parallel to the main channel and 2,500 feet easterly from the easterly edge of the main channel when such channel shall have been widened to 2,000 feet."

The imperative need of getting rid of the Gowanus Bay shoal and the present and future benefit to the shipping facilities of the port are outlined in a report filed by S. V. V. Huntington with the Board of Trade and Transportation and the Engineer Board. Mr. Huntington, who is Chairman of the Committee on Waterfront Improvements of the Trade Board, traces the development of the South Brooklyn waterfront and outlines the reasons why this final improvement should be made for the benefit of New York's trade.

"Prior to 1880," says the report, "the shores of Bay Ridge were accessible to none but vessels of very light draught. Westerly from the Bay Ridge shore, extending out into New York Bay about 4,500 to 4,700 feet, or to the main channel of New York Bay, the water was very shoal, being over a large area only about thirteen feet, and this shoal extended from Red Hook, opposite Governors Island, southerly a mile and a half or more. In 1881 Congress made a first small appropriation looking to the creation of a channel along the Bay Ridge waterfront. Since 1881 further appropriations have been made and improvements there authorized by Congress, until at the present time the Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels running along the shore easterly of the shoal have been excavated to a depth of forty feet, giving access to that entire waterfront to the largest vessels.

The report calls the attention of the Army Board to the fact that during 1914 the number of ships docking in the entire Port of New York, including the New Jersey waterfront, was 4,674. Of that number, 970 ships docked in the Gowanus Bay section, being about 42 per cent. of the total number docking in Brooklyn and 21 per cent. of the total number docking in the entire port. The report states that there can be no doubt that the improvement of Gowanus Bay has been of very great value to the port in the increase of its commerce and manufactures, and to the city by contributing to the enormously increased realty values in that section of the city.

Chairman Huntington cites as an illustration of what the waterfront improvements have meant to the territory at present, including approximately what was once the old Eight Ward of Brooklyn, that it now has an assessed property valuation of $70,960,932, against only $8,252,020 in 1880. After referring to the expected effect on the Gowanus Bay section from the opening of the State's Barge Canal, which, the report says, will bring vessels here from the great lakes, the report concludes as follows:

"The future shipping industry of the Brooklyn waterfront will include a large contribution from vessels coming through the Panama Canal from the Pacific Coast of North and South America, from Australia and the islands of the Pacific, and the Far East. That this commerce will have vast proportions can be now confidently predicted, and within a few years it will doubtless far exceed the best estimates which can be now made. The city authorities are therefore wisely planning for a comprehensive development of this waterfront to meet the demands which will be made upon it and to secure from such commerce for the commercial and manufacturing interests of this port all the benfits which it will bring.

"The warehouse and factory properties along the entire Brooklyn waterfront, when served by the projected Brooklyn marginal railway in connection with the canal terminal and the Barge Canal, will then become very valuable, because there will then be created by the combination of these great local improvements, and the State Barge Canal and the Panama Canal, ideal commercial and manufacturing conditions unexcelled anywhere in the world. A great increase in the values of all such properties contiguous to the waterfront will result, and the taxable values will be proportionately greater and the revenues of the city also much enhanced."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 104th St, 27.8x100; Arnold Kohn to Jerome A. Kohn, 1 West 82d St, (mtg $52,000,) June 8, 1914; address, 1,400 5th Av.....$1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 82d St, 27.2x100; Arnold Kohn to Jerome A. Kohn, 1 West 82d St, June 8, 1914, (mtg $45,000;) address 1,400 5th Av.....$1

DIVISION ST, 261 and 263, s s, 128.6 ft e of Montgomery St, 41x42; George W. Simpson, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 1 3d Av, July 22; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 54 William St.....$16,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 89d St, runs s 42.11fx e 36.4x n 7.4 x w 12.1x n 31.8 to street x w 41.1 to beginning; Bella B. Bates to Effie R. Osborn, at Osborn Manor, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. (mtg $62,000,) July 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WALKER ST, 35, s s, 55.1 ft e of Church St, 20x85, with right to 4-foot alley on west; Louis H. Jackson to Mack Construction Co., Inc., 957 Hoe Av, all liens, July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WEST BROADWAY, 422 West, 25x99.11; Joseph S. Emerman and another to Emerman & Baumoehl Co., 422 West Broadway, June 9, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, Leopold Moscowitz, 299 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, n e corner 115th St, 20.10x80; Vincenzo Colasanto to William Passarelli, 1,378 Lyman Place, (mtg $17,800,) July 21.....$1

8TH AV, s e corner 117th St, (2 East,) 25.2x110; Arnold Kohn to Jerome A. Kohn, 1 West 82d St, (mtg $45,000,) June 8, 1914; address 1,400 5th Av.....$1

50TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Jetty Dall, Ex'r and trustee, to Fillmore Holding Co., 111 Broadway, July 16, (mtg $22,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$400

62D ST, 219 West, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Isidore D. Morrison, referee, to Louis T. Lehmeyer, 305 East 55th St, July 23; attorney, M. S. Marden, 57 Liberty St.....$11,500

76TH ST, 382 East, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 23x102.2; Louis Gewirtz to L. Gewirtz Co., 111 Division St, (mtg $10,000,) July 22.$100

81ST ST, s w corner of Park Av, 22x102.2; David Lydig to Northcote Realty Co., 505 5th Av, May 29, (mtg $60,000;) attorney, same.....$100

81ST ST, s s, 60 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Katherine B. Childs to Northcote Realty Co., 505 5th Av, June 26, (mtg $30,000;) attorneys; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 West 28th St.....$100

106TH ST, 332 East, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; David G. McConnell, referee, to Rachele Podesta, 70 University Place, July 21; attorney, W. Ryerson, 93 Nassau St.....$9,000

115TH ST 232-34 East, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 35x100.11, (foreclosure July 9;) George E. Weller, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 23; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$23,000

122D ST, 327 East, n s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, (foreclosure;) Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, July 23; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane.....$10,000

122D ST, n s, 120 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Margaret Brennan to Teresa M. Brennan, West Orange, N. J., July 24, (mtg $13,350;) attorney, F. B. Riggs, 40 Exchange Place.$1

123D ST, 414 East, s s, 212 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, (foreclosure July 22;) Bernard M. L. Ernst, referee, to Eleanor Le Roy, 405 Park Av, July 23; attorneys, Bowers & S, 46 Cedar St.....$12,500

142D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Aaron J. Lebenheim et al., ex'r and trustee, to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,825 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $18,000,) March 2; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$25

148TH ST, 521 West, n s, 276.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11, (foreclosure July 16;) John H. Rogan, referee, to Robert G. Macbeth, 18 Rollins Place, Yonkers; Joseph B. Macbeth, 521 West 148th St, and Ann M. Germann, 1,245 Lind Av, Bronx, July 22; attorneys Pressinger & N, 60 Wall St...$500

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, w s, 120 ft s of 172d St, 20x100; Maurice Stack to Domenico Taurone, 357 East 113th St, (mtg $7,500,) July 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

CHISHOLM ST, 6 w corner of Jennings St, 25x76.6; Almira C. Wund to Sallacia Realty Corp., 156 Broadway, (mtg $13,000,) June 2; attorney, W. F. Wund, 156 Broadway..$100

FRANKLIN AV, 1,831, w s, 50x206; Berenson Realty Co. to Louis E. Kleban Co., Inc., 1,714 Crotona Park East, (mtg $5,000,) July 23; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 110 Nassau St.....$100

EAST ¼ of Lot 190, map of Unionport, 50x100; John Davis, executor, to George Duncan, 1,481 Glover St, July 20; attorney, George Duncan, 1,431 Glover St.....$2,950

LOT 178, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park; Amelia Musabach et al. to Mary Sellner, 2,411 St. Raymond Av, July 21; attorney, Mary Sellner, 2,411 St. Raymond Av..$1

LOTS 134 to 139, map of Paul estate; Bessie Cohen to Samuel Cohen, Mamaroneck, N. Y., June 29; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

FAMILY PROPERTY; Charles Rosenberg to same, July 17; attorney, same.....$1

MONROE AV, n w corner of Belmont Av 100x43; Hannah S. Dewey to H. S. Dewes, Inc., 87 Hamilton Place, July 22, (mtg $38,000;) attorney, F. C. Leubuscher, 258 Broadway.....$1

WALES AV, e s, 110.7 ft n of 150th St, 50.4x105.1; Mary Finn to John Hoey, 796 East 156th St, July 23; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

238TH ST, n s, between Oneida Av and Keppler Av, being Lot 30, Block 5,373, tax map; Thomas C. Larkin, referee, to Louis Wirsching, 129 East 238th St, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$900

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 243; Nathan Bass to Henry Walker, 47 Livingston Place, Aug. 22, 1914, installments; attorneys, Seley & Levine, 225 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$4,250

PARK AV, s w corner of 51st St, 102.2x20; Northcote Realty Co. to David Lydig, Lenox, Mass., July 13, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$99,000

SOUTH ST, w s, 78.11 ft n of Fletcher St, 17.9x74.8; James Douglass to Southold Savings Bank, Southold, L. I., July 21, prior mtg $6,500, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,250

WALKER ST, s s, 55.1 ft e of Church St, 20x85; Mack Construction Co., Inc., to Lincoln Trust Co. and another, trustees, 204 5th Av, July 23, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$12,000

41ST ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x98.9; Loewer Realty Co. to Edgar S. Appleby, trustee, Glen Cove, L. I., July 9, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

41ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 175x98.9; 41st St, s s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 75x98.9; V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery, Co. to Henry W. Putnam, 58 West 59th St, due as per bond, July 23; attorneys, Cravath & H., 52 William St.....$150,000

81ST ST, s s, 60 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Northcote Realty Co. to Katharine B. Childs, 58 East 81st St, 1 year, July 13; attorneys, Hull & Horton, 66 Broadway.....$50,000

148th St, n s, 276.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11; Robert C. Macbeth et al. to Katharine B. Hicks, Morristown, N. J., July 22, 1 year; attorneys, Pressinger & Newcombe, 60 Wall St.....$10,000

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,499, w s, 20x100; Domenico Taurono to Maurice Stack, 1,400 Bryant Av, July 22, due Oct. 22, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $5,500, July 22, due Oct. 22, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$500

FRANKLIN AV, 1,381, w s, 50x206; Louis E. Kleban Co., Inc., to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, prior mtg $5,000, July 23, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$5,000

LOTS 134 to 139, map of Paul Estate; Samuel Cohen to Louise Rausen, 1 Leyton Av, July 19, due as per bond; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,500

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Freeman St, 51.3x111.1; Johanna Hampp to Morris E. Webber, 542 West 112th St, Equal lien, with $22,000, July 23, 5 years, 5½ p. c., installment, Sept. 1, 1915, and 5 p. c. thereafter; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

SOUTH FULTON AV, s s, at w s of Hutchinson River Government Channel, being Lots 11 and 12, Map of properties deeded to Mount Vernon Suburban Land Co. et al., Mount Vernon Suburban Land Co. to Alexander V. Fraser, 306 West 72d St et al., executors, March 25, due April 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

TIEBOUT AV, 2,255, w s, 18.7x16.3; Edna A. Fatton to Ellie Kavanagh, July 22, due as per bond; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av.....$3,500

WALES AV, e s, 100.7 ft n of 150th St, 50.4x105.4; John Hoey to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, July 23; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ELIZABETH ST, 251, 2 stores and rear rooms; Bernard J. MacCorry to Antonino Marsala, 251 Elizabeth St, 5 1-12 years from April 1, 1915; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St.....$1,200

117TH AV, 196, all; Hugh Getty to J. O. Bizier, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, John B. Knox, 96 Broadway.....$1,200

76TH ST, 61 East, all; Irving C. Stern to John E. Dorotika, 61 East 76th St, 2 9-12 years from Jan. 18, 1915.....$1,200

93D ST, 107-111 West, all; Dorothea H. Simmons to Park Sanitarium, 107 West 93d St, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Julius J. Michael, 111 Broadway.....$5,100

117TH ST, 61 East; 102d St, 151 West; 102d St, 72 West; 101st St, 120 West, all; Murray Estates Corporation to Simon A. Uhlfelder, 746 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, H. H. Uhlfelder, 182 Nassau St.....$7,200

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,294, hall extension; Harry Held to Bnai Israel Anshe of Fordham, 2,294 Arthur Av, 2 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, William Schonfield, 35 Nassau St.....$300

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8 Room Apartments, $75 Per Month.

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These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartments suitable for Doctor in each. Agent on premises.

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Largest Rooms and most attractive floor plan on the Drive.
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Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
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Unique Corner Where Riverside Drive Curves Over River.
Apartments 4 Rooms and bath, $650
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ONE SPLENDID DOCTOR'S SUITE.
8 ROOMS, PRIVATE ENTRANCE.
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Large, airy rooms, with ample closets.
Magnficent Views from Every Window.
Resident Manager. Tel. 7100 Audubon.

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JUST COMPLETED.
10-story, fireproof and soundproof.
One block from Subway and surface cars.
A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION.
Apartments all facing front, beautifully arranged, with spacious closets. Excellent river view from each room.
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Near Columbia University
400 W. 118th St., Facing Morningside Park.
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200.
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Beautifully decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed; location and view unexcelled. Superintendent, or
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6 AND 8 ROOM APARTMENTS; elevator; all rooms large and light and all modern improvements; unexcelled service. Supt. or JOSEPH ATZ, 30 Church St.

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All Large Outside Rooms.
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Choice Apartment on first floor suitable for physician or dentist.
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6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
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Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus.
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$36 to $65.
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3 to 6 rooms, high-class elevator, $27 up; all improvements; first class in every respect. Owner on premises.

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Two to Seven Rooms.
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Spacious Rooms; Excellent Service; accessible; near Park.
Attractive large Studio, bedroom and bath.

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Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
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The most elegant apartments on Washington Heights.
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Elevator. Fireproof.
Highest class apartment house in Washington Heights; most beautiful section.
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Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $840 to $1,200.
One 3-room and kitchenette Apt., 8th floor, $720.

THE HYPERION 320 W. 84th St.
Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side. Rents $1,100 to $1,150.

PANMURE ARMS
593 Riverside Drive N. E. Cor. 136th St.
EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR REFINED FAMILIES
7, 8, 9, 10 large outside rooms.
Southern exposure.
BLOCK TO SUBWAY STATION AND BUS LINE.
NOW AVAILABLE
Rents Reasonable
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
Kempe & Co., Agents
Broadway and 87th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Elevator and Hall Boy Service.

THE HETHERINGTON
571 Park Ave., S. E. Cor. 63d St.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$1,800

THE VAN CORTLANDT
71 E. 96th St., N. W. Cor. Park Ave.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 Baths...$1,000-$1,400

Overlooking Central Park
218-220 West 59th St.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$1,000

THE MELBA
424 Central Park West
1 West 102d St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath...$840-$1,000

THE VONDEL
171 East 83d St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.....$540-$570

THE RUTHERFURD
175 2d Ave., N. W. Cor. 11th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath...$900-$1,200

3 Washington Square North
3 Rooms and Bath, Studio.....$660

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.
30 East 42d St.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

27 EAST 62ND STREET
Housekeeping Apartments
4 rooms, 1 bath, $1100 to $1200
6 rooms, 2 baths, $1500 to $1800
Elevator. Modern building.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
509 Fifth Avenue.
Telephone 31 Murray Hill.

56-60 E. 87 St.
Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
6 rooms and bath—$660-$750.
7 rooms and bath—$1,100.
Physician's Apartment—$800.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

104 EAST 40TH ST.
Exclusive Apartments
In the Fashionable Murray Hill Section.
5 and 6 Very Large Rooms with 1 and 2 Baths.
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite
AT PARK AVE.

435 East 138th St.
NEAR 3D AVE. "L"
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath
Electric light, steam heat; $19 to $29 month. Superintendent on premises.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Why Pay High Rents for Choice East Side Apartments?
Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in MODERN HOUSES, where the SERVICE is PERFECT and RENTS MODERATE.

THE QUEENSTON
16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS TO 10 ROOMS & 3 BATHS, RENTS $1,400 TO $2,000.

THE LAURISTON
No. 1,239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENTS $1,500 TO $2,000.

1,261 Madison Av. Corner 90th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENT $2,100.

THE FAIRFAX
Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $1,050 TO $1,320.

THE ALCAZAR
120 East 86th Street.
8 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $720 TO $840.

THE BRENDA
120 East 85th St., Near Park Ave.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, RENT $600.

131 EAST 86th ST.
CORNER APARTMENTS, 8 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $600 TO $840.

1,246 Madison Av. Bet. 89th & 90th Sts.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, SINGLE FLATS, RENTS $600 TO $720.

Superintendents on premises will show Apartments.

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av. Cor. 86th St.

121 Mad. Av.
CORNER 30TH ST.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.
Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.
A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High-Class Physician.
Also Suite of Large Living Rooms, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.
Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 FIFTH AVENUE,
Corner 28th Street.
EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX APARTMENT HANDSOME BACHELOR APARTMENT

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT
DOWNTOWN OFFICE 1133 Broadway TEL. FARR. 9494.
2705 Broadway At 103d St. TEL. RIVER. 975.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 108D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
5-8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,000 to $2,600.

THE ALLERTON
600 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
6-7 and 8 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,200 to $1,800.

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
9-10 and 11 Rooms and 3 and 4 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600.

THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,800.
One Suite, 3 Rooms & Bath, $900

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av.
7-8 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,500 to $1,800.

THE FRIESLAND
235 W. 103D ST., Cor. Broadway. At Subway Station.
7 Rooms and Bath
$1,050 to $1,300.

Eton Hall—Rugby Hall
29—CLAREMONT AVE.—35
7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,600.

HUDSON GRANT-VIEW
126 Claremont Ave.
5-6-7-8 Rooms and Bath
$600 to $1,100

REXTON—CAYUGA
320 W. 83rd St., 324 W. 83rd St., Near Riverside Drive.
6-7 Rooms and Bath
$800 to $1,200.

THE HOWELL
510-516 W. 124th St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Elevator Apartments.
4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath
$420 to $600.

THE HAWORTH
239 W. 103rd St. Just off Broadway.
7 Rooms and Bath
$840 to $1,000.

Riverside Dwellings
611-619 W. 114TH ST.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,100 to $1,400.

THE CRESTON
839 WEST END AV., S. W. Cor. 101st St.
5-6-7 Rooms and Bath
$660 to $1,100.

410 West End Av.,
Near 79th St. Subway.
7-8 Rooms and Bath
$960 to $1,250.

LUCETINE
35-39 W. 96TH ST.
6-7 Rooms and Bath
$720 to $1,000.

THE HOLYOKE
758 WEST END AV., Cor. 97th St.
7-9 Rooms and Bath
$1,000 to $1,300.

THE GLENHAM
2,626 BROADWAY, Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
8 Rooms and Bath
$960 to $1,250.

ANNAMERE COURT
600-615 W. 115TH ST.
7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$780 to $1,200.

THE MAYFIELD
15 EAST 10TH ST., Near 5th Avenue.
5-6-8 Rooms and Bath
$1,200 to

LESS SCARE AS TO SCARCITY OF DYES

What Domestic Manufacturers Are Doing with Natural and Artificial Colors.

It is apparent as the days pass that an increasing tone of hopefulness, if not downright optimism, exists among the American manufacturers of both coal tar and natural dyestuffs. Everywhere in the domestic industry the belief is growing that the expansion so notable of late in the home production of the required colors of both kinds is daily getting on firmer ground owing to the initiative of the makers here and the generous support given them in the dyestuff crisis by the textile manufacturing and other interests.

The fact that several establishments turning out aniline colors have booked contracts almost to capacity for a year or more at the prevailing high prices is giving a feeling of encouragement and stability to the American industry as a whole that augurs well for the future, according to domestic manufacturers. Confidence is also expressed that under the Clayton law the Federal Trade Commission will be able to prevent the "dumping" of German dyestuffs in this country at the close of the present war.

One of the most encouraging developments of late came to light yesterday in the statement of one of the largest manufacturers of natural dyestuffs that his concern is experimenting with benzol, toluol, and their derivatives with a view to turning over a part of his plant to the production of aniline colors. This man said he did not care at this time to make any formal announcement of the company's plans as to the future development contemplated, as the experiments have not progressed to a final stage.

"All I care to say at this time," said the natural color manufacturer, "is that the large output of benzol and aniline oils essential for the making of coal-tar colors has reached such proportions in this country that we feel justified in experimenting with aniline colors as an adjunct to our production of the natural or vegetable colors. It seems pretty well assured that this country can produce all of the benzol required, and, with a constantly increasing number of makers, large and small, turning out aniline oils, there should be no trouble in our concern going ahead with the manufacture of some of the principal aniline colors, at least."

That the general progress being made in building up an American dyestuff industry is being taken seriously, and actually with alarm, by the German manufacturers is evidenced, domestic manufacturers said yesterday, by the appearance of what is taken to be a strongly organized propaganda by German interests to discourage American manufacturers from either embarking in the dyestuff business or enlarging their existing plants at this time.

It seems that the centre of this movement is Boston, where an American chemist is industriously sending out literature demonstrating the overwhelming superiority of German-produced colors, and intimating that when the war is over the Germans will be in a position to sell dyestuffs at advantageous prices to the American textile trade. A domestic manufacturer who recently received one of these pamphlets made this comment yesterday:

"Many of the pamphlets now being circulated among American color makers and textile manufacturers are not only extravagant in the claims they make in behalf of the superiority of German colors, but misleading and decidedly biased and unjust. For instance, in one of these pamphlets it is stated that coal-tar colors are superior to vegetable colors for brightness, fastness, &c. If this is so; why the lasting and beautiful colors to be found in old tapestries and rugs, for which enormous prices are paid?

"Again, apparently with the intention of discouraging development of the American color industry, the pamphlets describe the enormous factories with unlimited money that have been established in Germany, and that the large bulk of the coal-tar production is in the hands of four great companies, but that the industry as a whole is bound together by trade agreements, all of which is set forth as a strong reason for the continued support by the American textile manufacturers of this German monopoly or trust.

"Other articles in these pamphlets show the enormous output of the German manufacturers amounting to four-fifths of that of the whole world and the advantage they have in the low rate of wages, viz., $1.18 for ordinary labor and $1.40 for skilled labor, all considered good reasons for continued and loyal support to German interests. Reliable information at my disposal is that immense stocks of dyestuffs are held in Germany, which the manufacturers hope to 'dump' here after the war. As an American I cannot see how any stronger arguments could be given to show the necessity of our Government taking immediate action to encourage and aid the manufacturers of dyes of all kinds in this country."

W. W. Skiddy, President and Treasurer of the Stamford Manufacturing Company, said yesterday that demands from textile manufacturers for vegetable colors is causing a big rush in these establishments. He said:

The dyewood extract manufacturers have almost doubled their output in comparison to the amounts furnished prior to the war, and the taking of this increase is sufficient proof that the textile manufacturers are alive to conditions and are rapidly convincing themselves of the many ways they can use such dyes successfully. The Department of Commerce has done much to aid in this work of education as well as the removing of unnecessary fear by the publication of articles from time to time in its daily reports.

Some of these articles by the Commercial Agent of that Department, T. H. Norton, have been most valuable, and I think some of the earlier sensational articles published showing the necessity of immediate and special arrangements with Germany for the securing of its dyes, the immediate closing up of all the textile factories, have ceased to cause alarm or even create nervousness.

"I believe that the American dyestuff industry will continue to grow and show increased output. Our Government can, and should, give a certain support and encouragement to the color and chemical industries of every kind and nature. This does not mean that I am a high tariff advocate, nor am I a free trader, but I have always believed that in making a tariff it should be so adjusted that the industries of the country should receive sufficient protection to encourage the investing of capital, the building up of factories, and the increasing of labor.

"Other laws, such as the patent laws and the shipping laws, could all be made aids to the rapid growth in this country of all business on land and water. I believe that the American dyestuff industry should be put on such a basis as would make the United States independent of other countries, and thus free us from panic or injury."

An interesting feature of the increased consumption of natural color ingredients is the prediction that this year's imports will fall only a little short of the average entries in the years preceding the general use of the aniline colors. It appears, for instance, that in the five years, 1885 to 1889, there was imported into the United States, logwood in stick, (the raw material for manufacture,) an average of 68,000 tons annually, these dates being prior to the use of coal-tar colors to any extent, while in the five years 1905-1909 the average of logwood imported was only 30,000 tons, and the five years 1910 to 1914 an average of 37,000 tons, showing that even prior to the European war there was an increased demand for dyewood colors. For the year ended 1914 about 40,000 tons were imported, while this year the indications as shown by the Government reports are that not less than 60,000 tons of logwood in the stick will be imported. It will thus be seen that if the importations reach the figure just mentioned, they will be only about 8,000 tons below the yearly average in the early eighties.

Statistics of color imports at this port show that, owing to the British embargo on the shipment of German merchandise, dyestuff entries are practically at a standstill. The Custom House report of general imports given out on Friday shows aniline color imports for the week covered to be valued at only $878, and alizarine assistant at a mere $58. No alizarine colors have been reported by the Custom House Statistical Bureau for many weeks. Indigo imports, mostly natural, are now averaging here about $50,000 weekly, although in the week ended July 17 they took a spurt and totaled $92,215.

TOOLS FOR CARPENTERS.

Improvements in Them Which Have Been Recently Made.

It is a rather significant fact that in essential workable qualities many carpenters' tools have nothing in the way of actual efficiency on the implements that were used by the carpenters of very early times. Some years ago there was dug up at the Old Roman Camp of Salsburg, in Austria, some carpenters' tools, about 2,000 years old, axes, chisels, adzes, and hatchets, which essentially were as practicable for every day use as the same tools of this time. So the efforts today of the manufacturers are largely devoted to changes and improvements in style, finish, and appearance, though efficiency in some respects has undoubtedly made progress in the last score of years.

The handles of hatchets and hammers are better filled than ever with patent wedges that hold firmly under all conditions. The hatchets of the last generation consisted of three pieces; a body of soft steel to which was welded a hardened head of steel and likewise an "inserted bit" or cutting edge of crucible steel properly tempered. Today the whole body is one piece, forged in a die of open-hearth steel, made to "a crucible steel analysis" as exact as a druggist's prescription. The head is hardened and never comes loose as often did the old welded heads. Also the cutting edge is tempered further up the blade and thus affords longer service than did the former inserted bit.

Especial attention is likewise being paid to the ideas of the mechanic who uses the tool so that practicality rather than theory shall prevail. This is especially noted in the making of broad axes. They are used principally in getting out railroad ties and find large employment in the Ozark regions of Missouri and Arkansas. The tie cutter is often a small farmer who works at getting out ties at odd times. He is likewise a very sentimental nature, who has fixed ideas as to what he wants. The most successful manufacturers, therefore, of broad axes has proved to be the one who sent special representatives to consult these tie cutters and find out just what they wanted in the way of shape and grinding, and just how concave or convex the blade should be, and then made the tool accordingly.

Another rather well-known manufacturer, who gave the tie cutters what they thought they ought to have in the way of a broad axe, rather than what they knew they needed, found his business drying up, and was at a loss to know why.

RAW SILK PRICES FIRM.

Demand Quite Active for Spots, with Stocks Below Normal.

The Yokohama raw silk market, according to A. P. Villa & Bros., upon a larger demand is firmer and advancing. Cable connections via Pacific are interrupted, and all cabling has to be done via Europe. The visible stock is about 5,000 bales. In Canton all business is suspended owing to the floods, which are now reported to be subsiding. The fourth crop is almost entirely ruined, and all shipments are temporarily stopped. Shanghai is quiet, but prices are holding firm.

Italy, owing to the shortage of the crop, has advanced again and a further rise in prices is anticipated. There is a large and steady demand for these silks in extra Classical fine sizes, and Best Classical coarse sizes, and it is difficult to obtain silks for August shipments, most reelers being willing to contract only for September delivery at full market prices.

In this city business is quite active for spot silks, and manufacturers are showing more interest again in contract for deliveries ahead. Stocks of raw silk in New York are short and below the normal held at other times.

English Valuations Steadier.

Recent reappraisements made by the Board of General Appraisers dealing with the market prices of wool cloth and woolen dress goods from England indicate that the question of correct value for dutiable purposes is apparently less complicated than was the case some time ago. While the customs officials at this and other ports made heavy advances over invoiced rates earlier in the year, and were sustained to a considerable extent by the board on appeal, the tendency of late appears to be to favor the values placed on both classes of goods by the English manufacturer. It is assumed here that fluctuations are less pronounced than was the case earlier with the result that in many cases importers are sustained in the entered values. Where advances made by officials are affirmed by the board they are lower than formerly.

American Cutlery for Canada.

The time seems opportune for American manufacturers of cutlery to secure a foothold in Canada, writes Consul Felix S. S. Johnson from Ontario, as jobbers find it difficult to obtain lines of European cutlery, especially the heavier types of pocket knives. Prices of many lines have advanced considerably, and European manufacturers are accepting orders for future delivery at the prices in effect at the time of delivery, an arrangement that is not satisfactory to Canadian importers. Costs are going up, particularly in lower-priced cutlery. The supply of cheaper grades of celluloid for hafting has been severely curtailed since the French makers ceased to export any. Japan has been sending cheap celluloid of satisfactory quality, but the continuance of this supply is uncertain. Large orders from Canada for spring knives, scissors, and razors are being refused by English firms or held over indefinitely.

Asbestos Found in West China.

Valuable asbestos deposits are reported by Consul E. Carleton Baker, stationed at Chungking, China, to have been found in Szechwan Province near the city of Pachow. As the asbestos appears to be of good quality and the price is very low the possibilities of direct exportation to the United States may be of interest to certain American dealers at this time. A sample may be seen at the local Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. The mining expense and cost of carriage to Chungking amount to about 75 cents United States currency per 100 pounds. The production and exportation of this article is a part of the industrial work for boys carried on under the direction of Rev. W. E. Williston of the China Inland Mission at Pachow, Szechwan Province, China, to whom communications in this regard may be addressed.

Jute Imports at Dundee.

The raw jute importation season, states a Dundee dispatch to The Glasgow Herald, has now almost reached completion. The arrivals total 1,802,000 bales, compared with 1,108,000 bales during the same period last season. With the exception of the season of 1912-13, when 1,413,000 bales were imported, the present receipts are the largest since the season of 1906-7, when 1,360,000 bales were imported. The importation of Calcutta gunnies is quite a record. For the first six months of the year 10,900 bales were landed at Dundee, compared with 8,400 bales during the first half of last year.

SOME SHIFTS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Changes in Imports and Exports from This Port Shown by the June Figures.

The Custom House report of exports and imports at this port during June, issued yesterday by Collector Malone, covering countries and grand divisions, shows steadily increasing outward shipments over preceding months since the war began. While imports last month fell off about $6,500,000, compared with June, 1914, the drop in entries was not as pronounced as in other months of this year when compared with similar periods of 1914. Total exports of domestic merchandise from New York in June surpassed all preceding monthly records since the war started, their value being placed at $142,502,655, against only $80,208,921 in the same month last year. The gain was thus $62,293,734.

This heavy excess trade balance in favor of domestic producers differs in one respect at least from the records of earlier months of the war period in that manufactured products in the shape of war munitions are supplanting to an increasing extent purely foodstuff exports. June exports from here exceeded those of May by $10,000,000, April by $7,000,000, and March by $15,598,121. Last month's record of imports aggregated $81,395,277, compared with $87,890,671 in June, 1914 when normal trade conditions existed.

The principal imports and exports for June as compared with the corresponding month last year are subjoined:

Exports.

	1914.	1915.
ALL EUROPE	$35,686,112	$110,986,008
England	10,402,343	40,667,778
Scotland	1,264,923	2,654,035
Ireland	45,244	465,213
Germany	9,440,517	.....
Austria-Hungary	1,133,178	.....
France	4,847,076	$1,992,416
Russia in Europe	1,342,793	18,731,865
Denmark	593,586	2,069,062
Italy	2,267,422	9,145,459
Netherlands	3,867,165	4,747,294
Belgium	1,661,479	1,583,746
Greece	180,756	774,145
SOUTH AMERICA	6,012,801	10,254,716
Argentina	1,704,049	3,498,566
Brazil	1,962,358	2,714,106
Chile	933,248	1,967,776
Colombia	441,084	781,992
Peru	314,668	461,704
Venezuela	376,667	688,336
ASIA	4,125,946	4,136,905
China	1,462,132	904,315
Aden	98,311	252,265
Japan	420,058	435,555
British India	970,980	1,061,735
Dutch East India	360,819	481,271
NORTH AMERICA	6,941,347	9,068,684
Canada	295,280	470,426
Panama	1,182,979	1,187,341
Mexico	516,861	997,449
Newfoundland and Labrador	295,632	346,320
British W. Indies	780,979	801,379
Cuba	2,850,842	3,011,225
Haiti	288,011	241,076
Santo Domingo	160,316	560,664
OCEANIA	5,471,814	5,569,611
Australia and Tasmania	3,029,689	3,468,070
New Zealand	917,145	744,015
Philippines	1,508,347	1,352,327
AFRICA	1,953,701	2,586,731
British Africa	1,465,882	1,976,276
Canary Islands	28,640	201,511
French Africa	51,958	134,967
Portuguese Africa	202,428	194,850
Turkey in Africa: Egypt	183,953	39,970

Imports.

EUROPE	$44,181,222	$38,158,978
Austria-Hungary	1,081,126	152,533
Belgium	2,026,787	1,187,838
France	7,801,054	4,767,780
Germany	9,148,822	1,202,915
Greece	179,573	295,882
Italy	3,703,863	4,066,375
Netherlands	1,852,298	2,150,707
Norway	231,175	216,401
Portugal	879,466	471,026
Russia	877,120	194,676
Servia and Montenegro	261,187	.....
Spain	901,297	851,353
Sweden	328,715	357,022
Switzerland	1,429,167	1,235,945
Turkey	427,219	79,497
England	12,166,084	14,291,713
Scotland	1,129,622	1,233,470
Ireland	1,131,284	1,188,791
NORTH AMERICA	14,614,048	19,972,229
Canada	1,001,657	484,387
Mexico	1,679,427	1,574,075
British West Indies	1,011,582	924,162
Cuba	9,695,210	13,956,347
Santo Domingo	226,804	1,089,258
SOUTH AMERICA	18,049,289	19,867,266
Argentina	2,795,021	6,308,128
Brazil	4,375,989	7,116,584
Chile	767,884	1,164,515
Colombia	1,374,848	1,423,304
Peru	915,929	2,126,268
Uruguay	1,125,016	853,040
Venezuela	1,169,619	972,847
ASIA	7,585,429	12,536,006
China	1,562,040	1,841,646
British India	937,573	3,424,772
Straits Settlements	1,827,406	1,705,880
Other British East Indies	713,886	1,582,594
Dutch East Indies	234,559	2,080,769
Japan	1,067,387	1,456,844
Turkey in Asia	60,997	203,340
OCEANIA	1,798,901	1,071,969
Australia and Tasmania	794,793	482,025
New Zealand	342,057	207,790
Philippines	667,051	982,154
AFRICA	821,888	1,282,228
British Africa	141,111	1,066,378
Turkey in Africa: Egypt	110,961	144,511

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—Twenty-four corporations, with aggregate capital stock of $1,459,700, were chartered today. They include:

Elmira Commercial Motor Car Company, Elmira, motor vehicles, furnish power for vehicles, engines, hardware, realty, $500,000; Henry Bush, Albert Von Beaulieb, George Gebbie, Elmira.

The Dee Allen Company, farm implements, railroad supplies, merchandise, $300,000; H. V. Bradshaw, J. A. Harvey, F. M. Lambin, 208 Broadway.

The T. A. C. Corporation, motors, engines, machines, supplies, $150,000; Emil Frankel, Winchester S. Clark, Joseph M. Stoughton, Yonkers.

National Movie Stamp Corporation, Jamestown, tickets, premium stamps, coupons, contracts with moving picture theatres, street railways, $100,000; Frank E. Felt, James C. Peterson, Oscar Strauberg, Jamestown.

J. L. Shults & Co., Skaneateles, farm implements, farm products, contracting, construction, $100,000; Henry T. Tucker, Warren B. Dewitt, John L. Shults, Skaneateles.

Nathan Strauss, Inc., Brooklyn, meat, provisions, poultry, dairy products, $100,000; Rose Dorian, Louis R. Bick, Nathan Strauss, 401 Park Place, Brooklyn.

The Carbonene Company, carbonena, $100,000; George Shortmeuer, Harry A. Steager, Adolph F. Zibell, Tenafly, N. J.

Kent-Costikyan Trading Company, rugs, tapestries, embroideries, cleaning renovating, $14,200; S. Kent and Mary K. Costikyan, Samuel T. Siegel, 1,351 Seventh Av.

Joseph Grumet, Inc., ladies' and misses' wearing apparel, $10,000; Edwin R. Tompkinson, Lewis H. Saper, J. Grumet, 11 Avenue D.

Prompt Realty Company, Bronx, realty, construction, $5,000; Elias Bleier, Samuel Resnick, Harry S. Molensky, 837 Union Av., Bronx.

Halcyon Garage, $5,000; Maurice E. Croppi, Emilieo and Henry Desfosses, 354 East 66th St.

Greenberg Manufacturing Jewelry Company, $5,000; Nathaniel Cohen, Rebecca and Nathan Greenberg, 60 Northern Av.

Electric Rod Mill, Rome, wire rods, insulator wire, castings, mining, smelting, $5,000; Clarence R. Keeney, Frank M. Hotter, Jr., Herbert T. Dyett, Rome.

Ehrhardt Realty Corporation, realty, construction, $5,000; Herman and Henry Wendt, Edward L. Godfrey, 14 Gramercy Park.

Voluntary Dissolution: Schumacker Import Company, Manhattan.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Among the houses that will name their prices for Spring 1916, piece goods this week will be Metcalf Brothers & Co., Morton, Meinhard & Co., the United States Worsted Co., and the Gilbert Manufacturing Company.

The first annual convention, style show, and efficiency exhibit of the Clothing Designers' Association of America will be held at the Hotel Martinique, July 28, 29, and 30.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Rise in Provisions Most Noticeable Feature of the Week.

As shown by Dun's list, the fluctuations which occurred in wholesale commodities prices last week indicated a generally steady and slightly firmer tone to the various markets. There were seventy-six changes in all, against seventy-eight in the preceding week, and forty-four of them were upward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to July 22, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$7.40	$7.40	$4.85
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07½	.07½	.06½
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.08½	.08½	.09¼
Std. Brown Sh'tings, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.08
Printcloths, 38½ inches, 64x60	.06⅞	.06⅞	.04⅞
Butter, creamery, extra, lb.	.26½	.27	.28
Cheese, f.c., fresh spsd., lb.	.16⅝	.16	.14⅜
Eggs, Western, ists, doz.	.20	.19½	.21
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.10
Prunes, 30-40, Cal., lb.	.11¾	.11¾	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.05¾	.05¾	.06
Raisins, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.07¾
Flour, Spring clears, bbl.	*5.75	*5.75	4.45
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	5.70	5.70	4.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	*1.19⅜	1.43⅝	.93
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.87¾	.87½	.62
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.60	.61⅜	.45¼
Cotton, mdd. uplands, lb.	.06.2	.06	.05.3
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.40	1.40	1.15
Hides, Chi., pk. No. 1, lb.	.20½	.20	.20
Hides, Chi., cows, No., lb.	.20	.19	.19
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.31	.31	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.44	.44	.43
Iron, pig, F. N. S. Phil., ton.	14.35	14.35	14.75
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	20.50	21.00	19.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.23	.22	.18⅝
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.19	.18⅝	.13¾
Lead, New York, lb.	.06.5	.06.5	.06.3
Tin, New York, lb.	.36⅝	.37¾	.31.6
Petrol., raf., gal., in bbl.	.11	.11	.13
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.40	6.70	7.60
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.85	6.80	8.75
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	5.15	5.00	6.40
Lard, pr., st., Chi., 100 lbs.	8.00	9.97½	10.12½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	9.50	9.37½	12.15
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	18.00	18.00	22.70
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05¼	.05¼	.05¾
Rubber, Up-river, fine, lb.	.61	.63	.41
Sugar, stan. gr., 100 lbs.	4.10	4.10	4.40
Tea, Formose, fair, lb.	.19	.19½	.15
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.23	.22	.14
Potatoes, State, new, bbl.	1.00	.95	.75
Wool, ter., 12m. Phila. lb.	32.5	32.5	27.6

*New crop.

The rise in provisions, both in this city and Chicago, was the most noticeable feature of the week's changes in foodstuffs. Both hams and bacon were held higher here, while in Chicago the only decline in the list was shown on live beef. Live hogs, short ribs, and prime lard all advanced. Live sheep and mess pork were unchanged. The steadiness in wheat was reflected to a considerable extent in the flour market, the only change being a drop of 25 cents a barrel in the price of new Winter patent.

The situation in the fruit and vegetable markets was about the same as the previous week, few changes being shown. Continued heavy receipts and an only moderate demand took the edge off prices asked for the better grades of butter and cheese, but both fancy near-by and Western eggs were higher as a result of some falling off in the supply here.

The coffee market showed an advance on No. 7 Rio, while the only change in teas was a decline in fair Formosa. There were no changes in the sugar market for the first time in some weeks, but a slightly easier tone developed in spices.

Prices were firm to higher on crude and finished iron and steel materials, reflecting the continued improvement in sentiment in this industry. Black wire, galvanized, went off in price in Pittsburgh, but it was the only decline shown on finished materials. The minor metals did not fare so well, there being declines on antimony, electrolytic copper, spelter, lead, and tin.

The hide market again imitated a skyrocket, nine of the ten grades listed showing advances and the tenth one, heavy native cows, remaining unchanged. All the way through the list prices are higher than they were last year at this time. Leather prices were firmly held, but showed no advances. In the gran markets wheat was unchanged. There were advances on corn and malt, but oats, rye, and maiting barley fell off in price. Drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils together showed nineteen changes, of which eleven were upward.

There were seven markets which showed only one change either way, the advances being contributed by domestic Portland cement, heavy burlaps, turpentine, and English vermilion paint. The declines were shown on spot jute, the best Brazilian crude rubber, and China silk.

WHEAT.

The reappearance of unsettled weather over the wheat belt, with predictions of unsettled conditions over Sunday started an active covering movement in the wheat market on Saturday, which lasted throughout the day and resulted in a net advance of 1⅛ to 3⅜c.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.18½ and No. hard Winter at $1.28, cost, insurance, and freight to New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.19, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
September	....	....	115½	113⅝	94⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
July	81¼	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	..
September	75⅝	74⅜	75¼	75¼	..
December	.65	64⅛	64⅝	64½	..

CORN.

July shorts bought moderately early, but toward the close of the day values showed a sagging tendency despite the strength in wheat and oats, but closed steady at ¼c. net decline to ⅛c. advance. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 92½c. prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	114¼	111¾	114¼	110⅝	84
September	109⅜	107½	108⅝	106⅜	82½
December	111¼	109⅝	110⅝	109¼	85⅝

OATS.

Shorts in July oats were active buyers, and that position closed with net gains of 1½c, while the later months were ¼ to ⅛c net higher.

The local cash market was firm. Standard quoted at 64c; No. 2 white, 64½c; No. 3 white, 63c; No. 4 white, 62½c; fancy clipped white, 64 to 67c; ordinary clipped white, 63 to 65c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	54	52	54	51¾	..
September	38¼	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	..
December	40	39¾	39¾	39⅝	..

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products opened fairly steady, owing to moderate receipts of hogs and firm prices at the yards, but during the day selling became heavy, and toward the close the market broke badly, and final prices were at about the low of the day.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Lard—						
September	8.20	8.02	8.10	8.17		9.87
October	8.30	8.22	8.22	8.27		9.95
Ribs—						
September	9.97	9.90	9.90	10.00		11.77
October	9.95	9.82	9.82	9.95		11.80
Pork—						
September	14.55	14.10	14.10	14.47		.....
October	14.67	14.25	14.25	14.62		20.50

COFFEE.

At the opening prices were unchanged to 2 points lower and throughout the day the market moved within a very narrow range, closing net unchanged to 1 point lower.

The local cash market was inactive and unchanged with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	6.94@6.96	6.94
August	..	..	6.84@6.86	6.84
September	6.77	6.77	6.77@6.78	6.77
October	..	..	6.80@6.81	6.80
November	..	..	6.84@6.85	6.84
December	..	..	6.87@6.88	6.87
January	..	..	6.91@6.92	6.91
February	..	..	6.95@6.96	6.95
March	7.00	7.00	6.99@7.00	6.99
April	..	..	7.04@7.06	7.04
May	7.09	7.09	7.09@7.11	7.10
June	..	..	7.14@7.15	7.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market on Saturday was steadier closing at 3 points net decline to 5 points advance. The weakness in cotton had little or no influence on the market and the severe break in lard occurred after the oil market had closed for the day.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.02@6.20	6.02
July	....	....	6.06@6.25	6.03
August	6.13	6.11	6.11@6.14	6.13
September	6.12	6.10	6.11@6.13	6.10
October	6.11	6.11	6.10@6.12	6.09
November	....	....	6.09@6.09	6.04
December	6.10	6.10	6.11@6.13	6.10
January	6.17	6.16	6.17@6.20	6.16
February	....	....	6.23@6.28	6.20

SUGAR.

First prices were 1 point higher to 2 points lower, with sales on the call 150. The market closed 1 to 3 points net higher, with total sales 150 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	....	....	3.56@3.60	3.57
August	....	....	3.58@3.60	3.57
September	3.60	3.60	3.65@3.66	3.64
October	....	....	3.70@3.71	3.69
November	....	....	3.84@3.87	3.86
December	....	....	3.42@3.45	3.41
January	....	....	3.10@3.13	3.10
February	....	....	3.10@3.13	3.10
March	....	....	3.13@3.16	3.12
April	....	....	3.15@3.18	3.14
May	....	....	3.18@3.20	3.17
June	3.27	3.27	3.23@3.26	3.20

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,323 packages. Brokers had a few orders in hand and there was a little demand for out of town, but general trade was light as usual at this season of year. Prices held steady on the fine and fancy grades of table butter, but unsettled and weak for all other grades. Creamery extras, 92 score, 26¼c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; firsts, 25@25¾c; thirds, 23@24½c; State dairy finest, 26c; good to prime, 24@25¼c; common to fair, 21@23¾c; renovated extras, 24c; firsts, 23½@23½c; lower grades, 21@22½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20@20½c; No. 2, 19¼c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,860 cases. The week closed with a very quiet market as usual on a Summer's Saturday. Some receivers are pretty well cleared of stock, others are carrying over considerable quantities, chiefly of average prime goods and undergrades. The tone of the market is unsettled, and there is nothing in the situation to warrant any change in quotations. Very few of the Western candled and graded eggs show quality to exceed a range of 19@21c, although there are buyers at higher prices for better goods. Most of the ungraded stock is selling at 17½@18½c. Nearby eggs unchanged; fancy new laid qualities, steady; undergrades, quiet and in some accumulation. Near-by, fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 21½@23c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 17½@18c; thirds and poorer, 15@17; dirties, No. 1, 18@19½c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@17½c; checks, choice, dry, 15½c; ends to good, 14@15c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 26@27c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@27c; Western, gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery browns, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 24@26c.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
37	Cons. Power	.107	107	107	107
10	U. S. Fidelity	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼

BONDS.

$1,000	C. B.&s.'61, S. L.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	C. Pow. notes	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	U.R. & E. Inc. 4s	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
900	Alaska	33⅞	34	33¾	33⅞
50	Algomah	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Allouez	52	52	52	52
2,440	Am. Zinc	56	56	55	55¼
200	Arnold	80c	80c	80c	80c
100	Butte & Bal.	3	3	3	3
87	Butte & Sup.	70¼	70¼	70	70¼
197	Calumet & A.	64	64	64	64
12	Calumet & H.	560	560	560	560
100	Chino	44	44	44	44
90	Copper Range	53	53	52¾	52¾
340	Daly-West	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
140	East Butte	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
204	Franklin	9	9	9	9
25	Granby	83	83	83	83
16	Greene-Can	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
250	Hancock	17½	17½	17	17
4	Isle Royale	26	26	26	26
470	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
50	Lake	15	15	14¾	14¾
65	Mass. Con	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
230	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
35	Mohawk	72	73	71	71
120	New Arcadian	10½	10½	10½	10½
154	North Butte	30¾	30¾	30	30¼
25	North Lake	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
110	Old Colony	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Osceola	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
110	Pond Creek	17	17	16¾	17
150	Shannon	8	8	7¾	7¾
20	Shattuck	26¼	26¼	26½	26½
115

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AUGUST in the Stock Market
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Week-End Trading—Banks Gain Cash and Add to Surplus Reserve.

The publication of the text of our note to Germany hardly exerted any effect upon market sentiment yesterday. Although the note was probably firmer in tone than most people in Wall Street had expected, it did not differ in any important respect from the opinion which the Street had already formed about the note on the basis of the semi-official forecast of its contents. Yesterday, as on other days, the dominant thought about the matter was that Germany was not likely to make another attack on American lives and that, barring that, no break between the two countries will occur. Resting comfortably in that thought, traders were disposed to shape their course much as though no question between Germany and the United States was engaging the attention of the two Governments. They gave themselves over to further upbidding of some of the war stocks, but while this was under way there was further liquidation in other parts of the list which continued the irregularity which the trading of recent days had displayed. The dealings were on a somewhat larger scale than on Friday, but were less active than the business of the earlier days of the week.

The bank statement emphasized the comfortable position of the money market despite an increase of over $13,000,000 in loans. A gain of $5,700,000 in cash more than covered the increase in reserve requirements flowing from an expansion of $18,000,000 in deposits and $3,400,000 was added to the surplus reserve. As matters stand the banks are in a position to handle conveniently a much larger volume of loans without resorting to the facilities of the Reserve Bank. With those facilities in reserve there need be no concern in any quarter over lack of credit facilities. This is one reason why so much of the concern over the cotton situation as has to do with the financing of the crop is entirely unnecessary. Last year not only was the market for cotton for a time shut off entirely, but the machinery for financing it was seriously interfered with by the untoward events following the outbreak of the war. This year not only has the market for the staple been largely restored, but the country's facilities for financing the crop were never as great as they are now. It is worse than useless under such conditions to talk about the South being threatened with bankruptcy because of the loss of the German market for cotton.

Such part of the Canadian loan as was available for sale to the public after withdrawals by members of the group which floated the issue was subscribed three times over. That adds further specification to the general statement previously made that the success of this loan attests in striking fashion the current large demand for short-time investments. Investors very naturally are uncertain about the effect which the financing of the war will have upon the capital market, and they prefer to have their money return to their possession a year or two or three years from now rather than to put it out at long term and run the risk of holding an investment yielding less than the same class of investment may yield after the war has made further demands upon the capital market. This is a situation which necessitates the offering of attractive rates to obtain long-time capital, but at a price it can be had. The question is one that calls for answer not alone by the lender, but by the borrower as well.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Appeal of Canadian Loan.

The heavy demand for the $45,000,000 Canadian Government 5 per cent. notes yesterday supplied another illustration of the appeal sound short-term investments are making to idle funds. The syndicate members were not reluctant to express satisfaction over the way subscriptions came in, but it could not be said that they were surprised. It was the first borrowing that the Dominion has ever done here, and, in addition to the ample security afforded to investors, there was the additional opportunity offered of converting the notes into a twenty-year Government bond bearing 5 per cent. interest. Holders of the one-year notes may decide within the next nine months whether the conditions of world finance warrant the acceptance of 5 per cent. on their money for two decades, or whether they would do better by having their notes paid off and the proceeds invested in something other than Canadian bonds. Investors who buy the two-year notes will have twenty-one months from Aug. 1 in which to make up their minds.

***

Can's Progress.

American Can failed to reach 60 yesterday, and the failure disappointed some of its most ardent supporters. But there was very little to lament. At 59½, the best price and a new high record, the shares were within reaching distance of the goal, and the pace of the last hour indicated that 60 might easily have been touched had the afternoon been available for trading. Profit taking naturally was a factor in late trading, after the rapid rise of the week; but the market's absorptive power was great enough until the gong sounded to prevent much of a recession from the best figure. A factor in the day's net gain of 2¼ points was the statement published in the Street that the war contract for something like $38,000,000 of supplies had been signed.

***

Electric Boat 100 Points Up.

The story told on the Curb about Electric Boat's opening was typical of all the sales made later. It was said that a broker with an order to sell 10 shares somewhere around 275 met another shortly before the bell rang with an order to buy 10 shares at a "fair price." They talked it over and agreed that 300 would be about right, and this was the first price recorded. The sale showed an overnight gain of 25 points. Thereafter the quotation rose by leaps and bounds until toward the close an odd lot changed hands at 365—a gross gain for the day of 100 points. Here, truly, was something of a demonstration for a stock that a year ago was considered rather dear at $20 a share. In Stock Exchange houses which filled orders for Electric Boat during the week it was said that buying chiefly represented accumulation by persons of large means and much knowledge of financial and business matters. The advance of well over 200 points from Monday morning to Saturday noon brought back very little of this stock, it was said.

***

Note Without Effect.

Traders spent little time discussing the note to Germany. The text showed that forecasts had been remarkably accurate, and the Street's theory was that whatever discounting it called for in the stock market had been done earlier in the week. As a matter of fact, the buoyancy of industrial specialties when the forecasts were appearing day after day indicated that not much discounting had been done.

Roberts Walker Quits.

Announcement was made yesterday by the receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway that Roberts Walker of this city had resigned as counsel to the receivers. Mr. Walker confirmed the announcement yesterday over the telephone from his home in Scarsdale, N. Y. Mr. Walker has for many years been associated with the various Rock Island companies. He drew up the receivership papers for the Rock Island. At the recent hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission he testified that he was the "workhorse" for Daniel G. Reid, Judge William H. Moore, and Francis L. Hine, and that he was "driven as desired." The fact that the attorney who had been instrumental in finding a receivership for the Rock Island should also serve as counsel to the receivers was criticised by the opponents of the Reid-Moore interests.

"My resignation has no significance," said Mr. Walker yesterday. "I simply resigned as counsel for the receivers and not as counsel for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. Nearly all of the work of the receivers is in Chicago, and I found that I could not give it proper attention. The criticism directed at me had nothing to do with my action. I had planned on resigning before the critics got busy, and my action was the result of a mutual understanding between the receivers and myself. There is no change in my relations to the railway company."

Mr. Walker was formerly a member of the Executive Committee of the railway company. He resigned as a Director last April.

***

The Denver vs. Western Pacific.

The New York Trust Company, as trustee under the $20,000,000 adjustment mortgage of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad of 1912, has filed two suits against the Western Pacific Railroad, now in receivers' hands, to recover about $18,500,000 alleged to be due on 92 different notes made by the Western Pacific. It would have come as a lesser surprise if the Western Pacific, through its first mortgage bondholders, had sued the Denver & Rio Grande, for it was the latter road's failure to guarantee the semi-annual interest on the $50,000,000 Western Pacific first mortgage bonds on March 1 which caused the Western Pacific to go into receivership. It was said yesterday that the Denver's suits against its Western neighbor were brought in anticipation of new troubles. The indenture of the first mortgage of the Western Pacific prevents any legal action until six months after a default has been made. The six months will be up on Sept. 1. The Western Pacific bondholders will probably bid in the property on foreclosure. The New York Trust Company, in the interest of the Denver's adjustment mortgage, it was said, wanted to be the first to announce its claims.

CANADIAN NOTES ALL SOLD.

Amount Offered to the Public Oversubscribed Three Times.

Subscription lists for the $45,000,000 Canadian Government 5 per cent. notes were opened yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co., in behalf of a syndicate of banks, and were closed a few minutes later. A part of the issue was withdrawn by syndicate members before the sale, and the remainder was oversubscribed about three times.

It was said afterward that applications of subscribers for relatively small amounts were granted in full, while others received about one-fourth of the notes asked for. The $25,000,000 one-year notes were sold at par and the $20,000,000 two-year issue at 99½.

MEETINGS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Amalgamated Copper Co.	July 31	Books do not reopen	
American Malt Corporation	Sept. 1	.....	Sept. 22
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.	Sept. 23	After meeting	Oct. 23
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.	Aug. 12	Sept. 27	Sept. 25
Iowa Central Railway Co.	Aug. 4	Sept. 4	Sept. 3
Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	Aug. 21	Sept. 22	Sept. 21
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	July 12	.....	Oct. 12

INFORMATION ON RIGHTS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Privilege Expires.
Dome Mines Co., Ltd.	June 25	.....	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	July 17	.....	Aug. 3	Aug. 16

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	285,472
Same day last year	203,956
Year to date	71,278,551
Same period last year	42,410,409
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.83 + .11
Same day last year	65.06 + .06

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	64.91	July 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33½	33¾	500	Alaska Gold Mines	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	...
24	24½	9,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	23¾	24½	23¾	24	+ ½
64½	64¾	2,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	64	64¾	63¾	64¾	+1½
71¾	72½	900	Amalgamated Cop.	71½	72¼	71½	72	— ½
62¾	62¾	5,100	Am. Beet Sugar	51½	52¾	51½	52¾	+1¼
85	89	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	85	85	85	85	...
59¼	59¾	44,700	Am. Can	57¾	59½	57¾	59½	+2½
104½	105	500	Am. Can pf	105	105	105	105	— ½
56¾	57	800	Am. Car & Fdry	56½	57	56¼	56¼	— ¼
142	144	800	Am. Coal Products	144½	145	142	142	—3
23½	33¾	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
33½	33¾	25	do., odd lot	34	34	34	34	...
10	10½	300	Am. Linseed	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	— ½
52½	52¾	9,500	Am. Locomotive	52¾	53½	52	52½	— ½
77¾	78	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78½	78½	77½	77¾	— ½
59½	40	1,150	Am. Steel F'dries	39¾	39¾	39	39½	— ½
106	106¾	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106¾	106¾	106½	...
5¾	5¾	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
68	68½	200	Anaconda Cop. Co.	68¼	68	68	68	— ¼
100¾	101	100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
97¾	97¾	150	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
99	100¾	800	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100¾	100	100¾	+ ¼
78¼	78½	16,400	Baldwin Loco.	77½	78½	77¼	78¾	+1½
103	105	200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+1
78¾	79	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	79	79¾	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
...	...	4	Bank of Commerce	161	161	161	161	...
1¼	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1½	1½	1¼	...
208	209½	3,600	Bethlehem Steel	202	209½	202	208	+7
124	126	300	Bethlehem Steel pf.	125	125	125	125	...
85½	86	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86	86	86	86	+1
70	70¾	400	Butte & Superior	70	70	70	70¾	...
9¼	9¾	500	California Petrol	10	10	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
130½	139¾	1,700	Canadian Pacific	140¼	140¾	139¾	139¾	— ¼
42	42¾	1,400	Central Leather Co.	42¼	42¾	42	42¾	+ ¼
39	39¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	39¼	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
27½	28¾	200	Chi. Gt. West pf.	27½	27¾	27½	27½	+ ½
79½	79¾	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	79¼	79¾	79¼	79¾	+ ⅝
11½	11¾	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	12	12	11¾	11¾	...
44½	45	300	Chino Copper	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	— ¼
34	34¾	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ¼
14¾	14¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref.	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	— ⅛
45¾	45¾	14,900	Crucible Steel	45¾	47½	45¾	45¾	+ ⅝
96½	97	600	Crucible Steel pf.	97½	97¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅝
113	118	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	118½	119	118	118	+ ½
104	105	200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	104½	105	104¾	105	+ ½
26¼	26¾	4,200	Distillers' Securities	27	27¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
22¾	23¼	700	Dome Mines	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
25½	25¾	2,500	Erie	25¼	25¾	25½	25¾	...
38¾	39	1,300	Erie 1st pf.	39¾	39¾	38¾	39	— ⅛
25½	32	200	Federal Min. & S.	26¼	26¼	26	26	+ ⅝
265	275	50	General Chemical	265¼	269¼	265¼	269¼	...
170	171	2,525	General Electric	170¼	171¾	170	170	— ¾
180	181	400	General Motors	182¼	182¾	180	180¾	—1½
105	106¾	100	General Motors pf.	106	106	106	106	...
50½	51	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
116	116½	100	Great Northern pf.	116	116	116	116	— ¼
1,300	36¼	1,300	G. N. certs. ore prop.	37¼	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	...
60½	61	900	Guggenhm. Explor.	60½	60¾	60½	60¾	+ ⅛
100¾	101¼	100	Illinois Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
30	30¾	1,200	Inspiration Copper	29¾	30	29¾	30	...
19	19¼	1,400	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	19	19½	19	19	...
73	74	100	Inter.-Met. pf.	73	73	73	73	...
19	19¼	520	Interboro Consol.	19	19	19	19	...
95¼	99	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	96	96	96	96	...
60	64¾	100	Int. Harv. Corp.	62	62	62	62	+2
9½	10	300	Int. Paper	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅝
37	38	200	Int. Paper pf.	36¾	37	36¾	37	—1
22¾	23¾	100	Kansas City South.	23	23	23	23	...
130	137	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	+2½
141	141½	1,700	Lehigh Val.	141¾	141¾	141	141	— ⅛
17	17¾	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17	17	17	17	...
71½	72	400	Mexican Petroleum	73	73½	71½	71½	—1½
75	80	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	77	77	77	77	—7
26¾	27	200	Miami Copper	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	...
5¼	5¼	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
15	15½	100	Mo., K. & T. pf. 5% of	15	15	15	15	...
2¼	2⅝	8,000	Missouri Pacific	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
70¼	72⅜	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72¼	72⅜	72¼	72⅜	+ ⅞
23½	24	17,200	Nat. Enam. & St.	20¾	24⅞	20⅜	23⅝	+3½
89½	90	400	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	87	89½	87	89½	+2¾
62¼	62⅜	200	Nat. Lead Co.	63	63	62½	62½	— ⅛
14	14¼	800	Nevada Con. Copp.	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
102¼	104	800	N. Y. Air Brake	102	103½	102	102	—1
86	86¾	600	N. Y. Central	86¼	86¾	86	86	...
26	26¼	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
104	104½	200	Norfolk & West	104	104	104	104	...
72	75	100	North American	73	73	73	73	— ¾
34½	35	600	Pacific Mail	35¾	36¼	34½	34½	+ ¼
106½	106⅝	400	Pennsylvania R. R.	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	...
65	68¾	100	Pet., Mulliken & Co.	65	65	65	65	+9
76	77	700	Philadelphia Co.	77	77	76½	76½	— ½
23	23¼	600	Pittsburgh Coal	22½	23	22¼	23	+ ¼
49¼	50	400	Pressed Steel Car	50	50	50	50	...
49½	50	50	Do, odd lot	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	...
2	2¼	100	Quicksilver	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
35	35½	400	Ry. Steel Spring	36	36	35½	35½	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅝	800	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
146¾	147	3,400	Reading	146¼	147¼	146¼	146¾	+ ⅛
35¾	36	3,300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	36	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
92½	93½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	93	93	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
11¼	11½	400	Seaboard A. L.	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅛
29¼	29½	585	Seaboard A. L. pf.	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
146	147	100	Sears, Roe. & Co.	146½	146½	146½	146¾	— ⅛
84½	84¾	1,900	So. Pacific	84⅝	85¼	84⅝	84¾	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	1,000	So. Railway	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
43⅝	47	400	So. Railway pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ¼
56	57	200	Standard Milling	56½	56½	56	56	...
72½	73⅝	70	St. Mill. pf. s 30	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
82	82⅝	700	Studebaker Co.	82	82⅝	82	82¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	36⅝	300	Tennessee Copper	36½	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
131	134	200	Texas Co.	131	131	131	131	— ⅛
8¾	9	400	Texas & Pacific	8½	9	8½	9	— ¼
50⅝	50⅝	400	Third Avenue	50½	50¼	50½	50¼	— ¼
126¼	126⅝	4,000	Union Pacific	126⅜	127⅜	126¼	126⅝	...
18¼	19	200	United Rys. Inv.	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
35½	36	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
56	58	200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	58	58	58	58	...
44	44½	2,200	U. S. Rubber	44⅝	45	44	44½	—1⅝
64½	64⅝	54,700	U. S. Steel	64	64⅞	63½	64½	+ ⅛
110¾	111⅛	1,843	U. S. Steel pf.	111	111½	110⅞	110⅞	— ⅛
63¼	63¾	1,100	Utah Copper	66	66	65¼	65½	— ⅝
31½	33	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	31¾	31¾	31	31	— ⅛
96	99	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	96	96	96	96	—4
68¼	69	300	West. Union Tel.	69	69	69	69	...
107⅝	107½	30,100	Westing. E. & M.	107	109	107	107⅝	+ ⅛
133½	135	500	Woolw'h (F. W.) Co.	135	135	132⅝	132⅝	—2⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 99,245 shares of stock and $251,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 39,725; oils, 20, and mining, 59,500. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Zinc	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
1,500	*Can. C. & F.	97	108	95	97
1,120	Can. N. C. C.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
15,000	*C. L. & Pow.	9	10¾	8¾	10¾
1,200	*Cent. Fdy.	13½	14	13	14
1,000	*Cramp. Shipb.	67¾	67¾	66	66
2,200	*Electric Boat.	300	365	290	352
1,200	*Elec. Boat pf.	280	325	260	317
50	*Int. Mer. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	*I. M. Ma. pf.	5¾	6	5¾	6
120	*Inter. Motors	18½	18½	18	18
10	*Int. Mot. pf.	42	42	42	42
400	*Inter. Pet.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
25	Kelly S. Tire.	165½	167	165½	167
100	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
100	N. Y. Transp.	16½	16½	16½	16½
500	Corp. R. & H.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
10,000	*Stand. Motors	14½	15	14¼	14½
400	*St. Joseph L.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
2,000	Un Cig. Stores, new	10	10¼	10	10
1,700	Un. Prof. Sh.	2½	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
100	*Vent Con Oil	12½	12½	12½	12½
800	*World's Film.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10,000					100

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Illinois P. L.	135	135	135	...
10	Pierce Oil	9½	9¼	9½	...

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	*†Arizona Dup.	27	30	27	29
600	*†Alaska Juneau	12¾	12¾	12	12¼
6,000	*Alta-Consol.	82	82	81	82
2,500	*†Atlanta	31	31	30	31
1,000	*†Big C'wood.	6	6	6	6
1,500	*†Booth	51	51	50	50
200	Bracden Copper	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,000	Caledonia	88	90	88	89
200	Cons. Ariz. S.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
250	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Diamond S. B.	3	3	3	3
5,000	*†Emma Cop.	38	38	34½	36
25	Greene-Can.	40	40	40	40
100	*Iron Blossom.	75	75	75	75
2,500	Jumbo Exten.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Kennec't Cop.	32½	32½	32	32½
500	Magma Copper	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
3,000	†McKinley-D.	22	22	20	21
100	*Montana Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10,000	*Mother Lode	28½	27	26	26½
700	†Nevada Hills.	18	18	16	16
400	N. Utah Bing.	3	3¼	3	3¼
2,000	*†Oro	8	8	8	8
300	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
600	Stand. Sil.-Le.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,800	†Superf. M. Co.	23½	24	23½	24
500	†Tono. Merger.	37	37	36	36
1,500	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	†Tuol. Copper	½	½	½	½
1,200	*Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
625	†W. End Cons.	68	70	68	69
200	*Wh. Kn. C. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	117	117	117	117
250,000	*Westg. Elec. conv. 5s	109¾	110¾	109¾	109¾

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 24, Bid.	Asked.	July 23, Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Brit.-Am. T. Co., or.	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15
Br.-Am. T. Co., o. b.	15	15¼	15	15¼
Central Foundry, pf.	21	25	26	25
Emerson Phon.	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15
Hendee Mfg.	39	40	39	40
Inter. Nickel	158	162	158	162
Inter. Pet. pf.	103	105	103	105
Inter. St. Pump, pf.	10	14	10	14
Inter. Rubber	7	8	7	8
Kelly S. T., n., 1st pf.	85½	86½	85½	86½
Kelly S. T., n., 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. C. S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manh. Transit	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	12	12¼	12	12¼
Savon Oil	5½	6½	5½	6½
Sterling Gum	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Un. Cig. St., new, pf.	11¾	12	11¾	12
Wayland Oil & Gas.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Miss. Pac., w. i.	17	18½	17	18½
Miss. Pac., w. i., pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash, w. i.	10	11	10	11
Wabash, pf., (a)	42	44	42	44
Wabash, pf., (b)	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Big Ledge Dev. Co.	1¼	2	1¼	2
Butte & N. Y.	1⅞	1⅞	1¼	1⅝
Cashboy	5	6	5	6
Florence	46	49	48	50
Goldfield Cons.	1¾	1⅞	1⅝	2
Goldfield Merger	21½	22½	22	23
Howe Sound	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Kerr Lake	4¼	4¾	4⅛	4¼
Kewanas	13	14	13	14
La Rose Cons.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Lone Star	5	6	5	6
Majestic Mines	70	80	73	80
Nipissing Mines Co.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Silver Pick	9	11	10	11
Success Mining	99	100	94	99
Tonopah Extension	2½	2

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

STEEL PRICES JUMP AS ORDERS INCREASE

Purchasers Now Fear an Inordinate Rise—Eastern Plants Sending Business West.

A STREAM OF WAR ORDERS

Rumor, Even, That Germany is Turning to This Market, Despite Obvious Handicaps —Pig Iron Reviving.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 24.—Fear is expressed that prices of steel and iron will be advanced immoderately. Several increases were noted this week and much higher prices are talked of. The Pittsburgh mills have been forced to place many of their orders with Western plants with which they are affiliated. This has stopped the price cutting in the West. Quotations would have been much higher than they are had the Western industries received as many war orders as did the Eastern manufacturers.

Those who filled their plants with war orders earlier in the year now mourn. Much better prices are being received by those who waited or who failed to bid on the early contracts. The higher cost of materials has also caused an advance in quotations on munitions. Export trade orders bring from one to two dollars a ton greater returns than domestic orders. This situation obtains for the first time in the history of the steel trade. It used to be that the foreign market was the dumping ground for products that could not be consumed at home.

Inquiries from abroad are numerous, not only for shells and shrapnel, but also for crude steel and railroad material and cars. The Italian and Russian Governments are anxious to place large orders here for railroad equipment. It is rumored that the German Government has forwarded an inquiry for 2,000,000 rifles. The Carbon Steel Company and the Crucible Steel Company have been approached to furnish the steel. It is reported that the German Government offers to take the finished rifles at $30 each. This is $2.50 higher than the price at which the Westinghouse Company took the order for the Russian rifles which are being made at the Stevens Arms Company's plant in Massachusetts.

The question of delivery was broached and the response was that the German Government would take care of the delivery. It is not known where such rifles could be made in this country in that quantity, as it would require a well-equipped arms factory to handle the order. It would take a year or more to build and place the machinery at work in such a plant if it were to be built new.

Increasing Domestic Demand.

Steel pipe has advanced $2 a ton. The demand, which is largely domestic, is increasing. The National Tube Company has filled its cold drawn pipe plants so well with war orders that the Shelby Tube Company, an auxiliary company, will erect an addition at Ellwood City, which is to cover three acres of ground. This is to be further increased later.

Steel bars cannot be had in this district below 1.30c. Pittsburgh and Youngstown mills have their steel bar plants filled, and the mills rolling rounds are working to 95 per cent. of capacity. An inquiry is out for 400,000 tons of steel bars. Several minor tonnages already have been contracted for. The steel is all for the making of projectiles.

Railroads are coming into the market and steel car companies are being flooded with inquiries. Prospects of a boom in building are promising. As a result plates are firm at 1.25c. and 1.30c. It is probable that the latter quotation will prevail entirely after Aug. 1. Shipbuilders are taking all the plates they ordered earlier in the year, ahead of the time for placing specifications.

While rail buying is slow the rail mills are occupied in rolling other material. Export orders are more plentiful and promising greater profit. Spikes, nuts, bolts, tie plates, and other rail accessories are in good demand, and large tonnages have recently come to the by the larger railroads. Supply had evidently run very low.

Structural demand is improving along with other lines of finished steel, and some large contracts will soon be placed. Shapes can be had at from 1.20c. to 1.25c. as soon as the Western mills fill up their order books 1.25c. and 1.30c., it is expected, will be declared the ruling quotations.

Export orders for tin plate are being entered in great volume. Japan, China, and South American countries are buying from the United States. Welsh tin plate makers cannot fill orders owing to the coal strike and the scarcity of labor. Tin plates are being sold abroad on the basis of $3.20 to $3.30 per box, while domestic consumers are getting their orders filled at from $3.10 to $3.20. Tin plate mills are working to capacity.

Sheet mills are making better time, but there has been no change in prices. Galvanized sheets continue to command a premium and few of the makers care to stock up with spelter, fearing a slump after having purchased.

Avalanche of Wire Orders.

Wire mills are operating double turn and cannot fill demands made upon them. This is due largely to the war in Europe. Wire makers will soon be taking Fall orders and a big demand is anticipated, owing to favorable reports on crop conditions.

Billets and bars have taken a jump and all lines of steel from which these are rolled will follow. Basic and Bessemer billets, which sixty to thirty days ago were quoted at $19.50, are now selling at $22 a ton. The Carnegie Steel Company, besides operating billet mills to capacity, is buying large quantities from competitors.

Pig iron makers are decidedly optimistic. Basic iron in the Valleys is quoted at $13 and Bessemer $14. Large tonnages of basic have been sold during the week. The supply of Bessemer is controlled by a few makers and the supply is becoming limited. Reports from all sections of the country are that foundries are buying more plentifully, and specifications against orders placed earlier in the year are being sent in ahead of time. Preparations are going on to place many idle blast furnaces in blast. The steelmaking companies have either put all their furnaces at work or are preparing to do so. Reports from the South and the East indicate similar conditions.

There is a scarcity of ferro manganese, which is selling at $105 a ton. Several carloads were placed at this price during the week. It is uncertain whether these orders can be filled, as shipments from England are uncertain.

Heavy melting scrap is in great demand and advances of 50 cents a ton are reported. Buying has been in large volume and a further increase is probable. Other lines of scrap have not shared in the boom, but are expected to. Railroads have been holding their scrap for higher prices.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, July 24, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$32,989,000	$2,197,000	$728,000	$886,000	$4,000	$2,177,000	$29,752,000	$1,626,000	$800,000
Merchants' National	27,224,000	1,409,000	310,000	1,367,000	45,000	1,944,000	26,423,000		1,917,000
Mech. & Metals Nat'l	97,110,000	12,829,000	13,034,000	6,665,000	185,000	8,482,000	112,961,000	5,439,000	4,944,000
National City	252,906,000	82,319,000	4,128,000	4,735,000	429,000	28,739,000	304,289,000	947,000	3,228,000
Chemical National	30,790,000	6,011,000	488,000	1,198,000	52,000	2,918,000	29,955,000	150,000	450,000
Atlantic National	10,567,000	1,121,000	160,000	431,000	10,000	899,000	11,058,000	27,000	419,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov'r	2,011,000	47,000	26,000	109,000	10,000	124,000	1,659,000	53,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat'l	61,200,000	5,997,000	1,622,000	2,293,000	281,000	6,023,000	80,295,000	2,802,000	4,676,000
Nat. Bank of Com'ce	179,571,000	13,444,000	7,084,000	5,717,000	243,000	13,922,000	173,800,000	125,000	3,888,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat'l	37,825,000	1,893,000	534,000	759,000	179,000	1,907,000	27,919,000	562,000	1,187,000
Hanover National	102,659,000	19,313,000	2,258,000	2,904,000	106,000	3,469,000	117,171,000		305,000
Citizens' Central Nat'l	25,889,000	1,360,000	105,000	1,330,000	126,000	2,153,000	23,995,000	371,000	1,639,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,068,000	855,000	792,000	676,000	116,000	926,000	9,453,000	.....	95,000
Import. & Trad. Nat'l	32,496,000	1,790,000	969,000	624,000	27,000	2,253,000	29,006,000	.....	50,000
National Park	119,133,000	6,820,000	1,069,000	7,355,000	458,000	9,028,000	119,518,000	434,000	3,580,000
East River National	1,826,000	112,000	45,000	172,000	6,000	162,000	1,969,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,142,000	1,060,000	275,000	540,000	65,000	1,032,000	12,469,000	.....	685,000
First National	139,266,000	14,368,000	4,891,000	2,156,000	164,000	10,041,000	138,033,000	125,000	5,077,000
Irving National	52,142,000	6,344,000	2,336,000	4,228,000	35,000	4,577,000	61,647,000	175,000	740,000
N. Y. County National	9,627,000	485,000	138,000	433,000	171,000	683,000	9,437,000		200,000
Chase National	140,340,000	13,520,000	5,340,000	3,665,000	147,000	11,522,000	159,613,000	630,000	450,000
Lincoln National	15,826,000	1,465,000	796,000	879,000	136,000	1,351,000	16,804,000	33,000	890,000
Garfield National	8,481,000	940,000	450,000	353,000	40,000	762,000	9,082,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,372,000	142,000	98,000	275,000	14,000	329,000	4,522,000	53,000	245,000
Seaboard National	29,824,000	2,787,000	994,000	1,688,000	46,000	3,021,000	34,512,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	37,353,000	2,464,000	625,000	838,000	35,000	2,912,000	37,059,000	2,929,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,720,000	580,000	234,000	286,000	31,000	546,000	7,824,000	.....	398,000
Union Exch. National	10,561,000	218,000	268,000	660,000	10,000	774,000	10,106,000	69,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,798,000	358,000	100,000	449,000	30,000	590,000	8,075,000	22,000	267,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	39,207,000	10,675,000	1,688,000	1,232,000	207,000	.....	46,626,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	31,968,000	3,690,000	1,680,000	880,000	81,000	.....	30,124,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,734,000	1,197,000	160,000	419,000	310,000	508,000	11,592,000	40,000	.....
Pacific	4,931,000	345,000	798,000	117,000	210,000	.....	4,868,000	.....	.....
People's	2,076,000	167,000	39,000	125,000	29,000	139,000	2,518,000	2,000	.....
Metropolitan	11,686,000	853,000	428,000	540,000	51,000	.....	9,553,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	77,925,000	6,971,000	2,968,000	4,162,000	1,521,000	4,000,000	87,685,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,549,000	299,000	23,000	51,000	47,000	190,000	3,159,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,615,000	530,000	135,000	200,000	13,000	200,000	4,547,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	14,516,000	1,606,000	980,000	859,000	24,000	.....	15,374,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,650,000	466,000	104,000	127,000	66,000	213,000	3,545,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,998,000	572,000	72,000	125,000	100,000	309,000	5,958,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,391,000	1,321,000	499,000	1,066,000	194,000	.....	13,442,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,742,000	303,000	227,000	111,000	30,000	202,000	4,234,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,721,000	2,448,000	880,000	607,000	109,000	.....	13,901,000	.....	.....
State	19,338,000	1,344,000	270,000	537,000	537,000	1,181,000	21,046,000	27,000	.....
Security	10,046,000	637,000	81,000	310,000	133,000	538,000	8,970,000	8,192,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	31,745,000	1,838,000	174,000	221,000	123,000	1,139,000	22,781,000	7,536,000	.....
Bankers Trust	171,432,000	14,478,000	840,000	94,000	23,000	7,428,000	148,557,000	27,731,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	51,573,000	3,043,000	65,000	618,000	176,000	1,918,000	38,358,000	12,577,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,190,000	1,473,000	10,000	128,000	114,000	898,000	18,986,000	5,265,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	37,537,000	1,951,000	121,000	133,000	180,000	1,172,000	23,448,000	673,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	219,593,000	19,136,000	2,301,000	2,026,000	579,000	4,414,000	189,541,000	27,069,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,999,000	607,000	49,000	101,000	29,000	386,000	7,738,000	124,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,174,000	1,123,000	151,000	81,000	31,000	688,000	13,753,000	387,000	.....
Columbia Trust	63,536,000	4,063,000	115,000	519,000	284,000	2,490,000	49,803,000	14,060,000	.....
People's Trust	17,132,000	1,121,000	68,000	262,000	170,000	802,000	16,049,000	1,040,000	.....
New York Trust	47,256,000	3,178,000	1,632,000	1,904,000	18,000	1,706,000	34,062,000	7,623,000	.....
Franklin Trust	16,470,000	790,000	115,000	110,000	97,000	538,000	10,760,000	5,185,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,487,000	588,000	33,000	285,000	52,000	468,000	9,358,000	1,051,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	42,266,000	3,268,000	1,654,000	161,000	288,000	1,818,000	36,360,000	4,981,000	.....
Broadway Trust	15,258,000	1,610,000	156,000	527,000	342,000	811,000	16,217,000	22,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,512,716,000	$201,760,000	$57,922,000	$54,167,000	†$3,198,000	$128,390,000	$1,603,404,000	$16,672,000	$37,885,000
State banks	269,887,000	33,368,000	11,041,000	11,458,000	3,662,000	7,480,000	286,942,000	3,261,000	.....
Trust companies	778,728,000	58,272,000	6,984,000	7,165,000	2,506,000	26,587,000	633,745,000	115,269,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,561,331,000	$293,400,000	$68,947,000	$72,790,000	$9,366,000	$162,457,000	$2,524,091,000	$135,202,000	$37,885,000
Change	+11,277,000	+5,742,000	+808,000	+1,670,000	−40,000	−357,000	+13,687,000	+1,615,000	−72,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,514,917,000	$203,033,000	$51,602,000	$58,983,000	†$3,212,000	$133,516,000	$1,617,194,000	$16,963,000	$37,981,000
State banks	269,234,000	32,986,000	10,003,000	10,951,000	3,421,000	7,406,000	285,103,000	3,253,000	.....
Trust companies	781,948,000	58,991,000	6,319,000	6,160,000	2,536,000	25,191,000	632,740,000	116,917,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,566,099,000	$295,010,000	$67,924,000	$76,094,000	$9,169,000	$166,113,000	$2,535,037,000	$137,123,000	$37,931,000
Change	+13,104,000	+5,728,000	−580,000	+839,000	−83,000	+497,000	+14,789,000	+3,293,000	+16,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$306,849,000	$128,390,000	Net demand deposits	$288,612,720		
State banks	59,529,000	7,480,000	Net time deposits	833,600		
Trust companies	74,927,000	26,587,000	Net demand and time dep.	$289,446,320	$145,792,680	+$9,437,160
			Net demand deposits	51,949,560	15,359,440	− 2,641,300
Total	$441,305,000	$162,457,000	Net demand deposits	95,061,750	6,452,250	− 1,431,100
			Total net deposits	$436,157,630	$167,604,370	+$5,364,760

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$291,094,920		
			Net time deposits	847,650		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$313,618,000	$133,516,000	Net demand and time dep.	$291,942,570	$155,191,430	+$7,749,700
State banks	57,361,000	7,406,000	Net demand deposits	51,319,540	13,448,460	− 1,567,640
Trust companies	74,006,000	25,191,000	Net demand deposits	94,911,000	4,286,000	− 2,711,900
Total	$444,985,000	$166,113,000	Total net deposits	$438,172,110	$172,925,890	+$3,470,160

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 24, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$1,996,300	$135,000	$59,600	$877,100	$278,100	$3,671,000
Century	7,107,300	404,600	539,200	1,221,900	541,800	10,326,900
Colonial	7,324,100	465,000	605,100	694,500	379,900	8,627,900
Columbia	6,573,000	741,000	152,000	748,000	10,000	7,562,000
Fidelity	1,158,000	98,000	47,300	225,900	.....	1,357,000
Mutual	5,902,000	736,000	52,000	1,866,000	25,000	6,607,000
New Neth.	3,205,000	293,000	97,000	429,000	369,000	4,082,000
23d Ward	1,952,400	164,200	46,200	151,700	15,600	2,297,300
Wash. Hgts.	1,699,000	154,000	43,000	166,000	.....	1,625,000
Yorkville	5,261,000	679,800	163,800	405,000	285,100	5,902,400
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat	4,521,000	240,000	48,000	797,000	236,000	4,799,000
Hudson Co.	3,832,414	157,341	.....	955,842	134,221	3,846,116
NORTH Side	2,957,120	180,080	200,121	493,404	60,795	3,742,001
Nat. City	4,933,000	307,000	59,000	603,000	769,000	6,139,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat	4,469,000	291,000	315,000	1,977,000	1,326,000	7,881,000
Second Nat.	3,950,840	148,740	56,072	561,174	70,128	4,493,641
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat	5,180,000	201,300	37,500	513,700	606,500	5,519,000
Second Nat.	3,960,840	148,740	56,072	561,174	70,128	4,493,641

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,899,500	$469,000	$2,262,000	$1,279,600	$7,702,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,911,088	281,570	717,687	2,161,927	2,449,666

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,667,800	$183,600	$61,200	$162,400	$24,800	$2,174,400
B'way Cent.	717,200	45,200	50,400	96,450	29,800	822,300
Bronx Boro.	1,661,178	36,169	103,604	98,336	41,791	1,897,685
Bryant Park	1,800,400	85,900	78,900	156,000	.....	1,298,100
Chel. Exch.	2,503,000	130,000	139,000	76,000	294,000	2,892,000
Gotham Nat.	6,367,600	360,900	85,900	.....	573,700	6,461,300
Harriman N.	13,369,100	1,274,600	286,700	.....	1,292,200	18,397,000
Inter. Bank	2,002,700	175,500	32,300	814,000	130,600	2,553,100
Public	8,218,600	595,600	331,800	942,900	548,900	9,590,800
W'chester Av	867,400	44,100	32,400	36,600	31,100	864,100
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	675,100	60,000	63,000	81,300	.....	760,800
Bk. Fl'bush.	868,000	45,000	55,000	84,500	.....	961,000
Homestead	657,300	40,200	37,500	80,400	.....	639,300
Montauk	596,900	37,700	28,300	28,500	.....	626,000
Peoples Nat.	1,153,905	18,400	102,489	224,581	66,909	1,780,043

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$19,861,800	$1,650,500	$7,594,500	$2,510,600	$26,821,000
Central	105,522,860	10,915,058	26,192,126	28,017,964	125,295,478
Equitable	70,308,000	8,420,300	26,805,000	10,888,000	99,461,000
Farm. Loan.	91,611,100	8,038,600	43,594,100	27,042,700	143,642,300
Fulton	7,912,000	991,300	1,482,000	1,068,000	9,003,400
Hudson	3,880,800	284,400	1,443,900	225,800	4,111,500
N. Y. L. Ins.	86,347,200	2,907,000	1,645,400	2,701,700	85,436,400
Transatlantic	1,908,300	38,700	919,800	1,739,000	3,459,700
Union	61,231,177	6,228,221	14,859,949	5,706,627	77,365,681
United States	68,488,100	4,500,000	9,220,400	15,970,400	66,964,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	16,757,327	1,324,124	5,123,971	1,570,424	20,414,875
Mfrs. C'zens.	9,196,200	938,400	1,408,700	577,200	11,202,100
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,184,800	170,000	190,000	188,000	2,150,500

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$26,687,527	Lincoln	$13,084,400
Bankers	186,875,000	Metropolitan	45,497,900
Broadway	19,852,600	New York	51,717,700
Brooklyn	32,929,000	Peoples	17,050,100
Columbia	70,222,108	Title Guarantee	32,197,500
Fidelity	7,738,000	United States Mortgage	65,325,000
Franklin	18,972,000		
Guaranty	277,008,000	Total	$879,580,035
Lawyers Title Insurance	15,681,200	Change	−2,551,320

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business July 23, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:			
Gold settlement fund		$10,151,000.00	
Held in vault		113,053,952.50	
Total gold reserve		$123,206,952.50	
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin		16,301,145.35	
Total reserve		$139,508,097.85	
Bills discounted and bought:			
Commercial paper	$585,015.58		
Bank acceptances	5,103,350.90		
		$5,688,366.48	
Investments:			
Municipal warrants		5,160,072.55	
Federal reserve notes, (net)		4,584,035.00	
All other resources		161,040.80	
Total resources		$155,101,612.68	

LIABILITIES

Capital	$10,812,150.00
Reserve deposits, net	141,409,447.28
Due to other Federal Reserve Banks, net	1,659,948.31
All other liabilities	1,220,067.09
Total liabilities	$155,101,612.68
Federal reserve notes outstanding	$45,820,000.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper	200,000.00
Gold and lawful money	45,120,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,561,331,000	+$11,277,000
*Reserve in own vaults (s)	441,305,000	+ 8,108,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	128,390,000	+ 977,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	84,067,000	− 1,334,000
Net demand dep.	2,524,091,000	+ 13,657,000
Net time deposits	132,202,000	+ 1,615,000
Circulation	37,885,000	72,000

(a) Of which $366,190,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $603,762,000; excess reserve, $167,604,370; increase, $5,361,760.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,566,099,000	+$13,104,000
*Reserve in own vaults (b)	444,985,000	+ 5,770,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	133,516,000	+ 6,066,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	32,507,000	+ 5,569,000
Net demand dep.	2,535,037,000	+ 14,789,000
Net time deposits	137,123,000	+ 3,293,000
Circulation	37,931,000	+ 16,000

(b) Of which $371,104,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $611,098,000; excess reserve, $172,925,890; increase, $3,470,160.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF State Banks and Trust Companies in Greater New York Not Included in Clearing House.

		Change.
Loans and inv'm'ts.	$595,176,400	− $163,900
Gold	48,705,200	+ 8,800
Currency and bank-notes	9,348,700	− 392,500
Total deposits	746,878,000	+ 6,181,000
Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City and exchanges	614,494,500	+ 811,700
Reserve on deposits	185,821,300	+ 4,668,500
Percentages of reserve, 31.9.		

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$11,201,800	11.45
Deposits in banks and trust companies	15,816,500	16.17
Total	$27,018,300	27.62

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$46,852,100	09.86
Deposits in banks and trust companies	111,950,900	23.10
Total	$158,803,000	32.76

Average reserve on deposits, $185,821,300; increase, $4,663,500; per cent. of legal reserve, 31.90.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invest'ts.	$349,976,900	+$4,134,900
Gold	46,076,000	− 2,140,400
Currency and bank-notes	24,697,800	− 561,900
Deposits	448,918,900	− 3,368,500
Reserve on deposits	103,131,500	− 3,682,100
Percentage of reserve, 27.6.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invest'ts.	$1,285,596,800	+$6,145,800
Gold	103,321,500	+ 670,500
Cur. and bk. bills	15,516,000	− 701,700
Deposits	1,530,146,600	+ 9,043,400
Reserve on deposits	335,585,900	+ 4,348,400
Percentage of reserve, 28.5.		

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1915.	Total U. S. 1915.
July 24	$1,797,219,220	$3,138,121,551
July 17	1,902,864,263	3,372,842,979
July 10	*1,646,412,138	2,901,140,903
July 3	2,312,209,213	3,848,891,862
	1914.	1914.
July 25	$2,910,392,531	$3,933,490,977
July 18	1,725,294,166	3,179,232,553
July 11	1,842,250,909	3,309,519,301
July 4	1,966,693,650	3,390,998,624

*Five days.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Rul-ing.		High.	Low.	Rul-ing.
1915	2	1½	1¾	1909	2	1½	1¾
1914	2½	1¾	2¼	1908	1¾	1	1¼
1913	2½	2	2¼	1907	3	2	2½
1912	3	2¼	2¾	1906	2½	2	2½
1911	2½	2	2⅜	1905	2½	2	1¾
1910	2¾	1½	2¼	1904	1¾	⅛	1

COTTON PRICES FALL WITH LOCAL SELLING

Weather Throughout Practically the Entire Belt Is Reported Clear.

FOREIGN BUYING INCREASES

400,000 Bales More Used Abroad In Last Month Than in Same Period Last Year.

Cotton was dull yesterday with some local selling giving the market an easier tone. The close showed a net loss of 6 to 8 points. There was little feature to the trading as the floating short interest appears to be pretty well covered, and there was practically no new buying for long account.

The weather map was clear throughout practically the entire belt and no rain was reported. Crop news also was of a favorable character.

In spite of the blockade around Germany and Austria the consumption of cotton is now proceeding on a considerably larger scale than last year at this time. In the last month spinners throughout the world have taken 400,000 bales of American cotton more than in the same period last season. Total takings, however, are still about 1,000,000 bales behind last season.

There was further discussion yesterday of the suggestion that Great Britain purchase the proportion of the American cotton crop which usually goes to Germany and Austria and to store the supply until the end of the war. The proposal has been indorsed by Sir C. W. Macara, Chairman of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, who expressed the opinion that the amount of money required for this operation would be $300,000,000, but that arrangements could easily be made between the American and British Governments for the consummation of the undertaking.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet; 5c. decline; 9.25 for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	9.19	9.16	9.17@ 9.18	9.20@ 9.24
Dec.	9.48	9.43	9.44@ 9.45	9.51@ 9.52
Jan.	9.57	9.53	9.54@ 9.55	9.62@ 9.63
March	9.81	9.79	9.79@ 9.80	9.85@ 9.87
May	10.01	9.99	10.00@10.01	10.05@10.06

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,483	2,083	1,307
New Orleans	535	314	194
Mobile	4	8	8
Savannah	774	963	137
Charleston	288	9	..
Wilmington	44	23	13
Norfolk	373	363	330

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	178	146	53
Memphis	190	147	172
St. Louis	48	1,795	40
Houston	1,011	1,614	268

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 2,500	1,151	73
New Orleans	1,400 to 1,700	1,400	36

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price, Middling.	Stocks, 1915.	Stocks, 1914.
225 New Orleans	8.63	157,179	58,827
— Mobile	8.18	14,641

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Buyers in many of the mercantile lines have come to the city within the past week or ten days, and many of them will stay here for a while yet in order to gauge conditions and make purchases. They represent communities in all parts of the country, and are respectively conversant with the situation as regards their particular trades and different localities. In what they have had to say there has not been a single note of pessimism or of apprehension for the future. Perhaps the most enthusiastic have been those from the Middle West and the Pacific Coast, where the indications of good times are most apparent, but those from the South are cheerful and have been buying in a way to emphasize their belief that they will be able to sell to advantage what they purchase. Reports from other sources as to trade conditions continue to be of a tenor similar to what the buyers report. An increasing demand for labor, an enlarged output of the products of workshops and mines, and the continuance of promising conditions of the country's great crops furnish the basis of the reports. And the raising of the wages of men in many industries is not regarded as a drawback.

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The New Cotton Crop.

As the time approaches for picking the cotton crop there is a little confusion of mind among some as to the market that is to be found for it, and consequently the price which the staple will bring. The general impression is growing, however, that before the Fall of 1916 use will be found for every pound of cotton available. This belief it is which is tending to steady prices and to confine fluctuations within bounds, despite the fact that several million bales of last season's crop will have to be counted in with this year's output in reckoning the supply. Some relief, so far as exports are concerned, is expected as the result of representations that are to be made to Great Britain as soon as the controversy with Germany is disposed of. Further uses for strictly war purposes are sure, likewise, to consume quite large quantities. But the demands for the staple for fabrics of different kinds are still to be the great reliance. Both home and foreign requirements of cotton goods promise to be larger than ever. The needs of millions of persons in Asia, Africa, South America, and elsewhere will have to be met, and there is every indication that in those countries stocks are at a low ebb and must be replenished. Very cheap cotton is not a permanent or normal condition. With proper financing at the beginning of the season for selling, and this now seems to be assured, little of the "distress" cotton need come on the market to depress prices at the outset. The subsequent demand may be trusted to hold up the prices to a point sufficient to pay the grower. To be remembered also is the fact that the expenses in growing cotton this year are less than they were in 1914, partly due to the more sparing use of fertilizers. It is stated, apparently on good authority, that German interests are preparing to buy considerable amounts of cotton at as low prices as possible, in order to safeguard themselves against a large rise which is expected to follow a declaration of peace whenever this may come. This would seem to be the part of prudence of those engaged in the cotton manufacturing industry if Germans would compete on even terms with their British or other trade opponents. There is a suggestion in this which domestic mills may, and probably will, take into consideration.

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Demand for Cotton Goods.

The recent slackening up of the demand for printcloths and other staples does not indicate a lack of interest so much as it does a divergence of opinion between sellers and buyers as to what are fair and reasonable prices. Immediate requirements have been met, and there is an indisposition on the part of mills to commit themselves for deliveries far in the future without having a clear understanding as to what the cost of the raw material is to be. The difference of a cent a pound for cotton means a great deal when it is considered how small a margin of profit there is to the mills in a yard of cotton cloth. In the fine and fancy weaves the past week has witnessed a series of openings or displays of the best examples ever shown in this country. These fabrics are fully equal to the finest that have been hitherto imported, and they were a revelation to many who were not aware of the possibilities of domestic mills. In the past stores heralded as their best offerings the products of European makers, and charged extravagant prices for them. In some instances they palmed off American goods as imported. The latest of the products of this country's mills are bound to set a new standard of quality, and there is no reason for hereafter claiming a superiority for any fabrics of the kind simply on the ground that they are of foreign manufacture. Perhaps the time is not far distant when fine imported cottons will be advertised as fully equal to the domestic, the latter being regarded as the standard of comparison.

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Volume of Raw Wool.

There are some optimistic persons who cherish the belief, which is not wholly disinterested, that wool prices will recede from their present high level. Reasons for such a belief, however, are hard to obtain. On the face of things, everything points the other way along the whole line, from the finest of merinos to the coarsest of carpet wool. A great and continuing demand for the crossbred variety comes from the armies in the field, and this is apt to increase as the war goes on. A second Winter campaign, which now seems almost inevitable, will use up vast quantities of the article. The supply, if anything, will be less than heretofore, especially that portion which comes from Australia. In this country the wool growers, who have been getting exceptionally large prices for their product, are trying to increase their flocks of sheep and are saving the ewes for breeding and for their wool. The auction sales of wool at London showed a little easing off, except for the best grades, but this was to be expected, in view of the fact that the inferior ones had been boosted in price to a figure that could not be hoped to be kept up. There has been no decrease in the demand for the domestic article nor change in the price from the high levels which have obtained this season. Arrivals of foreign wool have been very large, and there is much more in transit bound for this country. It is evident that there will be no lack of the material and that, under ordinary conditions, prices could not be maintained. But the present conditions are so far from normal that usual rules do not work.

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Increased Price of Woolens.

Some surprise was shown at the prices set by the principal factor in woolens and worsteds for the Spring of 1916. The trade, however, had been warned that the high cost of wool and of dyestuffs would make such action imperative. The wiser buyers came in with their orders ahead of the openings and secured what they wanted at the old rates. The effect of the new schedule will be to prevent cancellations and let it be understood that the mills are in a strong position and are not offering concessions. It is asserted, also, that these mills are not at all apprehensive of not having enough work to do. Foreign business will take up any slack in the domestic trade. Orders are coming in from Great Britain and elsewhere for tops and yarns, especially the latter, and a fair export business is also being done in dress goods of the lower-priced kind. The high cost of wool is also bringing about the use of a large volume of cotton-warp cloths, which look well and wear possibly even better than all-wool ones. The clothiers and cloak and suit makers are in a fair way of settling their difficulties with their working people, and are preparing for more active business than hitherto. A good season for dress goods is looked for, with a practical elimination of the foreign stuffs.

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Trade Commission Jurisdiction.

A decision by the Federal Trade Commission the other day brings up the question of how far its jurisdiction is to extend, and also whether that is to supplement or to supplant the remedies at law previously existing. The case is that where a man who had sold out his interest in a firm sought to have the commission restrain the use of his name by that firm. Meanwhile, he had started another firm in the same line of business, and his declaration was that the use of his name by the firm which he had left was "unfair competition." The commission, if it had seen fit, might have dismissed the matter with the statement that the complainant, if injured, had a proper and adequate remedy by appeal to the courts. This, however, it did not do. Instead, it took the matter into consideration and rendered a decision on the merits of the case. The principal ground for dismissing the complaint was that the old firm name had a value as good-will and that such good-will had been paid for to the complainant when he withdrew. This does not deprive the latter of his right to sue in a regular court on his original complaint. It will simply cost him more than if he had been able to induce the Trade Commission to bear the brunt of the proceeding.

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Price Maintenance Again.

Another case which came before a Federal court for decision during the past week raised the question of price maintenance in a new way. The United States Supreme Court has already decided that it is illegal for manufacturers to force retailers to sell goods at prices fixed by those who make such goods. In the case just decided a suit was brought against the makers of a breakfast food, the purpose being to enjoin them from refusing to sell the same in quantity to a concern which runs a chain of retail stores. It seems that the complainant, which is a company, bought in such quantities that it got the stuff at jobbers' prices. It sold at less than the usual and fixed retail price. This course interfered with the sales of the same goods by retailers who stuck to the advertised retail price of the material. The makers of the food contended that they had the right to select their customers and to refuse to sell to any one with whom they did not desire to do business. They did not so desire as to any person who would not resell at the fixed price. Their contention was upheld, the Judge stating that the particular food was not a necessity, and that the makers could do as they wished with the sales. On the other hand, neither are books of the kind known as the "best sellers" a necessity, and yet the highest court in the land refused to enjoin retailers from selling them for less than the advertised prices. There is a fine distinction here on which lawyers may thrive.

PROTECTION FOR PRECIOUS STONES

Legislation Needed to Guard Customers Against Deception by Imitations.

There is considerable need, according to Julius Wodiska, a well-known manufacturing jeweler of this city, of legislation specifying that all manufactured gems, such as those now known to the jewelry trade as reconstructed, scientific, or synthetic, shall be termed and sold only as artificial. This legislation should further specify that white stones, unnatural pearls, or any other so-called precious stones, intended to be duplicates of genuine precious or semi-precious stones, whose composition is of glass or other low ingredients, must be termed and sold only as imitation.

Explaining his reasons for suggesting such legislation yesterday to a TIMES reporter, Mr. Wodiska said there is great need of some action that will compel dishonestly inclined dealers to stop misrepresenting merchandise sold by them, preventing them from using such words as "diamonds, sapphires, rubies, emeralds, or pearls," with various descriptive adjectives, in connection with anything but genuine and natural gems. He continued:

"Counterfeiting precious stones of the more expensive sorts has the same motives back of it as counterfeiting coin or paper money. It is easier than counterfeiting money, for gems have no official characteristics. However, the counterfeiter of precious stones and the dealer who knowingly and deliberately sells counterfeited gems in order to make a profit to which he is not entitled, are swindlers, and they are amenable to the criminal and civil laws if evidence can be secured on which to base successful prosecution and suits. This, unfortunately, is generally a difficult matter, especially to prove guilty knowledge and intent to defraud.

"There is a very large quantity of imitation gems being manufactured all the time. They are sold under numerous qualifying terms, which preclude the possibility of the purchaser's establishing a claim that deception was intended and practiced, and in most cases the prices paid differ from those which genuine stones of equal weight would bring in any market. The imitation stones frequently disappoint their purchasers in one respect, and that is because their brilliancy soon deteriorates or disappears almost entirely.

"Sometimes 'diamonds,' which are qualified by such descriptive geographical adjectives as 'Alaska,' 'Sumatra,' 'Borneo,' or similar terms dictated by the imagination of the dealer, and which, it is hoped, will sound well to the prospective customer as a locality in which a diamond might be apt to be found, are nothing but quartz or some other simple mineral. But in general they are glass that has long borne the more or less honored name of 'paste.' Merchandise of this kind is so favorably exhibited in the show windows and show cases of the stores of unscrupulous dealers under strong electric light and other advantages that the inexperienced purchaser is easily deceived.

"Because of this it is greatly desired that efforts be made to bar the use of the word 'reconstructed' in connection with rubies, as there are no longer any reconstructed rubies sold. This prohibition should extend to the use of the terms 'scientific' and 'synthetic,' which are now used in the trade to sell artificial gems, even if the gems be materially composed of corundum. The only counter plan would be to enact legislation of a 'pure food' nature, which would require the manufacturer and the dealer to state specifically that the goods are made by man and not by nature. In my opinion, however, the total abolition of the terms spoken of is the safer and better law of the two. It is because of this that I am suggesting legislation to prevent their use in a commercial way.

"There is no question but that the differences in values between artificial and natural gems are great. Then the dishonest retailer is tempted to substitute the former for the latter. Because of this some sort of a campaign should be instituted to advise intending purchasers to buy only from reputable concerns. This would be more for the protection than for the protection of the trade, though the trade would also benefit thereby in a more or less indirect way.

"There is no question that the greatest reformation agency of the present day is publicity, both as an aid in securing the suggested legislation and in arousing public opinion in its favor. Publicity will also make the public respect such a measure and aid in its enforcement when it is obtained. The business journals will take care of the trade and keep it posted as to what is going on along this line, but the public must be appealed to through the columns of papers like THE TIMES."

Regarding the way the imitation stones are made, Mr. Wodiska said:

"Every stone or gem for which there is any sort of a demand has been imitated, and this imitation probably will be continued indefinitely. Take the so-called 'paste' gems, for instance, which make considerable use of brilliant, heavily lead-impregnated glass. There are several formulas and processes for making this glass, but a fair sample formula shows the use of 38.2 per cent. of pure powdered quartz, 53.3 per cent. of red lead, and 7.8 per cent. of potassium carbonate.

"These ingredients are pulverized, mixed, and heated in a crucible, with the temperature raised gradually and with great care until the compound fuses. At that point it is maintained for about thirty hours, after which it is slowly decreased. The factors in securing a result that will fulfill all requirements are the thoroughness of the previous mixing, the regularity of the temperature, the duration of the fusion, and the slowness of the cooling. For imitation diamonds the clear paste is cut, while for the colored gems the hue desired is given by the solution of metallic oxides and other substances. Manganese oxide is generally used for the ruby and cobalt oxide for the sapphire and amethyst. Copper oxide is also used for the amethyst and emerald, with traces of chrome oxide also, for both of these stones. Glass of antimony is made use of in coloring the imitation ruby, topaz, garnet, amethyst, and aquamarine.

"The simplest way to tell that imitation gems are glass is to use a file on them. It would have no effect on a diamond or on any other precious stone harder than quartz, unless by careless and rough handling a fracture is caused. Such a fracture is particularly liable to occur at the girdle, the thinnest part, where the test usually is applied because the result would not be visible in a set stone.

"Besides their comparative softness, these counterfeits differ in specific gravity from genuine gems. They are not pleochroic, as are the majority of gems, and the microscope reveals the lines, streaks and bubbles usually present in melted glass. Another test arises from the fact that true gems are colder to the touch than glass, and that they abstract the warmth from the hand more rapidly. Because they are colder, real gems acquire a thicker coating of moisture than the imitation ones when breathed upon and lose it more quickly.

"In addition to the complete imitation of gems there are partial imitations which require considerable ingenuity and constructive ability, such as in the creation of 'doublets' and 'triplets.' The doublet is constructed with the 'table' and crown of a genuine stone, usually off-colored, cemented to a 'pavilion,' or base, made of a paste having the desired color. This gives the valueless crown the appearance of a really fine stone. The softness of its pavilion generally betrays the doublet.

"As a guard against this discovery the triplet was invented. This is a real gem, usually pale or off-colored, with a thin layer of colored glass at the girdle. The detection of this combination usually requires the magnifying glass and specific gravity tests. The glass usually makes known the deception, and if the 'gem' is soaked in alcohol, carbon bisulphide or ether, it generally separates. Pearls are imitated by coating the inner surface of glass beads with a preparation made from fish scales."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting Duties on Paper, Steel, and Leather.

The American Linseed Company and F. S. Elder, Buffalo, were overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests relating to importations of linseed which were assessed by the Collector at rates unsatisfactory to the protestants. The importers were unable to substantiate their claims by testimony.

White, Son & Co., Boston, were sustained in claims dealing with the classification of merchandise described on the invoices as "glazed cocoa marble paper, green." Duty was levied at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "papers with coated surface or surfaces suitable for covering boxes, not specially provided for, whether or not embossed or printed except by lithographic process." The board decided that the goods were properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision for "hand-dipped marbleized paper."

The Universal Shipping Company, Chicago, imported steel "T" rails upon which duty was levied at the rate of seven-fortieths of 1 cent per pound under the provisions of the Tariff act of 1909. The contention was that the merchandise should be admitted at $1 per ton under the provision for "scrap steel fit only to be remanufactured by melting." It was shown at the hearing that 65,540 pounds consisted of scrap steel suitable for remanufacturing solely by the melting process, while the remainder, 61,900 pounds, consisted of steel fit to be remanufactured by rerolling. In view of this the board upheld the importers' contention.

The A. Bader Company won in claims relating to steel shaped or formed from sheet metal with the use of dies by the process of stamping. The Collector took duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1897 as manufactures of metal, while the protestants asserted that the goods should be admitted at the appropriate rate per pound as "pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes" of steel. The evidence submitted to the board was wholly favorable to the importers, the Collector being reversed.

Theodor Kundtz, Cleveland, imported under the Tariff act of 1909 strips of leather approximating 160 feet in length, made up of pieces each about four feet in length, beveled and grooved together, ready to be made into machinery belting for the transmission of power. The Custom House authorities took duty at 40 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of leather, whereas the importer asked for a rate of 15 per cent. as belting leather. While the language of the protest was of doubtful meaning and some difficulty was experienced in learning the intent of the protestant, the board concluded that the protest must be sustained following a decision made some time ago by the Customs Court of Appeals.

AMOSKEAG TO SHUT DOWN.

Not for Lack of Orders, However, but for Other Reasons.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company will close down its mills for a period of three weeks, starting Aug. 14. Two weeks of this time make up the usual holidays preceding Labor Day which are afforded the operatives annually. The third week of idleness has been made necessary by the dyestuffs situation, and not through unsatisfactory business conditions. The mills of this organization, in fact, are supplied with enough orders to keep them running full time right along.

In confirming the above, it was said that the company is severely hampered through a lack of dyestuffs, and it was intimated that unless some relief comes in the meantime the period of idleness may be stretched out longer than at present. Every effort will be made to secure additional dyes, and the company is said to be willing to pay very high prices for coloring stuffs suitable for manufacturing purposes.

CLOTHES CATERING TO THE YOUNG MAN

Where and How Ideas Are Obtained by a Designer of This Class of Garment.

One of the best-known creators of men's fashions is a young man. He hopes to stay young. "My usefulness will cease," says A. G. Peine of Alfred Decker & Cohn of Chicago, "when I am no longer able to feel young, act young, and think as a young man does. For when a man has reached a certain age limit he cannot see things through the eyes of youth."

As a designer of clothing for young men Mr. Peine has upset some of the cherished traditions of the profession. His workshop in its truest sense sees very little of him. He roams around the country at large, mingling with the men whose tastes he must satisfy, whose desires he must anticipate. These men he associates with in their clubs, their sports, their pleasures, and their business life. His trips from coast to coast take in the big universities and the small colleges, every and any place where young men congregate. Mr. Peine has an engaging personality, and it is easy to imagine that wherever he goes he is taken as "one of the crowd" and not as a prying outsider.

The sources of style are many and complex. Mr. Peine has little use for styles produced through common agreement.

"It is not the idea itself," he says, "but the suggestion which that idea makes on the receptive mind that leads to originality in style creation. Today, for instance, I may be walking along Fifth Avenue and see there two men. What they wear is of little consequence except to wake in my mind certain discrepancies in their appearance that might be remedied by the substitution of a different line, another treatment of their style of dress. The mental picture of what would really suit these men I work out the whole effect. The faultiness of their attire lends itself readily to the suggestion of improvement, and something new is created. Besides this critical process there are the differences which all good dressers affect and which may easily be incorporated into a design. The tailors to the select have ideas that may be of value. I keep in close touch with these groups, both here and on the other side. There may be details of dress to be adapted from the fashions in women's wear.

"When I have picked up an idea and drafted my design, the work has not been completed until I have secured the finished garment in just the style I had in mind. It is not sufficient for a designer to 'come close,' in the actual garment, to the mental picture he had formed of that article. He must get a perfect result. To do this we have at times made a dozen or more garments just to get the one effect we desired. The rest are thrown away.

"In different parts of the country different styles are required. Special models are produced for different parts of the country. Particular attention is paid to special requirements in given sections. For instance, the narrow shoulder styles that are eagerly taken in New York are not so popular on the Coast, where a big coat is desired, with full shoulders, well built up. This sort of specialization requires a careful combing for ideas in the various sections of the country. It wouldn't do for me to stay in Chicago and plan what the men of the whole country are to wear. My ideas in that case would be limited to what I saw in Chicago.

"It is this specialization that has led to the amazing growth of the young men's clothing business. Ten years ago clothes designed especially for young men were unheard of. We had youth sizes which were made about a half an inch smaller all around than the 32 to 36 sized worn by older men, but, as far as style was concerned, the young men were wearing the same designs as their elders. Today the larger retailers have separate departments and separate buying organizations for handling young men's clothing. Style is featured. We have odd sizes, shorts and stouts, so that every young man, regardless of his physical make-up, may be attired in up-to-the-minute dress. It is getting to be more and more the habit of buyers to let the price go hang, as long as the style is something new. This attractive suit made of the same fabric we may use in a number could be sold for 25 per cent. less than our model, and yet ours be preferred simply because our style and tailoring were better. In manufacturing our product we try to get as far away from the machine idea as possible. Where it is possible to substitute hand work for machine work we do so. There is no machine cutting in our factory. The work is done by hand, one suit at a time, because the results attained are more accurate. Put six layers of cloth on the cutting table, run your machine over them, and the bottom layer may vary half an inch from the pattern.

"The outlook for the young men's branch of the clothing business is just as promising as its wonderful growth in the past would lead one to suppose it would be. We are doing the right thing in using the best tailoring procurable, even if the fabrics put into suits nowadays are not as durable as those favored in the past. It is not uncommon for young men to buy two suits a season, and consequently the wear that was demanded of a suit a number of years ago is not required."

LONDON WOOL SALE ENDS.

Merinos and Crossbreds Higher and Inferior Ones Lower.

LONDON, July 24.—The fifth series of wool auction sales ended today with offerings of 7,500 bales. The selection was moderate and it sold steadily at recent rates.

The series opened a fraction higher for good wools and unchanged for others. A fair advance followed, especially in fine combings, on vigorous Russian and home trade support. Later the improvement was lost and inferior grades finished weak.

Compared with the May sales, good merinos and crossbreds closed 5 per cent. and occasionally 10 per cent. dearer, medium grades unchanged, and inferior and shabby wools 10 per cent. lower. During the sales the home trade bought 152,000 bales, France and Russia 15,000, and America 5,000, while 72,000 were held over.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co.; P. Dupkin, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
BOSTON—Elite Mfg. Co.; M. Levine, mfrs. children's dresses; Gerard.
CLEVELAND—J. Ainsfield Co.; J. Braff, clothes, findings; 1,183 B'way.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—P. W. Mellick Co.; C. W. Mellick, fancy goods, books, stationery, carpets, furniture, china, housefurn. goods; Navarre.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss J. Coventry, millinery; 25 Madison Av.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; J. H. Lee, upholstery goods; 148 W. 23d; Strand.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; D. E. Bernard, draperies, carpets, furniture; 105 Grand.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Kerr D. G. Co.; Mrs. G. E. Mount, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—H. W. Troth & Co.; H. D. Troth, carpets, upholstery goods; Empire.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; J. C. Williams, carpets, bedding; 230 5th Av.; Navarre.
PHILADELPHIA—Elfman's Clothing Store; L. Goldberg, clothing; St. Denis.
PHILADELPHIA—Patterson & Baxter; W. Patterson, men's furn. goods; Latham.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 624 B'way.
SALT LAKE CITY—Paris Millinery Co.; Mrs. A. F. Smith, millinery; 821 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—King-Brinsmade Merc. Co.; C. E. Kemptf, hats; R. E. Rolekamp, millinery; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—"Ackerman's"; L. Ackerman, millinery, women's ready to wear; 304 5th Av.
TRINIDAD, Col.—R. Hammerslough Merc. Co.; W. Freirich, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 26th; Flanders.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; L. J. Jackson, carpets, furniture; Wallick.
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Marler, Dalton & Gilmer Co.; J. L. Gilmer, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Aberdeen.

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WAIST BUYER.

Philadelphia department store needs services of a fairly experienced waist woman—one who has necessary executive ability to successfully manage department, arrange sales, &c.; only those having the necessary qualifications requested to apply; all communications treated in strict confidence. Address X 276 Times Annex.

JOBBER looking at Fall Dresses, Silks, and Serges from 10-2. Oppenheim-Collins Building, 38-39 West 34th St., Room 1,004.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., will look at Fall lines silk and serge dresses.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN with New York office and selling ability, wants to hear from wholesalers and manufacturers of high-class merchandise; highest references. Selling, T 108 Times.

COFFEE PERCOLATOR

FILTROLA

U. S. Patent December 15, 1914.

"FILTROLA"—made of Fireproof Crystal Glass—INSURES SANITATION + ECONOMY AND SPEED. Indorsed by experts everywhere. Illustrated circular, containing testimonials and directions for use, furnished on request.

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We are the LARGEST CORPORATION of its kind in America, having in THREE years established an annual business of over $15,000,000. We are successful because there is a REAL NEED for our services, and because business men ARE REALIZING that the SALE of OPEN ACCOUNTS for cash is JUST AS LEGITIMATE as the DISCOUNTING of NOTES OR ACCEPTANCES RECEIVED in settlement of OPEN ACCOUNTS.

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OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 36th Street.

WOODENWARE IS GOING.

Substitutes in Use Because Timber Is Getting Scarce.

It may be said of the woodenware business, as of the French nobility during the French Revolution, that "its future lies behind it," for there are only the remains of a fine business in woodenware. The steadily decreasing supply of timber compared with the steadily increasing prices of all articles of wood has stirred the inventive genius of the makers of metal household things.

Tubs and pails and buckets are cases much in point. The old oaken bucket and the familiar washtub have been almost displaced by the galvanized steel articles that are much cheaper though not nearly so servicable or lasting.

Glass rolling pins and glass lemon squeezers are crowding out those made of wood. The clothespin still holds its own. Wood bushel baskets are fast giving way to the galvanized steel basket, and constant experiments are being made to find a satisfactory metal "container" in place of the wood nail keg, or the wood flour barrel, but so far without success.

The old wood coal oil barrel, painted green, has entirely given way to the corrugated galvanized steel article. The painted metal fence post makes slow headway against the old-fashioned cedar post, but, in this country at least, neither concrete nor metal railroad ties have proved as cheap or as economical as the oak or yellow pine or cypress tie, especially if the wood tie be treated by the preservative process.

Importers to Meet.

Carl W. Stern of M. J. Corbett & Co., Vice Chairman of the Hotel Biltmore Executive Committee of importers, announced yesterday that there will be a general meeting of merchants interested in the German trade at the hotel on Wednesday at 2:30 P. M. The members of the Executive Committee are dissatisfied at the failure of the Department of State to take some action to put an end to the British embargo on the export of German merchandise. It is expected that the meeting will adopt a new set of resolutions to present to President Wilson calling on him and the State Department to take vigorous action in order that there may be uninterrupted commercial intercourse in non-contraband goods.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Factors Do Not Care to Buy While the Market Is Quiet.

FALL RIVER, July 24.—The cotton goods markets were rather quiet during the week. At periods there were slight spurts, but these died down and conditions again settled into quietness. Reports which come to this market are to the effect that on some lines buyers have a fair accumulation, while along others the supply is very low. But factors do not care to purchase while the market is quiet, even though it is admitted that prices are very low, and were buyers inclined to be speculative present prices would be most conducive for such a course.

One of the largest manufacturers of medium fancy goods stated this week that he quoted a large New York converter a price on a certain style and was surprised to learn that the converter named a price which was identical with the price it cost to make the goods. This merely shows that some buyers believe that the market will go lower, especially on some lines of fancies. Some fancy goods concerns have been doing a good business and in some instances fair-sized profits have been made. As has been the case for a long time, the demand continues for wide and medium wide goods.

During the week there was a moderate amount of business put through on twills, sateens, and special constructions. The cotton yarn markets are moderately quiet. The total sales for the week will reach about 135,000 pieces, of which about 45,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand rather quiet.

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Offer VERY special value in Ladies' ALL WOOL SERGE DRESS at $2.75.

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Everything for the Bargain Basement
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Close Out All $9 & $12 Wash Dresses At $6.00 per Dozen.

We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $8.75.

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WASH GOODS THAT SELL.
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